DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 464 635 IR 058 441

AUTHOR	Lamolinara, Guy, Ed.
TITLE	The Library of Congress Information Bulletin, 2000.
INSTITUTION	Library of Congress, Washington, DC.
ISSN	ISSN-0041-7904
PUB DATE	2000-00-00
NOTE	480p.
AVAILABLE FROM	For full text: http://www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/.
PUB TYPE	Collected Works - Serials (022)
JOURNAL CIT	Library of Congress Information Bulletin; v59 n1-12 2000
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC20 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Electronic Libraries; *Exhibits; *Library Collections; *Library Services; *National Libraries; World Wide Web
IDENTIFIERS	*Library of Congress

ABSTRACT

These 12 issues, representing one calendar year (2000) of "The Library of Congress Information Bulletin," contain information on Library of Congress new collections and program developments, lectures and readings, financial support and materials donations, budget, honors and awards, World Wide Web sites and digital collections, new publications, exhibits, and preservation. Cover stories include: (1) "The Art of Arthur Szyk: 'Artist for Freedom' Featured in Library Exhibition"; (2) "The Year in Review: 1999 Marks Start of Bicentennial Celebration"; (3) "'A Whiz of a Wiz': New Library Exhibition on 'The Wizard of Oz' Opens"; (4) "The Many Faces of Thomas Jefferson: Father of the Library Subject of New Exhibition"; (5) Library of Congress bicentennial events; (6) "Thanks for the Memory: New Bob Hope Gallery Opens at Library"; (7) "Local Legacies: American Culture Captured in Bicentennial Program"; (8) "America at Work, School and Play: Web Films Document American Culture, 1894-1915"; (9) "Herblock's History Political Cartoon Exhibition Opens Oct. 17"; (10) "Aaron Copland Centennial"; and (11) "Al Hirschfeld: Beyond Broadway: Exhibition of Work by Famed Graphic Artist Open." (Contains 91 references.) MES)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 464 635

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin, 2000

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

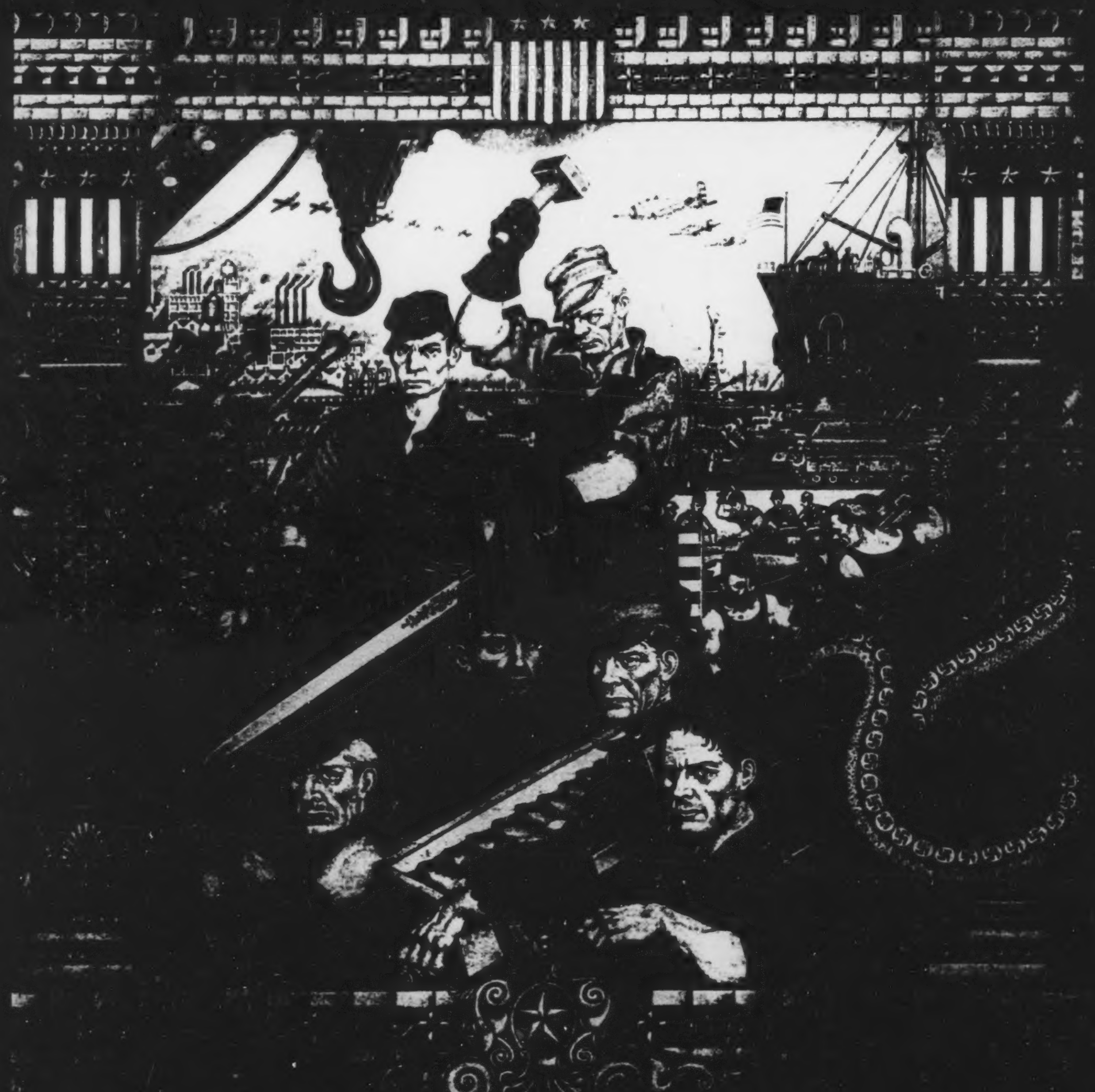
IR058441

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
200
LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 1 January 2000



Arthur Szyk: Artist for Freedom

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 1
January 2000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
200
LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

5

7

13

19

On the Cover: Arthur Szyk's powerful *Labor Day* appeared on the cover of *Collier's* magazine on Sept. 12, 1942. Many works by the Polish illustrator are on view in a new Library exhibition.

Cover Story: Arthur Szyk created some of the most memorable anti-Axis propaganda during World War II, as well as finely rendered and patriotic celebrations of the United States, his adopted country. 10

On the New Frontier: A new Web site chronicles the exploration, settlement and development of the American West and Russia's parallel experience in exploring and settling the Russian Far East. 3

The Latest On-Line: A collection of Civil War maps and the experiences of African Americans in Ohio are new in the American Memory collections. 5

Leading by Example: Congress has funded phase two of the Russian Leadership Program, which brought 2,200 political, business, and academic leaders to the United States last year. 5

Institutional Memory: The Library has published several versions of its history during its 200 years. 6

Comprehending Cognition: A seminar on "Understanding Our Selves: The Science of Cognition" concluded the Library's project on the Decade of the Brain with the National Institute of Mental Health. 8

Paul Pry* and *The Huntress: In the 1800s, Anne Newport Royall exposed political corruption and religious fraud in two newspapers. 14

Recording Technology: The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has installed a new state-of-the-art digital recording facility. 16

New Copyright Law: Congress passed a new intellectual property and communications reform act. 17

News from the Center for the Book 18

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

Guy Lamolinara, Editor
John H. Sayers, Designer

Meeting of Frontiers

Web Project Explores Russian, American Settlement

By JOHN VAN OUDENAREN

A new Web site created by the Library of Congress under a special congressional appropriation chronicles the exploration, settlement and development of the American West, Russia's parallel experience in exploring and settling Siberia and the Russian Far East, and the meeting of the Russian and American frontiers in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. The site is the pilot phase of a multiyear project that will result in the digitization of thousands of items from the Library's own collections as well as the acquisition from Russian libraries and archives of digital versions of materials currently not available in the United States.

Meeting of Frontiers
Встреча на границах

Speaking in November to an audience of Russian scholars, librarians and archivists gathered at Spaso House, the residence of the U.S. ambassador to the Russian Federation, Dr. Billington observed that the explosive growth of the Internet in the United States and Russia had not been accompanied by the development of enough cost-free, high-quality content that could be used by schools and libraries. "Too much of what exists in both our countries is purely commercial or of low quality. With 'Meeting of Frontiers,' we are taking a cooperative step to create positive content that will be of great benefit, especially to our teachers and young people, and that will help to strengthen the ties between Russians and Americans by focusing on what is common in our histories."

"Meeting of Frontiers," available at **frontiers.loc.gov**, is the Library's first major digital project involving international material and extensive cooperation with foreign institutions to obtain materials for the Library's collections in digital form. It is also the first component of an international digital library that will build upon the Library's National Digital Library Program.

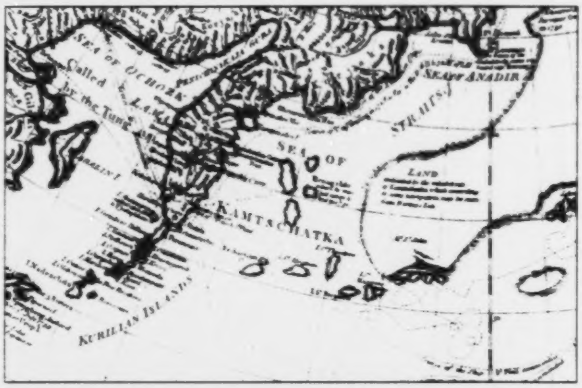
The project grew out of discussions between Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) and Dr. Billington about the possibilities for using the Internet to expand access to historical materials and to build links between Americans — especially students and young people — and their counterparts in other countries. Sen. Stevens was particularly interested in using the Internet to strengthen ties between Alaska and its Russian neighbors and to highlight the many commonalities in Russian and American frontier histories.

The pilot site includes more than 2,500 items totaling some 70,000 images from the Library's rare book, manuscript, map, film and sound recording collections. These items tell the story of the explorers, fur traders, missionaries, exiles, gold miners and adventurers that peopled both frontiers and their interactions with the native peoples of Siberia and the American West. The site is bilingual, in English and Russian, and is intended for the general public and for use in U.S. and Russian schools and libraries. Scholars also will benefit from the mass of primary material included, much of which has never been published or is extremely rare.

The pilot site was developed in 1999 at the Library of Congress by a team of Library staff and American and Russian consultants. It includes a collection of photographs from Alaska in the 1910s by Frank. G. Carpenter, the John C. Grabill Collection of photographs of 1880s frontier life in Colorado, South Dakota and Wyoming, and several hundred photographs documenting the Siberian exile system taken by the American explorer George Kennan in 1885. Manuscripts include the Yudin Collection of papers from the Russian-American Company (1786-1830), selections from the archive of the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska and logs, letters and reports by Bering, Chirikov and other early Russian explorers. Maps in "Meeting of Frontiers" document the growth of geographic knowledge about the American West, Alaska and the Pacific Northwest, beginning with 16th century maps that show Asia connected to North America and culminating in the detailed hydrographic maps prepared by naval officers in the early 19th century.

Other noteworthy items in the pilot site include films of the Russo-Japanese war made by Thomas Edison in 1905, the recording of a song, sung in Russian in 1954 by a descendant of the early Russian settlers and, courtesy of the National Archives, the log of George Washington De Long, the commander of the *U.S.S. Jeannette*, an Arctic exploring vessel that was crushed in the ice north of the Lena River delta in 1879.

The next stage of the project, scheduled to begin early this year, will involve adding to "Meeting of Fron-



This detail of a map published by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg (1775) includes "Bering's Isle, where he was cast away & died in 1741."

S.M. Prokudin-Gorskii

A view of the western section of the city of Dalmatov, as seen from the bell tower of the monastery, 1912

tiers" collections from libraries and archives in Alaska and throughout Russia.

The Elmer E. Rasmuson Library of the University of Alaska at Fairbanks will contribute digital versions of 200 rare maps and 30 rare books relating to the early exploration and settlement of Alaska and the northwestern Pacific. The Library of Congress will loan digital scanning equipment to the Russian State Library in Moscow and the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg to create digital images for inclusion in "Meeting of Frontiers." Both institutions will select the images from their vast collections relating to Siberia and the Russian Far East.

To acquire material from libraries and archives elsewhere in Russia, the Library will work with the Open Society Institute (OSI) of Russia. Funded by American philanthropist George Soros, OSI has established and supports a network of 33 Internet centers throughout the Russian Federation. The Library will work with OSI and scholars and curators from Tomsk, Tobolsk, Khabarovsk, Yakutsk, Vladivostok and other cities in Siberia and the Far East to identify especially interesting collections relevant to the new Web site and will digitize these materials at the OSI regional centers. The Institute of World History in Moscow and Institute of History of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Novosibirsk will provide scholarly expertise to the project.

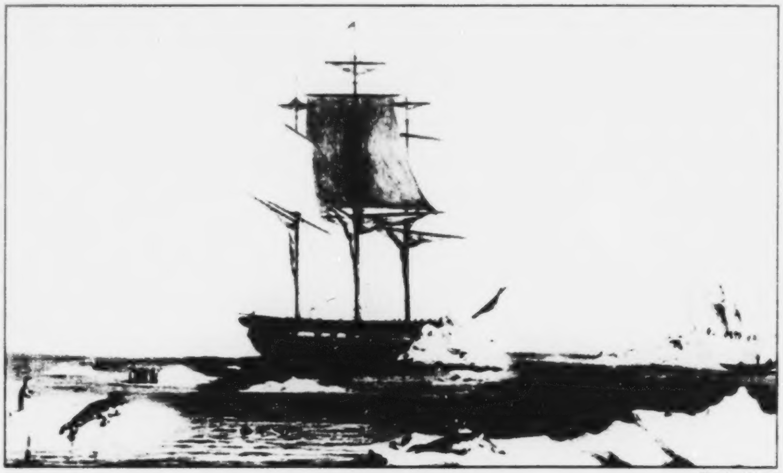
Russian contributions to the project are being coordinated by a Russian advisory committee that met for the first time in Moscow in November 1999. OSI, which has pledged to make a substantial contribution to the realization of the project, hosted the meeting, which was cochaired by Dr. Billington and Ekaterina Genieva, president of OSI-Russia. Rep. Charles Taylor (R-N.C.) attended the meeting as an observer. Members of the committee include Viktor V. Fedorov, director of the Russian State Library; Vladimir Zaitsev, director of the National Library of Russia; leading scholars; and representatives of government ministries. This writer, who is the Library of Congress project director, and Michael Neubert, the project's coordinator for liaison with Russian institutions, also attended the meeting, which featured a demonstration of the pilot site for the Russian partner institutions.

James Collins, U.S. ambassador to the Russian Federation, addressed the opening session of the meeting and expressed his support for the project. At the conclusion of the meeting, Dr. Billington signed agreements with Mr. Fedorov and Mr. Zaitsev regarding the participation of their institutions in the project. Rep. Taylor and Dr. Billington also viewed some of the items that the Russian State Library plans to contribute, including early maps, color lithographs of Siberian landscapes, original watercolors by local artists and albums of photographs commissioned by the czars. The National Library in St. Petersburg will contribute similar items, as well as many rare books and maps.

The "Meeting of Frontiers" pilot site was a cooperative effort involving the Library's European Division and the National Digital Library (NDL) Program. Members of the project team included Deborah Thomas, the NDL project coordinator, and NDL staff members Kate Foster and Dominique Pickett. Thomas M. Barrett, assistant professor of history at St. Mary's College of Maryland, wrote the basic story line and made the initial selection of collections for the project. Andrei Pliguzov, Galina Vassilenko, Vera Siegel and Rimma Kazhdan were responsible for research, translation and checking the Russian texts. Numerous other staff members from the European Division, the NDL Program and the curatorial divisions contributed to the project.

During the next three years, the Library and its partners will expand the number and range of collections available through "Meeting of Frontiers." The Library also will work with OSI and other U.S. and Russian institutions to disseminate "Meeting of Frontiers" by assisting teachers and librarians in making the project accessible to students and scholars. This will entail the launching of a mirror site in Russia and the development of guides for teachers and other cooperative efforts to integrate "Meeting of Frontiers" into the teaching of history and language. ◆

Mr. Van Oudenaren is chief of the Library's European Division.



Charles Wilkes

An illustration of the U.S.S. Vincennes in Disappointment Bay, 1840.

New in American Memory

Civil War Maps, African Americans in Ohio Now On-Line

The American Memory Program of the Library of Congress has just made available two new presentations of digitized historical materials: "Civil War Maps" and "The African American Experience in Ohio."

The collections of materials relating to American history that are available from American Memory (**www.loc.gov**) are drawn from the Library of Congress — whose collections are unparalleled in their depth and diversity — as well as from other repositories.

The materials in the "African American Experience" presentation are from the Ohio Historical Society. Their digitization was made possible by an award from the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. This $2 million, three-year program, which concluded in 1999, has made awards to 33 institutions nationwide to enable them to make their important American history collections available on-line.

One new collection, "Civil War Maps," is drawn from the Library of Congress's Geography and Map Division. It consists of reconnaissance, sketch, coastal and theater-of-war maps, which depict troop activities and fortifications. Part of this selection contains maps by Maj. Jedediah Hotchkiss, a topographical engineer in the Confederate Army. Hotchkiss made detailed battle maps that were used by Gens. Lee and Jackson. This site also includes maps that depict Gen. Sherman's military campaigns in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and the Carolinas. New Civil War maps will be added monthly.

"The African American Experience in Ohio" presents a selection of manuscripts,

continued on page 17

Gettysburg

A map of the "Field of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2nd & 3rd, 1863," prepared in 1863 by Theodore Ditterline, now available on-line.

Leadership Program Funded for 2000

1999 Program Brought 2,200 Russians to 530 U.S. Communities

More than 2,200 Russian political, civic, business and intellectual leaders visited the United States in August and September 1999 to observe how American democracy and government work and how American citizens conduct their daily lives in one of the largest and most inclusive one-time visitation programs to the U. S. ever.

They were participants in the Library of Congress Open World Russian Leadership Program (RLP), which was established by the U.S. Congress last May to enable young, emerging leaders of the Russian Federation to see first hand how a democratic society works at the grassroots (see *Information Bulletin*, August 1999).

The program, which concluded Sept. 30, was deemed a success by both the Russian participants and their American hosts, and Congress has appropriated $10 million for RLP 2000.

The RLP was based on the mutual desire of the peoples of Russia and the United States to improve understanding between the two nations, as expressed in a U.S.-Russian memorandum of understanding signed in 1998. The size and scope of the RLP was particularly enhanced by the strong support of members of the U.S. Congress, who are committed to improving relations through direct contact and exchange of visits among parliamentary and congressional leaders.

"The stability of Russia is the No. 1 foreign policy concern for U.S. interests. This is a time of transition in Russia's development of democracy," said Dr. Billington, creator of the program. One of the world's leading historians of Russian culture and a recently elected Foreign Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Dr. Billington was chairman of the RLP; James W. Symington, former U.S. Representative from Missouri and state chief of protocol in the Carter administration, was the program's executive director and will be chairman of the advisory committee for RLP 2000.

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, is the chief sponsor of the authorizing legislation.

"The feedback from the first-year participants in the Russian Leadership Program indicates how successful it has been in allowing the Russian visitors to see and experience our multilayered political and economic system," Sen. Stevens said. "Dr. Billington's vision, as one of the world's leading historians of Russian culture, and his hard work as chairman of the program are important factors in ensuring success in accomplishing the program's purpose." ◆

Bicentennial Background

Interpreting the Library's History, 1800-2000

BY JOHN Y. COLE

Throughout its history, a variety of publications about the Library have been published. Some have focused on the remarkable architecture of the 1897 Jefferson Building. Others, on the incomparable collections. Still others, on its myriad missions. Some publications have even covered all of these topics.

To mark the Library's Bicentennial during its birthday month of April 2000, Yale University Press will publish *America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000*, by James Conaway. This well-illustrated (151 illustrations, 73 of them in color), 256-page volume is the first full narrative history of the Library of Congress since David C. Mearns's *The Story Up to Now: The Library of Congress 1800-1946* (1947). It is aimed at a general audience and will cost $39.95.

The foreword is by Dr. Billington and the introduction ("One Writer's Library") is by biographer Edmund Morris. Graphic artist Lance Hidy designed the dust jacket. Although it is being published in association with the Library of Congress, the book reflects Mr. Conaway's interpretation of the institution's development, not the Library's.

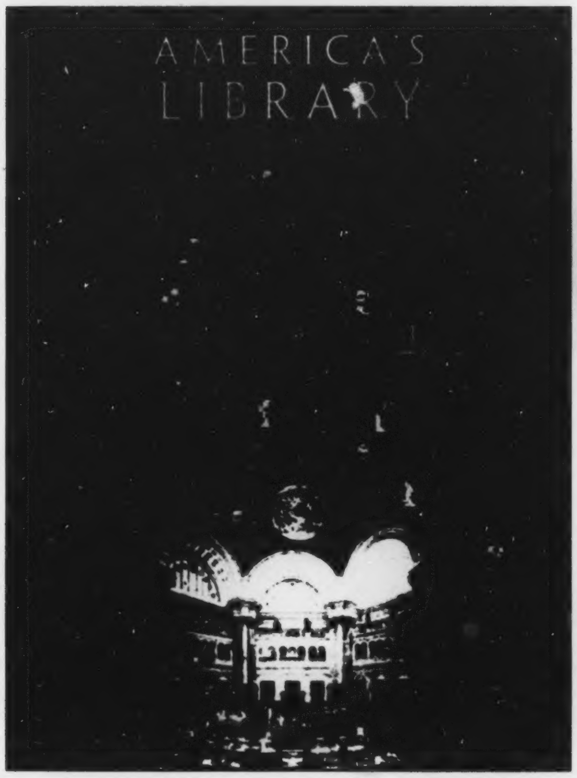
Douglas W. Bryant, associate librarian of Harvard University, accurately observed in 1962: "The major functions of the Library of Congress might have been assigned to three or four separate agencies. ... An explanation of why they have been combined would call for a study of history rather than of administrative logic." Four decades later the Library of Congress is still adding and combining functions and growing. James Conaway's new book is a perceptive and lucid presentation of a complicated place.

Mr. Conaway is the author of eight books. His latest, *The Smithsonian: 150 Years of Adventure, Discovery and Wonder*, an illustrated history, was copublished by Smithsonian Books and Alfred A. Knopf in connection with the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebrations in 1996. He also has written a memoir, *Memphis Afternoons*; a best-selling social history, *Napa: The Story of an American Eden*; a book about the American West, *The Kingdom in the Country*; and a novel, *The Big Easy*. He has been a contributing editor of *Civilization: The Magazine of the Library of Congress* and over the years has written on a wide range of subjects for *The Atlantic*, *The New York Times Magazine*, *Harper's* and many other publications.

Interpreting a Complicated Place: Some Milestones Up to 1950

The first "general interpretations" of the Library as a whole came from the pen of Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Librarian of Congress in 1864-1897. Spofford wrote about the Library as a national institution even while he was turning the Library into that very institution. In a comprehensive Office of Education survey published in 1876, he published an article, "The Library of Congress, or National Library." Two years later, his more comprehensive article in the journal *International Review* ("The Government Library in Washington") concluded with a plea to Congress to provide funds to move the collections from the U.S. Capitol to a separate building to "render this priceless repository of knowledge in the widest degree useful to the country." In 1897 his dream came true with the opening of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

In 1904 a hefty 535-page volume, *History of the Library of Congress, Volume I, 1800-1864*, was published by the Government Printing Office and written by Library staffer William Dawson Johnston. The book stands by itself, even though Johnston meant it to be the first in a three-volume series of "contributions to American library history." Johnston's preliminary notes and chapters for the second but never-completed volume are in his personal papers in the Manu-



A new general history of the Library, *America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000*, by James Conaway, will be available in April to mark the Library's 200th birthday.

script Division. The published volume, drawing directly on the Library's archives and conversations with Spofford (who served as Chief Assistant Librarian until his death in 1908), is unsurpassed for the Library's prehistory (before it was formally established in 1800) and the period 1800-1864. It is itself an important documentary source, for Johnston has reprinted the texts of key congressional reports and of other early documents that have since disappeared.

Another Library staffer who tackled the institution's history was Frederick W. Ashley, chief assistant librarian in 1927-1936. His unpublished, mostly typewritten work of more than 1,600 pages, located in his papers in the Manuscript Division, covers the history of the institution from 1897 to 1939. In 1929 Ashley produced a perceptive essay, "Three Eras in the Library of Congress," which David Mearns thought (in 1946) to be "probably the most brilliant summary of Library of Congress history that has appeared."

Fortress of Freedom: The Story of the Library of Congress, published in 1942 by J.B. Lippincott, was written by Lucy Salamanca, a professional writer who was serving as head of the Inquiry and General Research Section of the Library's Legislative Reference Division. In his enthusiastic foreword, Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress in 1939-1944, calls the book "the first complete history of the Library of Congress." He adds: "No piecemeal account of the units which compose the Library of Congress can convey a truthful impression of the great department of government which has for its end and aim the active and useful possession, on behalf of the people of the United States and in their interest, of the record of their past and of the works of intellect and art out of which their future may be created."

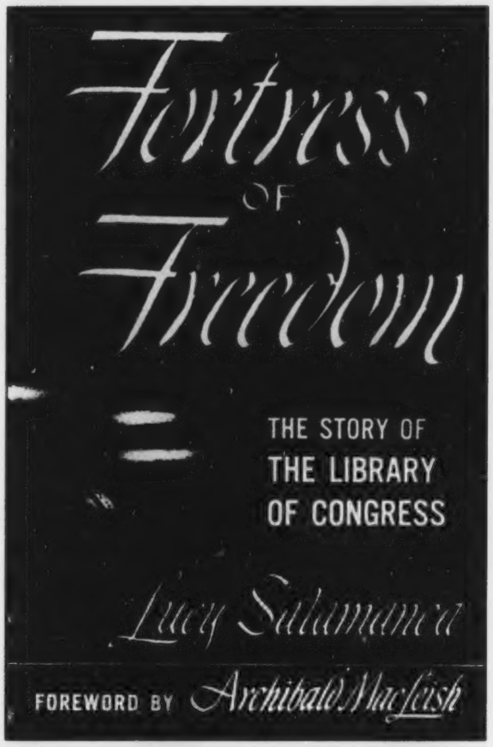
Librarian of Congress Luther H. Evans (1945-1953) asked David C. Mearns, the director of the Library's Reference Department, to write the Library's story on relative short notice and in a short period of time in order "to explain the status of the Library" and to "tell how it got this way." The result, *The Story Up to Now, The Library of Congress 1800-1946,* is a concise but sweeping review of the institution's history that emphasizes its national roots and the development of its national role. First published in the Library's 1946 *Annual Report,* it was published separately in 1947. Through the writer's enthusiasm, wit and lucid style, *The Story Up to Now* introduced many people, including many historians, to the Library.

A handsome illustrated catalog of an exhibition about the Library's history was published in 1950 as part of the institution's sesquicentennial celebration (see *Information Bulletin,* April 1999). A narrative counterpart to the catalog, "The Library of Congress: A Sesquicentenary Review," was published in the July and October 1950 issues of *Library Quarterly.* The author, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian Dan Lacy, cogently focused on the history of the development of the collections in the first article and on their organization and use in the second.

At the conclusion of his history, he wanted to predict an untroubled outlook for the Library but found that world events made that impossible. He wrote: "And so the Library comes to the end of a sesquicentennium. It should be a time to look back with satisfaction and ahead with comfortable assurance. Now it cannot be, for the renewed outbreak of war, this time in Korea, gives greater emphasis to all the responsibilities which the Library of Congress shares with its fellows. The path across the unknown years ahead has taken another turn toward the edge of darkness, and the tasks of American libraries in the preservation of the world of the free mind will take all their strength together."

No such words will conclude the new Bicentennial publications. ◆

Mr. Cole is cochair of the Library's Bicentennial Steering Committee and director of the Center for the Book.



Fortress of Freedom

THE STORY OF
THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS

Lucy Salamanca

FOREWORD BY Archibald MacLeish

***Fortress of Freedom* (1942) and its author, Lucy Salamanca, head of the Library's Inquiry and General Research Section of the Legislative Reference Service (now Congressional Research Service).**

Bachrach

Understanding Our Selves

Symposium on Cognition Concludes Decade of the Brain

By SHERRY LEVY-REINER

Dana Foundation Vice President Barbara Gill, Congressional Research Service Director Dan Mulhollan, and Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) at the U.S. Capitol reception celebrating the achievements of the Decade of the Brain.

"There can be no more important research, from our point of view, than research on how human beings think and learn."

So said Dr. Billington as he opened the final program of the Decade of the Brain Project, a 10-year collaborative initiative cosponsored by the Library and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) of the National Institutes of Health.

With generous funding from the Charles A. Dana Foundation, the October 1999 meeting, "Understanding Our Selves: The Science of Cognition," complemented a similar 1998 program, "Discovering Our Selves: The Science of Emotion." More than 225 attendees–including congressional staff members, policymakers, scientists and physicians, mental health advocates and the general public–gathered in the Montpelier Room of the Madison Building to hear 14 experts explore the consequences of current research in cognitive neuroscience.

NIMH Director Steven E. Hyman, M.D., moderated the entire day's program and introduced Sens. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) and Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.), who addressed the group in the morning and afternoon, respectively. Both senators paid tribute to the Library and NIMH for cosponsoring the Decade of the Brain Project and the conference on cognition as well as to the researchers and clinicians for their valuable work.

New York Times science writer Sandra Blakeslee and Steven Hyman, director of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Sen. Domenici noted the rapid progress in medicine's ability to understand, treat and perhaps someday prevent mental illness. He urged researchers and clinicians to move forward with applying new knowledge to applications that will help the seriously mentally ill. Sen. Wellstone emphasized the need for legislation that will end discrimination against treatment for mental illness and the more general need for changes in attitudes toward such illness.

In addition to hearing formal presentations, conference attendees visited special exhibit areas during the lunch period. Speakers and other exhibitors demonstrated the potential uses of neuroimaging equipment and spoke about their findings individually to conference attendees. NIMH offered a tour of its laboratories on videotape.

Keynote speaker V.S. Ramachandran, director of the Center for Brain and Cognition at the University of California-San Diego, spoke on "The Artful Brain: What Neurology Can Tell Us of Human Nature." Mr. Ramachandran noted the parallel agendas of research in cognitive neuroscience: trying to help patients who have neurological deficits that may be present from birth or the result of illness or accidents and trying to understand human nature in general.

In his summary, part of a panel titled "Neuroscience and Society: The Promise of Neuroscience," Mr. Ramachanchandran described his research into how the human brain responds to works of art. With *New York Times* science writer Sandra Blakeslee, who moderated the concluding session, Mr. Ramachandran is author of *Phantoms in the Brain*, which explores how brain activity relates to thought and consciousness.

Two panels of researchers in the morning looked first at "The Varieties of Cognition," including conscious and unconscious memory, attention and information-processing; and "Understanding Cognitive Disorders," particularly schizophrenia and dementia, emphasizing the significant role played by new technologies – especially functional imaging – in analyzing brain activity.

In the afternoon, a panel of researchers studying autism and developmental and learning disorders described how their findings are helping children and adults in practical ways in a session titled "Neuroscience and Society: Making a Difference."

In his closing remarks, Mr. Hyman noted, "The science of cognition and the science of emotion, which are inextricably linked, have enormous implications for our self-understanding and for the widest range of human experience from art to seriously disabling mental illnesses. We've moved, in this Decade of the Brain, from fairly simplistic models of how the brain works to a recognition of the extreme complexity of the brain and the complexity

Dr. Billington (right) greets Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) at the symposium.

of our investigations. As we've illustrated today, the science is essential to self-understanding but it need not strip us of our humanity as we delve more deeply."

Following the all-day program, speakers and leaders of groups such as the American Psychological Association and Research!America attended a special celebration in the Capitol to celebrate the achievements of the Decade of the Brain. Among members of Congress who attended the reception were: Sens. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) and Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) and Reps. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), John Porter (R-Ill.), Charles Taylor (R-N.C.), Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), and former Rep. Paul Rogers.

Since 1990 the Library of Congress and the National Institute of Mental Health have collaborated on this unique interagency initiative to advance the goals set forth in a Presidential Proclamation designating the 1990s the Decade of the Brain. To enhance public awareness of the benefits to be derived from brain research, the Library and NIMH have cosponsored numerous symposia, congressional informational breakfasts, publications, videotapes and a Web site. Administered by Prosser Gifford and this writer in the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs, the program has brought hundreds of people to programs at the Library and reached millions of others through various media, including the Internet.

For more information, visit the Library of Congress / NIMH Decade of the Brain Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/brain**. Single copies of an executive summary will be available from NIMH early in 2000. A videotape of the conference can be viewed at **nimh.nih.gov/events/cogagenda.cfm**. ◆

Ms. Levy-Reiner is the coordinator the Library of Congress/National Institute of Mental Health project on the Decade of the Brain.

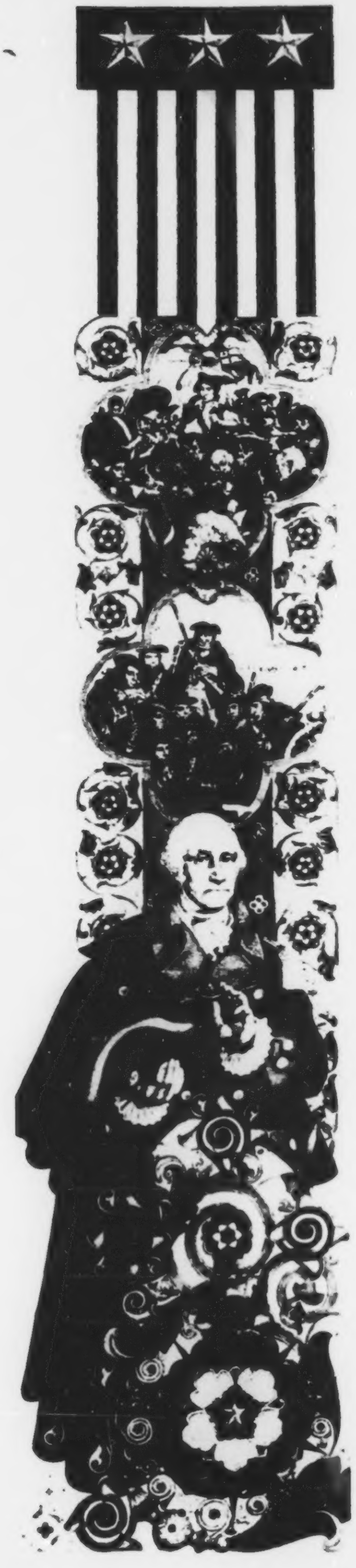
Speakers and Their Topics

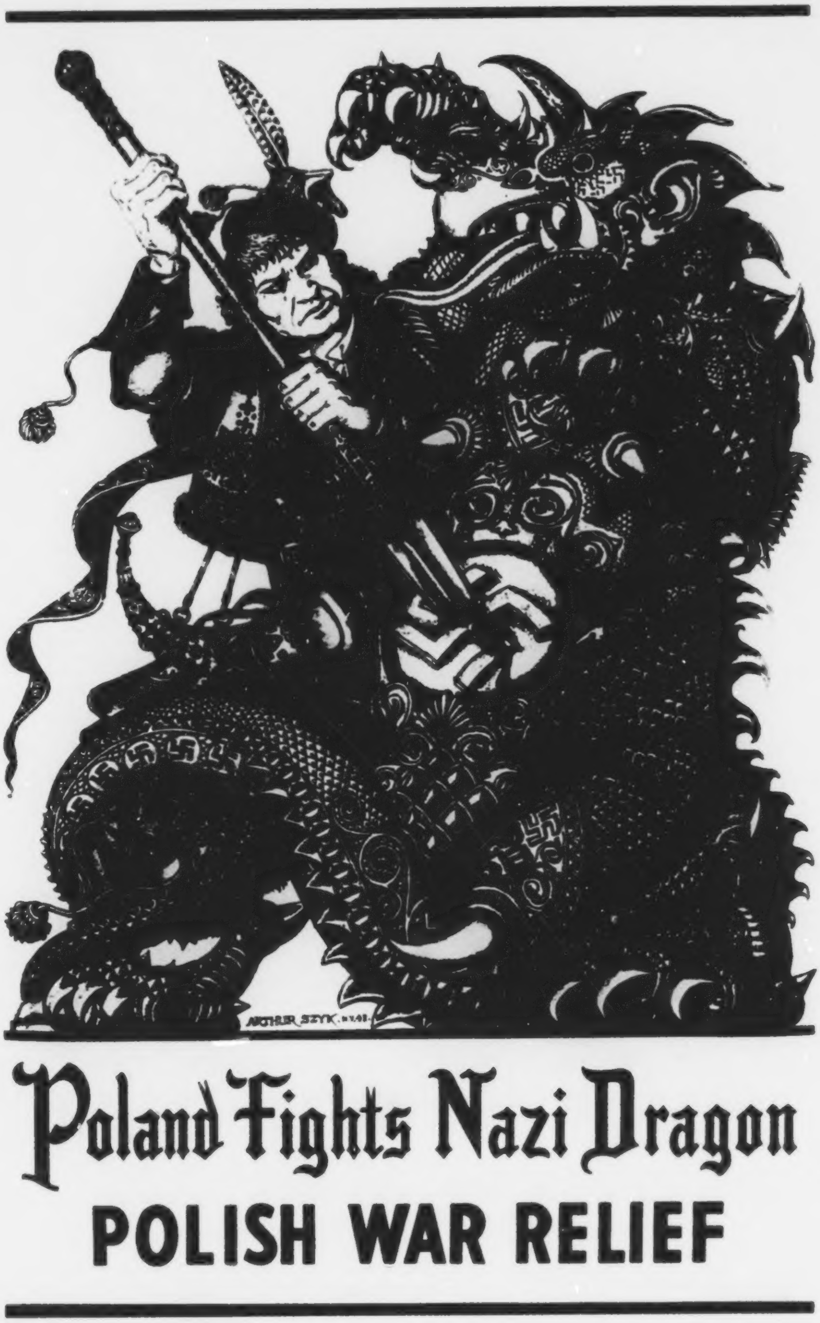
- Jonathan D. Cohen, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Psychology and Director, Center for the Study of Brain, Mind and Behavior, Princeton University; and Associate Professor of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh; "Online Thinking in the Brain"
- Eric Courchesne, Ph.D., Professor of Neurosciences, School of Medicine, University of California-San Diego; "A Decade of Research on Autism: From Mystery to Insight and Hope"
- Martha Bridge Denckla, M.D., Director, Developmental Cognitive Neurology, the Kennedy Krieger Institute; and Professor of Neurology, Pediatrics and Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; "Beneath the Surface: Imaging Reveals Subcortical Brain Factors Underlying Learning Disabilities"
- Robert Desimone, Ph.D., Scientific Director, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health; "How the Brain Pays Attention"
- Guinevere Eden, D. Phil., Assistant Professor, Georgetown University Medical Center; "Using Functional Brain Imaging to Study the Reading Brain"
- Bruce S. McEwen, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Harold and Margaret Milliken Hatch Laboratory of Neuroendocrinology, Rockefeller University; "Stress, the Brain, and Our Mental and Physical Health"
- Denise Park, Ph.D., Senior Research Scientist, the Center for Applied Cognitive Research on Aging, Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan; "The Aging Mind"
- Steve Petersen, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Neurology and Neurological Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine; "Studies of Memory: Implications for 'Born to Learn'"
- V.S. Ramachandran, M.D., Ph.D., Professor and Director, Center for Brain and Cognition, the University of California-San Diego; "The Artful Brain: What Neurology Can Tell Us of Human Nature and the Meaning of Art"
- Bruce R. Rosen, M.D., Ph.D., Director, Massachusetts General Hospital NMR Center; Professor in Radiology, Harvard Medical School; "The Future of Functional Imaging"
- Larry Squire, Ph.D., Research Career Scientist, VA Medical Center, San Diego; Professor of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, the University of California-San Diego School of Medicine; "Conscious and Unconscious Memory Systems of the Brain"
- Daniel R. Weinberger, M.D., Chief, Clinical Brain Disorders Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health; "Cognitive Circuitry and the Cell Biology of Schizophrenia"

Exhibitors

- Edgar DeYoe, Ph.D., Department of Cellular Biology, Neurobiology and Anatomy, Medical College of Wisconsin
- Edward Flynn, Ph.D., Director, National Foundation for Functional Brain Imaging, Albuquerque, N.M.

Participants in the conference included (seated, from left) Guinevere Eden, Daniel Weinberger, Steven Hyman and Sandra Blakeslee; (standing, from left) Eric Courchesne, Martha Bridge Denckla, Denise Park, Robert Desimone, Larry Squire, Edgar DeYoe, Jonathan Cohen, Bruce McEwen, Steve Petersen, Edward Flynn, Bruce Rosen and V.S. Ramachandran.





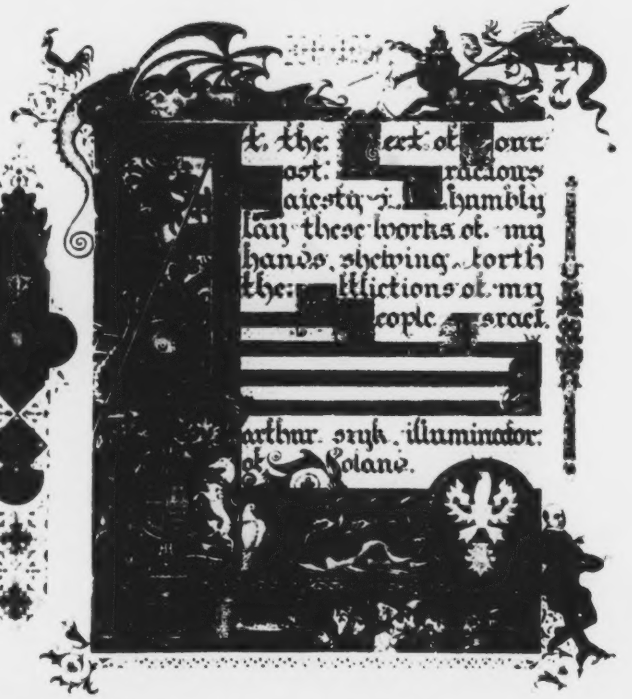
ARTHUR SZYK
Poland Fights Nazi Dragon
POLISH WAR RELIEF

Detail (left) from Arthur Szyk's illumination of the *Declaration of Independence of the United States*, 1950, featuring George Washington and soliders from the Colonial army; this poster for the Polish War Relief effort during World War II is characteristic of Szyk's anti-Nazi emphasis; Adolph Hitler (right) was another frequent target of Szyk's pen, here in a detail from the 1944 cartoon *Don't Vote for Roosevelt!!!*

The Art of Arthur Szyk

'Artist for Freedom' Featured in Library Exhibition

By Sara W. Duke and Holly Krueger


the eart of our most racious aiesty I humbly lay these works of my hands, shewing forth the fflictions of my eople srael.
arthur szyk illuminator of Polane.

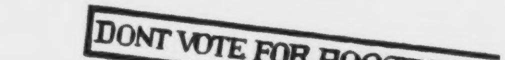
The dedication leaf to Britain's King George VI from *The Haggadah*, 1940.

The artist Arthur Szyk created some of the most memorable anti-Axis propaganda during World War II, as well as finely rendered and patriotic celebrations of the United States, his adopted country.

The Library of Congress celebrates the work of this artist, as well as three important Bicentennial "Gifts to the Nation" on the part of his daughter Alexandra Szyk Bracie and a private collector, with an exhibition in the Swann Gallery of Caricature and Cartoon in the Jefferson Building. Containing 17 representative works from caricatures of Axis leaders to masterpieces of illumination, "Arthur Szyk: Artist for Freedom" represents the breadth of the artist's *oeuvre*.

(The Bicentennial program "Gifts to the Nation" is an opportunity to support the Library's acquisition of important cultural legacies, as well as the scholars and curators who bring them to life. A story on the program appeared in the December 1999 issue. The Bicentennial of the Library is April 24.)

Born in Lodz, Poland, of Jewish parents, Szyk (1894-1951) showed his artistic ability early. He trained in the Near East, Paris and Krakow, settling in Paris in 1924, where he would reside for a decade. While in Paris he illustrated the work of Flaubert and others in a variety of styles that showed his mastery of both the miniature and caricature. He returned to Lodz in 1934, but traveled around the world, before moving to Great Britain in 1939. An increasingly politicized artist in the face of growing anti-Semitism in Europe, Szyk (pronounced "Schick") began to produce allegorical works against tyranny and oppression. For almost a decade he labored to create an elaborately illustrated Haggadah that attacked the Nazis, but he could not find anyone willing to take the risk to publish his version of the Passover story. It was in England that his masterpiece, *The Haggadah*, was finally published in 1940, stripped of its anti-Nazi iconography.



In 1940 Szyk made his way to New York. His anti-Axis cartoons and caricatures had captivated Europe and North America, and newspaper accounts told of Hitler's having put a price on his head. He wrote of the United States, "At last, I have found the home I have always searched for. Here I can speak of what my soul feels. There is no other place on earth that gives one the freedom, liberty and justice that America does." He embraced the patriotic spirit of his adopted country, evident in his *Declaration of Independence* (1950), *Four Freedoms Prayer* (1949), and *Bill of Rights* (1949).

Arthur Szyk's Working Method

It is easy to see why Arthur Szyk is admired not only for the content of his works, but also for the way he constructed his jewellike creations. While earlier works from the 1930s are looser in style than the pen-and-ink drawings of the 1940s, the latter show the elements of the illuminated manuscript style for which he is known.

"Europe Is Getting Hot..." (1944) reveals Szyk's method of applying ink and graphite in succeeding layers to create a carefully modeled but highly individualized caricature, as in the subtle touches of graphite combined with pen strokes in Spanish dictator Francisco Franco's face.

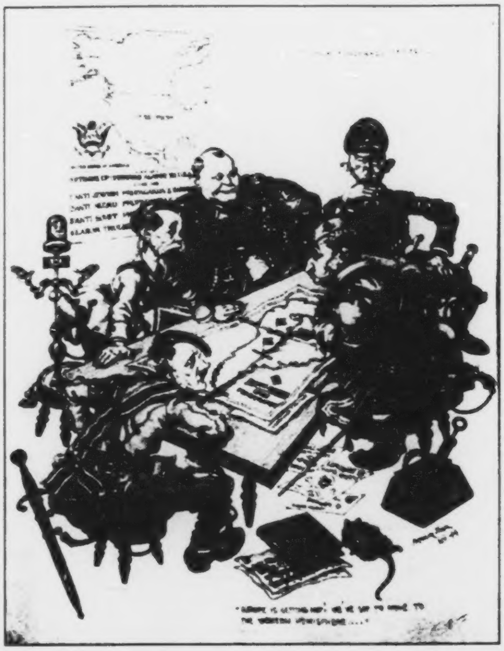
For all of the items on view in this exhibition, Szyk began his composition with a lightly applied but fairly complete "underdrawing" in graphite pencil. Traces of this preliminary drawing can be seen under high magnification along the edges of some of the forms. The design was then built up with successive layers of transparent and opaque watercolors. Many subsequent tiny, precisely placed strokes of color to define the shape of an ear or the features of a face can be discerned. Use of this technique requires a light and supremely confident touch because application of watercolor on top of watercolor can dissolve both strokes into a muddy mess. Note the fine working of details in the close-up views of the Madonna and child in *Four Freedoms Prayer* (page 13). As with illuminated manuscripts, this style of working can have its drawbacks. Sometimes the paint does not adhere well to the layers underneath or the paint buildup can become too brittle to withstand slight flexing of the paper. Flaking paint is a common problem in multilayered works of art, and many of the objects in the exhibition required conservation by the Library before they could be put safely on view. Treatment involved close examination of all areas of the painting under magnification and flowing the appropriate consolidant (adhesive used to adhere the paint back to the paper) into areas of insecurely attached media.

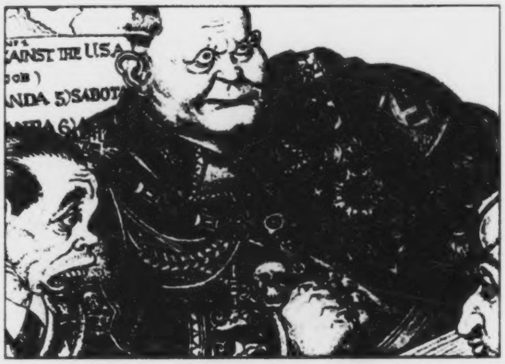
The objects in the exhibition are rightfully defined and thought of as two-dimensional. Magnified examination of the *Four Freedoms Prayer,* however, reveals subtle use of three-dimensional aspects to enhance the rendering of the objects. For example, the folds in the Virgin Mary's robes were built of successive layering of ultramarine watercolor adding definition through sculptural means rather than modeling with color and hue differences. Another example of delicate, three-dimensional effects can be discerned in the Virgin Mary's face. The ridge of her nose below her eyebrows and the edge of her headpiece are incised lines, which, while reading as darker applications of media, are in reality lines engraved into the paper.

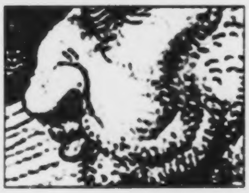
Little evidence of such corrections as roughened paper, smudged colors or gouged support can be found, which suggests that Szyk had his final composition firmly in mind upon completion of the underdrawing. That he made few mistakes in bringing this composition to life is also apparent.

While all of the described techniques are standard methods employed by artists working in watercolor, Szyk used them to great effect to express his vision. His use of these techniques is particularly amazing, given Szyk's poor eyesight. He wore thick, heavy glasses and as a result had to get very close to the paper to see. One humorous anecdote recalls Szyk receiving a reprimand for getting too close to the originals during an exhibition of his work, the admonisher obviously not knowing to whom he was speaking. Szyk graciously befriended him, a young, budding cartoonist, and thus added another admirer to those already in awe of his abilities. His creations are as remarkable today for their technical prowess as they were then. ◆

Ms. Duke is curatorial project assistant for Cartoon and Caricature in the Prints & Photographs Division. Ms. Krueger is senior paper conservator in the Conservation Division.

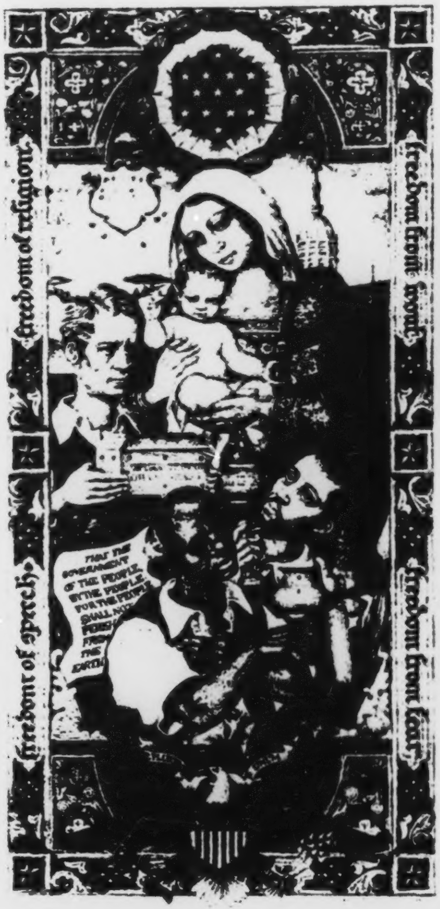


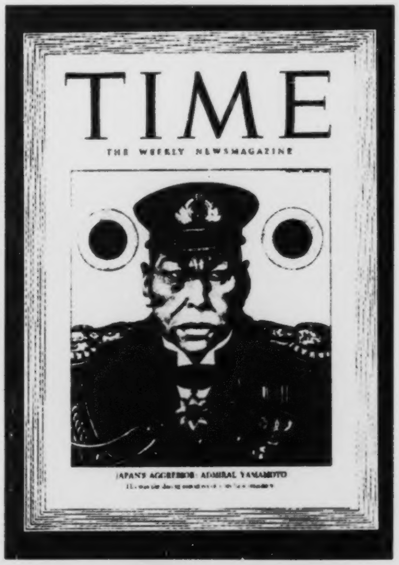




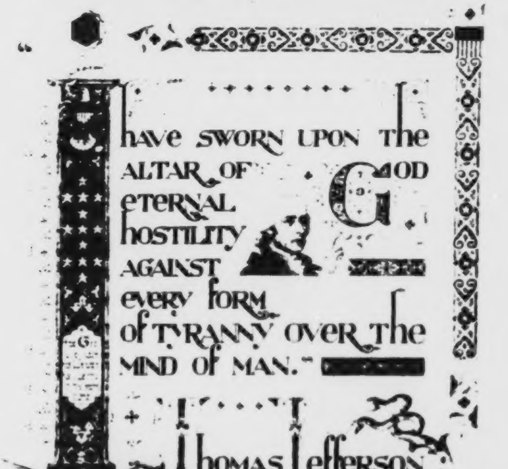
"Europe Is Getting Hot! We've Got to Move to the Western Hemisphere," **1944; detail of Hermann Goering, head of the German Air Force; detail of Francisco Franco, president of Spain.**

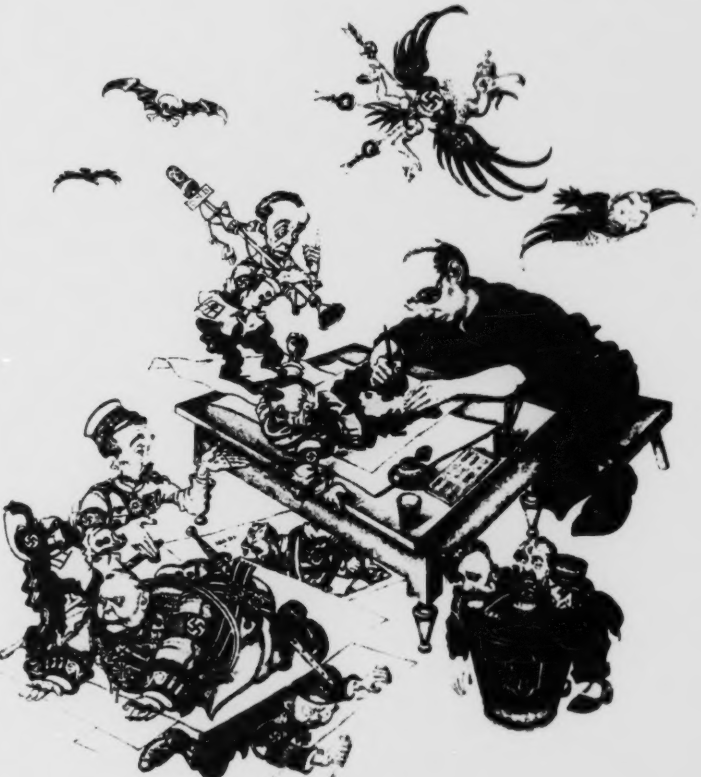
"Arthur Szyk: Artist for Freedom" will remain on view in the Swann Gallery through May 6. The gallery, located adjacent to the new Visitors' Center in the Jefferson Building, is open to the public free of charge from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday.


freedom of religion
freedom from want
freedom of speech
freedom from fear
THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH


TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
JAPAN'S AGGRESSOR: ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO

Clockwise from left: illustration from *Four Freedoms Prayer*, 1949, with two details from the same piece; Szyk's illustration of Japanese Admiral Yamamoto graced the cover of *Time* magazine shortly after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941; Szyk's self-portrait from *Ink and Blood*, 1946; *"I Have Sworn Upon the Altar of God Eternal Hostility Against Every Form of Tyranny Over the Mind of Man."* Thomas Jefferson, 1951.


I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."
Thomas Jefferson



An Uncommon Scold

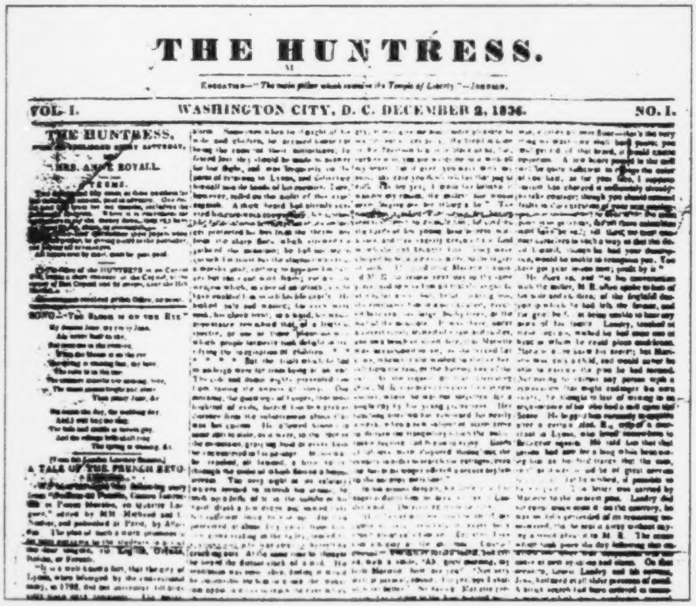
Treasure-Talk Describes Life of Anne Royall

Following is an article based on a recent "Treasure-Talk" at the Library. Treasure-Talks are given by Library specialists who discuss particular items in the permanent exhibition "American Treasures of the Library of Congress," on view Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. except Sundays and federal holidays.

BY CYNTHIA EARMAN

Early in the 19th century the newspaper *Paul Pry* dedicated itself to exposing political corruption and religious fraud. It was edited by the audacious Anne Newport Royall at a time when few women were newspaper editors and even fewer were willing to take on the establishment.

The Library's collection of the works of Royall include nine volumes of travel books, one novel and two newspapers that together span more than 30 years — from Presidents Monroe to Pierce. Royall's travels took her from Louisiana to Maine, and her observations of the people and places she encountered provide a rich glimpse into antebellum America. As the self-appointed guardian of democracy, Royall exposed graft and corruption wherever she went. Her boldness and tenacity were remarkable in an era when society was obsessed with the trappings of gentility.


THE HUNTRESS.

VOL. I. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. DECEMBER 2, 1836. NO. I.

In *The Huntress*, the successor to her *Paul Pry* newspaper, Anne Newport Royall exposed the graft, nepotism and laziness in the Washington bureacracy in the mid-1800s.

Born in 1769 in Baltimore in the colony of Maryland, Anne Newport grew up on the frontier of western Pennsylvania. Later, she moved with her widowed mother and half-brother to the mountains of western Virginia. There Butler found work as a housekeeper for the Revolutionary War veteran Maj. William Royall. Anne was 18 when they met and Royall delightedly introduced his young servant to the works of authors ranging from Shakespeare to Voltaire. Royall was a Mason and told Anne that Masons always helped each other, which she later found to be true. At some point Anne moved into Royall's mountain mansion, and in 1797 they wed. She was 28; he was in his 50s. For 15 years, the Royalls lived in comfort. This marked the only time in Anne's life when she had no financial worries. In 1812 William Royall died, leaving her with a life interest in his property. Royall's relatives protested, claiming the will was a forgery. Seven years of litigation ensued until in 1819 a jury annulled the will. Left with only a smaller dower, Anne left for Alabama.

For four years, Anne Royall traveled around Alabama. In letters to her friend and lawyer, Matthew Dunbar, she described the evolution of the young state. During this sojourn, Royall decided to become a writer. Despite plans to sell her books by subscription — a common practice during this time — Royall needed capital to cover her travel costs. Thus, she gathered her letters to Dunbar into a manuscript that would eventually be published as *Letters from Alabama*. She then completed the manuscript of *The Tennessean* (a novel) and set off for Washington, D.C., to petition for a pension as the widow of a Revolutionary War solider.

In 1824 Anne Newport Royall arrived in Washington. Like many other widows, she came to present her case to Congress. As fate would have it, the Pension Law then in effect did not specifically recognize a widow's right to her husband's pension; each widow needed to plead her own case. And so Royall began lobbying. From the house gallery, Royall listened to the orations of men including Virginia's John Randolph and Massachusetts's Daniel Webster. Eventually she called upon Secretary of State John Quincy Adams to discuss the pension issue. He agreed that the pension bill needed reform and promised to support her efforts. In 1805 Adams, while he was senator, declined a plea for support from Charlotte Hazen, widow of Gen. Moses Hazen. At the time, Adams believed it wrong for representatives of a state to act in the interests of an individual. Rather, legislators should act for the benefit of the whole country. Almost 20 years later, Adams changed his mind. In addition to a new champion (Adams continued to support Royall's pension petitions when he later served in the House of Representatives) she also gained a subscriber for two books. Adams also invited Royall to visit his wife at their Washington home, as well as his father, in Massachusetts. Before re-

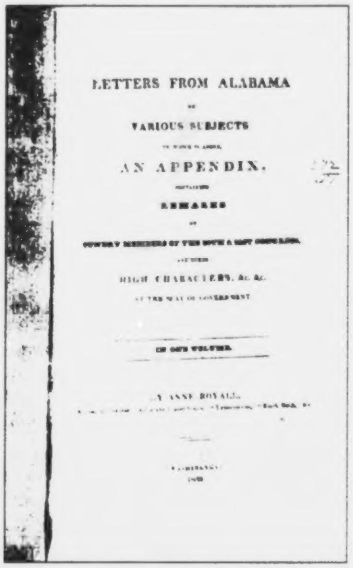
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

suming her travels, Royall did call upon Louisa Adams, who greeted her warmly and gave her a warm, white shawl for her journey. Royall's final task before setting out north was to interview Gen. Lafayette, from whom she obtained a letter attesting to her husband's military service.

From Washington, Royall journeyed to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Springfield, Hartford, Worcester, Boston and New Haven. In each city, she called upon leading citizens for interviews and subscriptions. In Philadelphia, she visited the printer Matthew Carey. Carey and his son declined to publish her works, as the American audience preferred European authors. Royall took copious notes concerning each city's population, industry, physical description and modes of available transportation. She also noted regional dialects, modes of dress and the character of residents. When unscrupulous innkeepers tried to take advantage of travelers by charging too much, Royall protested, refused to pay the excess and took more notes.

Such incidents are spread throughout her books. By the time Royall reached New York, she needed money. Drawing upon Masonic connections, she met Hippolite Barriàre, the manager of the Chatham Garden Theater, who arranged a benefit performance. Barriàre gave Royall the house receipts — $180. Continuing onto Boston, Royall visited John Adams and gave him an update on his son and daughter-in-law. By 1826, Royall had completed her manuscript of the northern tour. Titled *Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the United States*, it was privately printed in New Haven. Royall was 57. *The Tennessean* was published a year later.

Royall's books caused quite a stir and earned her some very powerful enemies, including Philadelphia's Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely. In the 1820s, Ely tried to forge an alliance between church and state through the election of Christian candidates. Never fond of missionaries, Royall became an outright critic of Ely and the American Tract Society, whose pamphlets were liberally distributed during this time. In her books, Royall called Presbyterians "blue-skins," "blackcoats" and "copper-heads" as she detailed their political plots and thus earned herself a reputation as a vulgar, offensive woman. Occasionally her critics bought and destroyed her books. Others simply refused to sell them. While in Vermont, one "blue-skin" shopkeeper pushed Royall down a staircase. Ely and his followers considered Royall a devil and devised a plan to punish her.


LETTERS FROM ALABAMA

VARIOUS SUBJECTS

AN APPENDIX,

REMARKS

HIGH CHARACTERS, &c. &c.

ANNE ROYALL

Royall's collection of letters to her friend and lawyer, Matthew Dunbar, describing the evolution of Alabama.

Anne Royall returned to Washington in 1829 and took up residence on Capitol Hill, near an engine house. In her absence, the engine house — built with federal monies — had been allowing a small Presbyterian congregation to use the house for services. Royall claimed that children from the congregation pelted her windows with stones. One member of the congregation, John Coyle Sr., a congressional clerk and a "blackcoat" — began praying silently beneath Royall's window. Others visited her, trying, she claimed, to convert her. When Royall responded to the taunting and visits by cursing, she fell into their trap.

John Coyle and others, who were in contact with Ely, presented their complaints to District Attorney Thomas Swann. Their first attempt failed, as their complaint was dated a day before the alleged incident occurred. The second time Royall was arrested. She was charged for being a public nuisance, a common brawler and a common scold. At the trial, witnesses including former Librarian of Congress George Watterston and Secretary of War William Eaton testified. On June 31, 1829, the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington County found Ann Royall guilty of being a common scold and disturber of the peace. She thus became the first North American legally declared a common scold. The traditional punishment of ducking — for which the Marines at the Navy Yard had constructed a ducking chair — was found obsolete; the offense, however, was not. The court fined Royall $10. Two report-

continued on page 16

Books by Anne Newport Royall

Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the United States, by a Traveller. New Haven, 1826.

The Tennessean, a novel founded on fact. New Haven, 1827.

The Black Book, a Continuation of Travels in the United States. 3 vols. Washington, 1828-1829.

Mrs. Royall's Pennsylvania, or Travels in the United States. 2 vols. Washington, 1829.

Letters from Alabama on Various Subjects. Washington, 1830.

Mrs. Royall's Southern Tour, or, Second Series of Black Books. 3 vols. Washington, 1831.

Paul Pry. Washington, 1831-1836.

The Huntress. Washington, 1836-1854.

References

Jackson, George Stuyvesant. *Uncommon Scold: The Story of Anne Royall.* Boston: Bruce Humphries.

James, Bessie Rowland. *Anne Royall's U.S.A.* New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1972.

Maxwell, Alice S. and Marion B. Dunlevy. *Virago! The Story of Anne Newport Royall (1769-1854).* Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, 1985.

National Intelligencer (Washington). July 31, 1829.

National Journal (Washington). August 1, 1829.

Porter, Sarah Harvey. "The Life and Times of Ann Royall, 1796-1854," *Records of the Columbia Historical Society* 10, 1-37.

Porter, Sarah Harvey. *The Life and Times of Anne Royall.* Cedar Rapids: Torch Press Book Shop, 1909.

Wright, Richardson. *Forgotten Ladies: Nine portraits from the American Family Album.* J.B. Lippincott: Philadelphia, 1928.

Closer to the Digital Book

Library Installs State-of-the-Art Recording Facility

The Library of Congress moved one step closer to being able to produce digital talking books for users of its National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) with the recent installation of a new state-of-the-art digital recording facility. A major step in the development of digital talking books, the new studio follows installation of a digital duplication system at the Library's facility in Cincinnati earlier this year.

"These initiatives represent the Library's long-term commitment to develop digital technology for blind and physically handicapped individuals," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. "The new digital recording and duplication facilities will permit NLS to develop specifications for a digital mastering and duplication system. The results of this prototype effort — and a second system to obtain experience with alternative mastering systems — will be the technical specifications that will be used to produce digital talking books and magazines."

Wells B. Kormann, chief of the NLS Materials Development Division, who chairs the Library's Digital Audio Development Committee, noted that, "while these efforts are important in digital technology development, there remains much work to be done in determining how and with what delivery mechanism digital talking books will eventually become available to users. Having digital recording and duplication standards in place within the next several years will allow NLS to build a digital archives of talking books and magazines. This will be important when we are able to offer patrons access to digital recordings in the future."

The experimental digital audio mastering equipment selected is called a Digidesign Pro Tools 24. "This system, which operates on a personal computer, was custom-engineered and assembled and installed in the NLS recording studio," said John Cookson, head of the NLS Engineering Section.

"At present there is no standard digital audio mastering system that meets talking-book performance requirements for producing digital original master recordings," said Billy R. West, audio book production specialist.

A contract for the equipment, installation, custom wiring and fabrication of the recording studio was recently awarded to Washington Professional Systems. The goal is to complete mastering of the first experimental digital talking book by early spring 2000.

In October 1999, NLS announced a milestone for its braille readers when the first digital braille book was accessed on the Internet (see *Information Bulletin*, December 1999). The technological breakthrough signaled a successful two-year effort to develop an Internet distribution system for braille books in the collection. More than 2,700 braille books created by the Library are now available for download or on-line use by eligible individuals, libraries and schools with braille embossers, refreshable braille displays and other braille-aware devices.

For further information contact: Robert E. Fistick, Head, Publications and Media Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor St. N.W., Washington, DC 20542; telephone: (202) 707-9279; e-mail: rfis@loc.gov. ◆

Royall

continued from page 15

ers from Washington's preeminent newspaper, *The National Intelligencer*, paid the fine. Embarrassed, Royall resumed traveling.

Upon her return to Washington in 1831, she began publishing *Paul Pry*, a newspaper dedicated to exposing all and every species of political evil and religious fraud, without fear or affection. Named by one of the orphans, who worked for Royall, the paper had almost 100 subscribers. Together with her friend and partner Sally Stack, Royall printed the paper in her house and sold single issues at the Capitol. *Paul Pry* consisted of Royall's original editorials, excerpts from other papers, advertisements, letters to the editor — and her lengthy replies. Part of Royall's financial difficulties were exacerbated when postmasters throughout the country refused to deliver Royall's paper. In retaliation, she published lists of subscribers with accounts in arrears and the names of those postmasters who refused to release the paper to subscribers. With type donated by *The National Intelligencer* and set by a cadre of orphans, the readability of the paper varied from issue to issue. In 1836, *The Huntress* replaced *Paul Pry*. As with *Paul Pry*, the new paper exposed the graft, nepotism and laziness of government clerks. Both papers also included pen portraits and biographical sketches of notable people containing insights drawn from Royall's interviews and observations. Almost every disclosure of government waste was followed by a reminder that the money could be used for widows, orphans or the indigent. Royall exposed land fraud against Native Americans, and though she opposed slavery, Royall argued against the divisive tactics of abolitionists. Indeed, despite a personal abhorrence of drunkenness — she found the selling of alcohol in the Capitol building reprehensible — Royall also criticized temperance advocates. She objected to zealotry and the interference of the government in people's lives.

In 1848, Congress passed a new pension law and Royall obtained her pension. William Royall's family again claimed most of her money. Royall continued to publish *The Huntress* until her death in 1854 at the age of 85. For 30 years, Anne Royall struggled to keep her country informed. A passionate patriot, her sprit and tenacity live on through her writings. ◆

Ms. Earman is a reference assistant in the Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room.

Reforming Communications

Congress Passes Copyright Legislation

BY RUTH SIEVERS

Television viewers who receive their broadcast stations via satellite will continue to be able to watch television, thanks to the passage of the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of 1999.

Just prior to leaving for the holiday season, on Nov. 19, Congress passed the bill (S. 1948) as part of the consolidated appropriations bill (H.R. 3194). President Clinton signed the measure on Nov. 29, and H.R. 3194 is now Public Law 106-113.

Chief among its copyright provisions is the extension of the compulsory license found in section 119 of title 17 (the copyright law), which permits the retransmission of distant television station signals. The license was set to expire on Dec. 31, and without the extension, millions of viewers would have faced a dark holiday for TV viewing. The license is extended for another five years, or until Dec. 31, 2004.

In addition, the bill creates a new compulsory license at section 122 of title 17, a royalty-free license for retransmission of local television stations by satellite carriers.

"For the first time, satellite carriers will be able to legally offer what most Americans want—local television stations," said the Copyright Office's senior attorney for compulsory licenses, Bill Roberts, in describing the provisions of the legislation. Previously, when satellite viewers wanted to watch network television, they had to watch stations broadcast from a distant city.

The new license should make it easier for satellite carriers to compete with cable operators, who have always been able to offer local programming. "Dish Network is already offering the service, and DirecTV is close behind," said Mr. Roberts.

In addition to extending the section 119 license, Congress also reduced the royalty fees that operators have to pay. As a result of a Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel (CARP) decision two years ago, which was based on legislative mandates, fees were raised. The new legislation reduces the rate per subscriber for superstation rebroadcasts by 30 percent and the rate per subscriber for network rebroadcasts by 45 percent.

Congress also changed the mechanism for determining when a subscriber is eligible to receive distant network stations. Many people who lost their distant programming as a result of recent judicial decisions that found satellite operators in violation of the law may be "grandfathered" to continue to receive those signals. A number of other provisions relating to the satellite license are included in the new act.

The Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of 1999 also contains a number of technical amendments relating to the Vessel Hull Design Protection Act, which is chapter 13 of title 17. Most important, the sunset provision of chapter 13 was removed, so that chapter 13 is now a permanent part of the law. Among other changes is an expanded definition of a "vessel."

The definition of a work made for hire in section 101 of title 17 was amended to include "sound recordings" in the list of types of specially ordered or commissioned works that may be works made for hire if the parties expressly agree in a written instrument.

The bill removes the requirement that a Copyright Office rule-making pursuant to section 1201(a)(1), required under last year's Digital Millennium Copyright Act legislation, be "on the record," a legal term that would have required an infrequently used, formal trial-like procedure.

A large part of the legislation is devoted to patent reform. Other provisions include those on cyberpiracy in domain names and on-line child protection.

Also passed on Nov. 19 was a separate piece of legislation: the "Digital Theft Deterrence and Copyright Damages Improvement Act of 1999," HR. 3456. The bill, which, at press time, the president was expected to sign, amends section 504(c) of title 17 to increase the minimum statutory damages from $500 to $750, increase the maximum from $20,000 to $30,000, and increase the maximum for willful infringement from $100,000 to $150,000. It also directs the Sentencing Commission to adjust the sentencing guidelines for criminal copyright infringement to ensure that criminal penalties are sufficiently stringent and reflect the retail value of the works that were infringed. ◆

Ms. Sievers is a writer-editor in the Copyright Office.

Memory

continued from page 5

printed texts and images from the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus. The on-line presentation illuminates the history of African Americans in Ohio from 1850 to 1920, a story of slavery and freedom, segregation and integration, religion and politics, migrations and restrictions, harmony and discord, and struggles and successes.

The site also includes a "Special Presentation" of favorite materials chosen by staff of the Ohio Historical Society.

New items are also available in the following American Memory collections: "Map Collections: 1544-1996," "Words and Deeds in American History: Selected Documents Celebrating the Manuscript Division's First 100 Years" and "Built in America: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record."

"Civil War Maps" and "The African American Experience in Ohio" have been added to the more than 70 collections available from American Memory, a project of the National Digital Library Program. The program will bring more than 5 million items of American history to citizens everywhere as a Gift to the Nation for the Library's Bicentennial on April 24, 2000. ◆

News from the Center for the Book

Recent Celebrations of Writers and Reading

Austin officials Jesus Olivares and Jackie Goodman, with Texas first lady Laura Bush, accept the plaque designating the O. Henry House and Museum as a Literary Landmark from Ramiro Salazar of the Dallas Public Library and the Texas Center for the Book.

In cooperation with Friends of Libraries U.S.A. (FOLUSA), a longtime national reading promotion partner of the national Center for the Book, several affiliated state centers recognized unique literary landmarks in their states during 1999.

On Nov. 5, Texas's first lady, Laura Bush, participated in ceremonies designating the O. Henry House and Museum in Austin as Texas's first literary landmark. The house, nominated for the honor in the FOLUSA Literary Landmark program by the Texas Center for the Book, was the home of writer O. Henry, whose real name was William Sydney Porter. He lived there with his family from 1893 to 1895, writing his first short stories while publishing his newspaper, *The Rolling Stone*. The designation event coincided with the opening of the Texas Book Festival, which Mrs. Bush chairs. The Texas Center for the Book, located at the Dallas Public Library, sponsored a booth at the festival, which was held in Austin on Nov. 6-7.

On July 21, the centennial of writer Ernest Hemingway's birth, the Hemingway Foundation of Oak Park, Ill., celebrated the occasion with a four-day conference and rededication of the restored Hemingway birthplace in Oak Park. As part of the rededication, the Illinois Center for the Book, in conjunction with FOLUSA, designated the home a literary landmark and presented the Hemingway Foundation with a plaque to be placed on the home.

In April, FOLUSA and the Virginia Center for the Book, which is located at the Library of Virginia in Richmond, recognized the historical influence on American literature of Hollins College in Roanoke by designating the campus's new Wyndham Robertson Library as a literary landmark. In making the presentation, Deborah Hocutt, executive director of the Virginia Center for the Book, acknowledged Hollins's reputation for launching some of the most powerful voices in literature. "For a state so rich in literary history and achievement," she said, "it is appropriate that Hollins, the commonwealth's first women's university, is publicly recognized for its 157 years of literary achievement."

The Center for the Book's Pat White (right) in the center's exhibit booth at the World Bank with Cynthia Hugo, director of South Africa's PROJECT READ.

Books at the World Bank

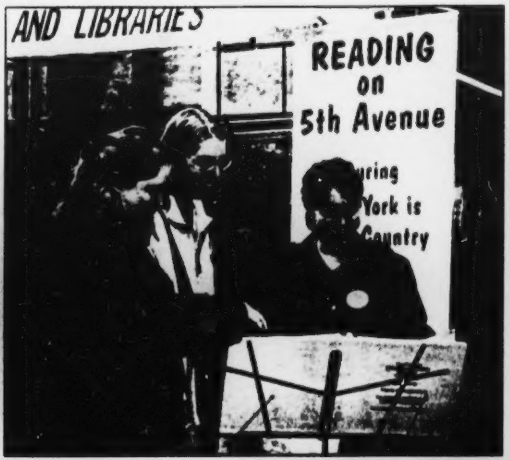
Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole was one of the speakers on Sept. 8 at the annual celebration of International Literacy Day, which was held in the Atrium of the World Bank's headquarters in Washington. Sponsored by the International Reading Association, the World Bank and the Center for the Book, the event featured exhibitions by organizations that promote literacy internationally, six brief presentations and a reception. Winners of the 1999 International Literacy Awards were also announced. The Center for the Book's exhibit booth featured literacy and reading promotion brochures and a selection of posters from around the world.

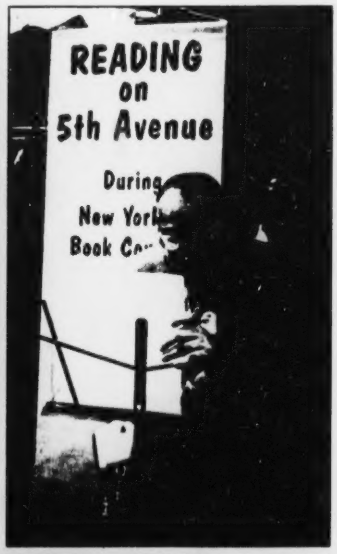
Books on Fifth Avenue

For the seventh consecutive year, the Center for the Book participated in "New York Is Book Country," one of the nation's largest and busiest book fairs. More than 250,000 book lovers attended the fair, held on Sept. 26 on Fifth Avenue, which was blocked off between 48th and 57th streets from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

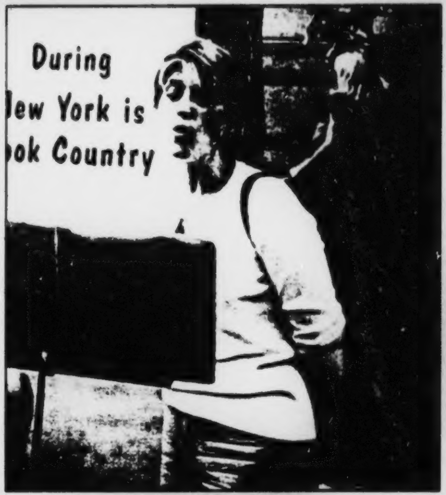
The Center for the Book shared exhibit booths with two of its national reading promotion partners: Friends of Libraries U.S.A. (FOLUSA) and the American Institute of Graphic Arts (AIGA). Staff members distributed information and answered questions about the Library of Congress and the Center for the Book's program at both booths.

A "readathon" with fairgoers of all ages participating was the highlight of the Center for the Book/FOLUSA booth, located between 54th and 55th streets. The Center for the Book/AIGA booth, between 49th and 50th streets opposite Rockefeller Center, featured the 1998 winners of the 50 Books/50 Covers competition for the best-designed books and book covers. The show is now a traveling exhibition. For information, contact Gabriela Miresky, AIGA, 164 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 807-1990, ext. 231, e-mail: aiga@aol.com. ◆

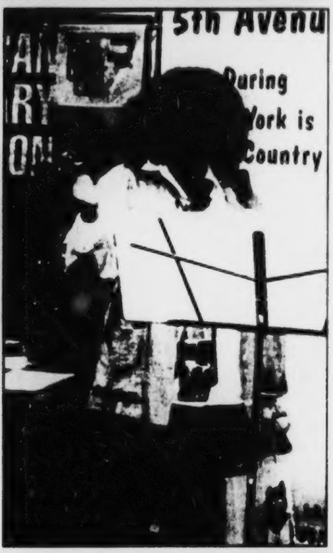

AND LIBRARIES
READING
on
5th Avenue
uring
York is
Country


READING
on
5th Avenue
During
New York
Book Co

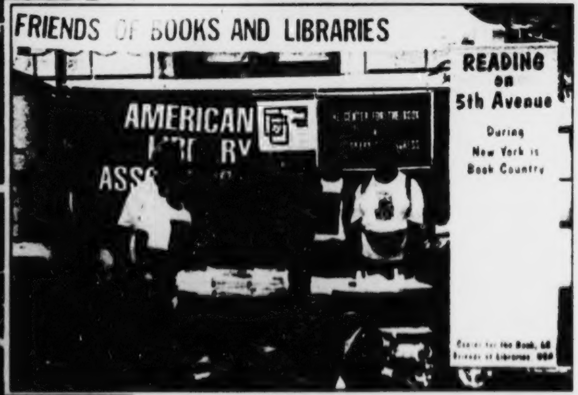
Participants in the "readathon" at the Center for the Book/FOLUSA booth at the recent "New York Is Book Country" fair.


During
New York is
ok Country

READING
on
5th Avenue
ing
York is
try
DOVER


5th Avenu
During
York is
Country

All photos by Maurvene D. Williams and Margot Hart


FRIENDS OF BOOKS AND LIBRARIES
READING
on
5th Avenue
During
New York is
Book Country
AMERICAN
ASS

American Library Association, FOLUSA, and Center for the Book's staff at "New York Is Book Country."

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.

[illegible]
[illegible] Univ
[illegible] Int./Tech
[illegible]
[illegible] Center for [illegible] Tech
[illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information
Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 2 February 2000

The Year in Review

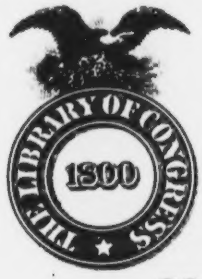
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL 1800-2000

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

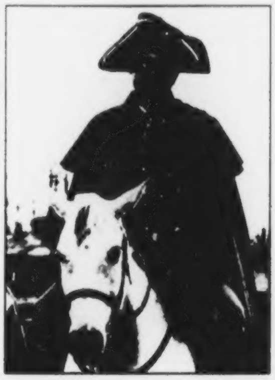
Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 2 February 2000

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

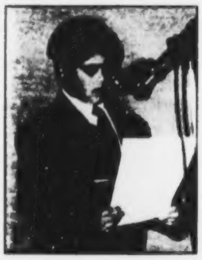


28



30

40



43

On the Cover: Each year brings new achievements and challenges to the Library of Congress, and 1999 was no exception. *Photo of the Jefferson Building by* Stephan Erfurt.

Cover Story: This past year, the Library began preparations in earnest for its Bicentennial celebration, implemented an integrated library system, and began other groundbreaking programs in service to Congress and the nation. 32

Mark Your Calendars: A wealth of events and initiatives mark the Library's Bicentennial year. Join us for our birthday celebration on April 24! 23

Dollars and Sense: Dr. Billington presented the Library's fiscal year 2000 budget to the House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations on Jan. 27. 26

Long Live the Union: The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has added more than 38,000 bibliographic records to its Union Catalog. 27

THOMAS Hacked: The Library's THOMAS Web site was defaced by computer vandals on Jan. 17. 27

History of Symbols: During its 200 years, the Library of Congress has been identified in as many ways as it has constituencies. 28

Indispensable Washington: A symposium on our first president was held at the Library Nov. 19-20. 30

Taking It to the Streets: Libraries across the nation are invited to participate in the Library's Bicentennial celebration. 31

The Name Game: Representatives of several government agencies came to the Library to discuss standardization of names, places, features and areas of the United States. 38

'Fragrant Mountain': The Library marked the return of Macau to China after 442 years of Portuguese rule. 40

Conservation Corner: The best of jazz is being preserved. 41

News from the Center for the Book 42

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

Libraries • Creativity • Liberty

The Library of Congress, 1800-2000

As most readers of the *Information Bulletin* know, the Library of Congress will be 200 on April 24, 2000. The celebration of the Bicentennial of the nation's oldest national cultural institution began in 1999 and will continue throughout this year and the early part of 2001.

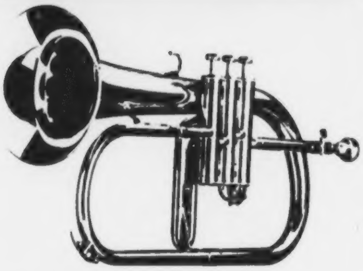
April 24, however, will be a special day, and the public is invited to attend the birthday party of America's Library. Following is the schedule of Bicentennial events to come. For the most current information, visit the Web site at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial**.

Can't make the trip to Washington? There are associated activities nationwide, such as the second-day issue events for the Library's commemorative stamp (see story on page 31). The Library's Bicentennial celebrates not only the Library of Congress but *all* libraries and the vital role they plan in American democracy.

Bicentennial Celebration Activities

For updates and the latest information, see the Library's Bicentennial Web site at Web site at www.loc.gov/bicentennial

October 1999 - May 2002



I Hear America Singing, *Bicentennial Concert Series at the Library*

Whether in Washington or on the Web, visitors can enjoy a three-year series of free concerts at the Library of Congress with "I Hear America Singing." Taking its title from a Walt Whitman poem, the series encompasses both classical and popular compositions, exploring the range, diversity and originality of American music.

Concerts for the 1999-2000 season began October 1 with Bobby Short & His Orchestra and will close with a Stephen Sondheim Salute on his 70th birthday. The series comprises a rich array of performances that includes a celebration of the centennial of the birth of one of the nation's finest composers, Aaron Copland, in a special program on November 18, 2000, and concerts by the Juilliard String Quartet, the Martha Graham Dance Company and the Four Tops.

"I Hear America Singing" will look back to our heritage of popular song and our roles as listeners as well as performers — in schools and parades, at worship and social gatherings. Information about the concert series is available on-line at **www.loc.gov/rr/perform/concert/99-2000.html**. For recorded information, call the concert line, (202) 707-5502.

April 2, 9, 16 & 23, 9 p.m.

Favorite Poets, *a series of four one-hour interviews with Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky, W.S. Merwin, Rita Dove & Louise Glück*

A series of four one-hour programs for public radio, featuring interviews by Grace Cavalieri. Guests are Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky, former Laureate Rita Dove, and Pulitzer Prize winners Louise Glück and W.S. Merwin. The poets, recorded at the Library of Congress, honor the Library's Bicentennial as well as National Poetry Month, April 2000. Each program presents the poet reading work, a discussion of the writing process, a portrait of the poet through conversation and interview, with an entertaining look at the personal and poetic lives of each of these literary figures. "Favorite Poets" is a special Bicentennial offering of "The Poet and the Poem from the Library of Congress," Grace Cavalieri's public radio series featuring poets visiting the Library.

"Favorite Poets" will be distributed nationally via National Public Radio satellite for airing in local markets during April, National Poetry Month. Check with local public radio stations for times and dates of airing. In Washington DC, the series will be heard on WPFW, 89.3 FM, Sundays at 9 p.m.

April 3-4, 2000

Poetry in America *with Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky, Rita Dove, W.S. Merwin, Louise Glück & others*

Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky launched his Favorite Poem Project in 1997 with President and Mrs. Clinton reading their favorite poems at the White House. On April 3 at 7:30 p.m., he will present to the Library of Congress tapes made during the last two years of Americans from all walks of life reading their favorite poems. The archives will reside permanently at the Library as one of its Bicentennial "Gifts to the Nation."

Mr. Pinsky, the first Poet Laureate to serve three consecutive terms, will be joined in this two-day event (a symposium on April 4 begins at 8:45 a.m.) on Poetry in America by three Pulitzer Prize-winning poets, Rita Dove, Louise Glück and W.S. Merwin, who have been named Special Consultants in Poetry for the Bicentennial. The event will be cybercast live and archived afterward at **www.loc.gov**.

N. Alicia Byers

Matthew Carlos Schwartz

Fred Viebahn

James Baker Hall

Clockwise from upper left: Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky and the three Special Consultants in Poetry for the Bicentennial: W.S. Merwin, Louise Glück and Rita Dove.

April 21, 2000

Opening of "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale,"

an exhibition marking the 100th anniversary of one of the best-known copyrights ever issued by the Library's Copyright Office

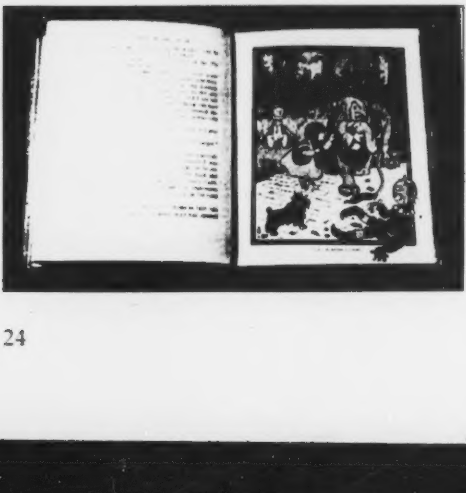
The "yellow brick road" leads to the Library with the opening of an exhibition marking the 100th anniversary of one of the best-known copyrights ever issued: L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.*

Drawing on the Library's unparalleled collections of books, posters, films, sheet music, manuscripts and sound recordings, "The Wizard of Oz" will examine the creation of this timeless American classic and trace its rapid and enduring success, including the 1939 film starring Judy Garland that continues to enchant millions of people around the world.

Because of its unique role as the nation's copyright depository, the Library's collections contain many rare or unique items related to The Wizard of Oz and its impact on American popular culture. Among the items that will be on display are Baum's original, handwritten copyright application; a first edition of his book, published in 1900; an early advertisement for the book; some of the copies of the 13 other books that Baum later wrote about the Land of Oz; posters for stage and screen versions; an imaginative literary map of Oz; publicity shots and photographs taken on the set of the 1939 film; and ceramic figurines depicting Oz characters dating from the 1970s. Film clips and sound recordings will be a highlight of the exhibition.

"The Wizard of Oz," comprising some 80 objects, will also include film props and colorful costumes, such as Dorothy's ruby slippers, Ray Bolger's Scarecrow costume, the Cowardly Lion's wig (worn by Bert Lahr) and a complete Munchkin outfit; and memorabilia borrowed from other institutions and private collectors. It is sure to delight visitors to the Library and children of all ages, when they follow "the yellow brick road" to the Library of Congress in April.

The exhibition will be on view through Sept. 23 in the South Gallery of the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Hours are 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday-Saturday. For information, call (202) 707-4604, or visit the Library's web site at **www.loc.gov**.



From the first edition of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, 1900

April 24, 2000

The Library of Congress Bicentennial Birthday Celebration

All events will be held in the Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First Street, S.E.

9:30-10:30 a.m., Great Hall

Commemorative Stamp and Coins Issuance Ceremonies

The Postmaster General and Director of the U.S. Mint join the Librarian of Congress for the issuance of these special items. Stamps and coins will on sale the entire day. The stamp designer will be available to autograph first day covers (envelope with cachet design, stamp, and "first day issue" cancellation) and engravers will be available to autograph the "certificates of authenticity."

The commemorative coin is the first bimetallic (gold and platinum) commemorative coin in U.S. history, making it highly collectible. The coin is one of only two commemoratives to be issued in 2000. Proceeds from the coins will allow Americans to support the educational goals of the Library.

10:00 a.m., Northwest Gallery and Pavilion

Opening of Major Exhibition, "Thomas Jefferson," the first time since 1815 that his library has been reassembled in one place in his original order

Thomas Jefferson — founding father, farmer, architect, inventor, slaveholder, book collector, scholar, diplomat and third president of the United States — was a complex figure who contributed immeasurably to the creation of the new democracy in America. Drawing on the extraordinary written legacy of Thomas Jefferson that is held in the Library's collections, the exhibition traces Jefferson's ever-expanding realm of influence: the American Revolutionary government, the creation of the American nation, the revolution in individual rights in America and the world, the Revolution in France, and the burgeoning republican revolutionary movement throughout the world.

Thomas Jefferson's influence is still felt today in the Library of Congress, where his personal book collection, sold to Congress when its library was burned by the British in 1814, became the seed from which today's wide-ranging and universal collections grew. One of the highlights of the exhibition is the reconstitution for the first time of Jefferson's library — the 6,487 books that arrived in Washington from Monticello in the spring of 1815 — in one place, in the order that Jefferson himself devised for their classification. Because of an 1851 fire in the Library, many of those original books had been lost. Spurred by a very generous gift by Jerry and Gene Jones, members of the Library's Madison Council, as a Bicentennial project, the Library has been reassembling copies of the same editions of the works that Jefferson held. The Jefferson library should be more than 90 percent complete by April 24.

Some 150 items in this major exhibition will illustrate and help to provide a context for the life and character of Thomas Jefferson in eight sections: "Jefferson Today," "One Man's World," "Creating a Virginia Republic," "Declaration of Independence," "Establishing a Federal Republic," "The West," "A Revolutionary World," and "Epitaph." The ninth and final section will be the re-creation of the "Jefferson Library." Visitors to the exhibition will see such items as the only surviving fragment of the earliest known draft of the Declaration of Independence; Martha Jefferson's thread case; Jefferson's instructions to Lewis and Clark; political cartoons of the day lampooning Jefferson; Jefferson's favorite copying machine, with which he made copies of the letters that he sent; and the last letter that Thomas Jefferson wrote, to the mayor of the city of Washington just 10 days before he died, espousing his vision of the Declaration of Independence and the American nation as signals of the blessings of self-government to an ever-evolving world.

Bust of Jefferson in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building.

Hours for the exhibition, on display through Oct. 31, are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday-Saturday. For information, call (202) 707-4604, or visit the Library's web site at www.loc.gov.

11:00-11:45 a.m., **Press Event:**

launch of new Web site for families, and public service campaign with the Ad Council

The Library's new Web site for families will be launched. Entertaining and easy-to-use, America's Library (**www.americaslibrary.gov**) will bring America's story alive through words, sounds, and images. Through a partnership with the Ad Council, this educational initiative will be widely publicized through public service announcements.

April 24, 2000 (continued)

noon-1:30 p.m., Neptune Plaza

Library of Congress National Birthday Party with "Living Legends"

A Bicentennial birthday celebration will include well-known invited performing artists and "Living Legends" (including Colin Powell, Mickey Hart, Pete Seeger, Julia Child, Quincy Jones, Isaac Stern, Big Bird and others), whose creativity is represented in the Library's vast collections.

April 25, 2000

Second-Day Issue of Commemorative Stamp

On April 25, 2000, through the end of May, libraries across the United States will hold second-day issue events where patrons can have the Library of Congress commemorative stamp marked with a special cancellation.

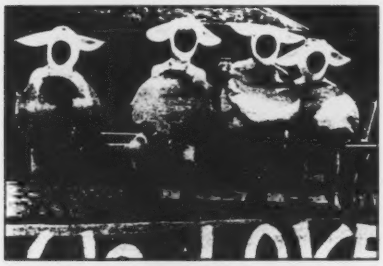
May 23, 2000

A Celebration of America's Local Legacies

Americans everywhere have been documenting their unique local traditions and sending that documentation to the Library for inclusion in its American Folklife Center.

The Local Legacies projects, which were selected by members of Congress in every state and four territories — American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands — celebrate the nation's diversity as a source of its strength and vitality. From zydeco music to decoy carving, rodeos to dogsled races, parades to food festivals, Local Legacies reached into every corner of the nation to document America's folk heritage.

Working with their members of Congress, Americans participated in this unprecedented effort. On May 23, all participants and members of Congress will be invited to the Library of Congress to celebrate their cultural and historic contributions to the Bicentennial. Selections from the Local Legacies projects will be digitized and shared electronically over the Internet at **www.loc.gov**, where Americans for generations to come will be able to learn about their cultural heritage at the end of the century.



From Utah's annual Lamb Day.

October 23 - 27, 2000

National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past and Shaping the Future

The Library of Congress will host an international symposium, "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future," on Oct. 23-27, 2000. Librarians from around the world will explore the influences that have shaped national libraries in the past and issues confronting them today and in the next century.

October 30 - 31, 2000

To Preserve and Protect: Linking Preservation and Security

Library preservation and security policymakers will consider future directions in their fields. Topics include establishing preservation and security standards, measuring effectiveness, establishing budgets and allocating funds for preservation and security, opportunities and barriers to cooperation, and challenges posed by the electronic information and digitization age.

November 15-17, 2000

The Library of Congress Bicentennial Conference on Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium: Confronting the Challenges of Networked Resources and the Web

During the last five years, libraries have seen an explosion of digital resources available on the World Wide Web, and these resources have presented a number of cataloging problems related to their bibliographic control. Leaders in the library cataloging and Internet information communities will meet to discuss policy and procedures of producing standardized records to enable bibliographic control and access to resources in a variety of formats. The 2½-day event will include presentations, panel discussions, breakout sessions and technology demonstrations by vendors and project managers.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL 1800-2000

December 2000

National Digital Library Program's "Gift to the Nation"

The National Digital Library Program's "American Memory" project is the Library's Bicentennial Gift to the Nation. Millions of items will be on-line by the end of the year at **www.loc.gov**.

This Web site, drawing on items from the Library's incomparable American history collections, as well as materials from other repositories, is called "American Memory." It has been listed among the top Web sites by *Time* magazine, *Family PC Magazine* and *PC Week* and recently received the GII Award for Excellence in Education. Among the primary sources freely available are photographs from the Civil War and Depression era, panoramic views of America's cities and towns, examples of popular culture (baseball cards, folk songs), manuscripts of American presidents, Thomas Edison's motion pictures, documents of the women's suffrage and civil rights movements, and letters of Frederick Douglass and other abolitionists. This public-private initiative has been funded through the generosity of the U.S. Congress and private donors.

January 2001 (permanent)

World Treasures of the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress is more than America's library, it is a world library in the scope of its collections, gathered from every corner of the globe.

The exhibition "World Treasures of the Library of Congress" will expand the focus of the Library's first permanent exhibition, "American Treasures," which features more than 270 items representing a cross section of the Library's vast repository of rare books, music, manuscripts, maps, photographs, drawings, audio clips and videotapes.

Items to be included in this popular exhibition are the 1478 Washington Haggadah, Sumerian cuneiform tablets from 2040 B.C., posters illustrated by Toulouse Lautrec and musical manuscripts by Beethoven, Mozart and Mendelssohn. ◆

Fiscal Responsibility

Library Submits FY 2001 Budget

By GAIL FINEBERG

Stephan Erfurt

A $21.3 million request to continue the pioneering work of the National Digital Library Program is part of a fiscal year 2001 Library budget that Dr. Billington presented to the House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations on Jan. 27.

The Digital Futures Initiative also would give the Library the ability to capture, store and disseminate important digital materials that are created on-line and exist in no other format.

Dr. Billington told the subcommittee the Library has become the "leading provider of high-quality, free educational material in the revolutionary new world of the Internet."

Having demonstrated the value of the National Digital Library (NDL) Program, the Library now wants to begin building systematically "a new kind of 21st century library for all Americans—the National On-line Library," he said.

Funds for this effort are included in the Library's proposed fiscal 2001 budget request, which Dr. Billington presented to the House subcommittee chaired by Rep. Charles H. Taylor (R-N.C.). Other panel members are Reps. Kay Granger (R-Texas), Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.), Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.), John P. Murtha (D-Pa.), Ed Pastor (D-Ariz.), John E. Peterson (R-Pa.) and Zach Wamp (R-Tenn.).

For FY 2001, Dr. Billington requested a total of $428.1 million in net appropriations plus authority to spend an additional $33.6 million in receipts. The net increase requested represents an 11.4 percent increase from the FY 2000 net appropriation of $384.5 million, plus authority to spend $33.1 million in receipts. Of the requested $43.7 million increase, $16.6 million is needed to pay for mandatory pay raises and unavoidable price-level increases. The Library also needs $27.1 million and 192 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions to meet critical, growing workload increases. Even with these positions, the Library would have 281 fewer FTEs than in fiscal year 1992.

If approved, the proposed new budget would secure the future of the Library's digital program; ensure the continuity and quality of core services through succession planning in the Congressional Research Service, Library Services and the Law Library; provide for security of the Library staff and collections; and permanently fund a mass deacidification program and full operation of the first offsite storage facility in Fort Meade, Md.

Digital Futures Initiative

Summing up a detailed five-year plan for the Library's proposed Digital Futures Initiative, Dr. Billington said the proposed $21.3 million budget includes $7.6 million to collect and store digital content; $11 million to implement the "critical technology backbone"; and $2.6 million to increase educational outreach and public access.

"I see the National On-line Library becoming the hub of an international network," Dr. Billington said. The National On-line Library also would collect important digital documents, which, "born on-line," exist only in electronic format, he said.

Also, Digital Futures Initiative funding would enable the Library to guide the development of national and international standards to ensure easy access to digital materials and to continue an in-depth study of digital preservation questions.

The Digital Futures Initiative would build on the achievements of the five-year National Digital Library Program that Congress approved in 1996. Congress appropriated $15 million over five years for the NDL Program, and private foundations, corporations and individuals gave more than $45 million for the program, which expires this year.

According to NDL Program Director Laura Campbell, the Digital Futures Initiative budget would support a base of 133 FTEs, enabling the Library to convert temporary NDL staffers now paid with gift funds to permanent status.

The NDL Program collected digital versions of historical materials from more than 70 collections of the Library and 33 other research institutions and made them available, free of charge, on the Library's American Memory Web site (**www.loc.gov**). This pioneering effort was a "stunning success," Dr. Billington said, noting that the site won the prestigious Global Information Infrastructure Award for Education in December.

More Hands to Do the Work

In response to questions about other items in the Library's proposed budget, Dr. Billington or his senior managers explained that:

- $2 million requested for a total 46 additional full-time employees (FTEs) would enable the Library to accelerate the preparation and transfer of materials from overcrowded Capitol Hill quarters to new storage modules to be built at Fort Meade, Md., and to rearrange the remaining collections on Capitol Hill to better serve readers.
- $5 million in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol for the Library would match funds from a private donor to accelerate preparation of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va., for offsite preservation and storage of audio-visual materials.
- Permanent funding ($2.5 million) would sustain the increased police staffing approved two years ago, and an increase of $4.5 million would improve collections security controls, such as bar codes, by which all items

continued on page 27

Bibliography for the Blind

Union Catalog Adds 38,000 Records of British Materials

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress has added more than 38,000 bibliographic records from the Royal National Institute for the Blind (RNIB) of the United Kingdom into its Union Catalog of braille and audio reading materials for blind and physically handicapped readers. The Union Catalog now holds more than 340,000 bibliographic records, representing special-materials collections in the United States, Ireland, Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

Stephen King, director of Technical and Consumer Services for the RNIB, said, "This cooperative effort with the Library of Congress means that our titles, available for sale or interlibrary loan, will be accessible on-line internationally through the Internet. Not only will citizens in the United Kingdom benefit, as well as those in the United States, but everyone internationally. And, this has been accomplished at minimal cost." RNIB is the leading agency working on behalf of blind and visually disabled individuals in the United Kingdom, as well as being one of the world's foremost producers of books in special format.

"The Library's Union Catalog of reading materials for blind and physically handicapped individuals represents the most comprehensive bibliographic tool of its kind in the world. Accessibility to this catalog through the Internet has assured its use worldwide by eligible blind and physically handicapped individuals and represents yet another achievement by the Library of Congress in meeting its twin goals of international cataloging cooperation and making its own collections more widely accessible," said Frank Kurt Cylke, Director of the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

The NLS/RNIB project was the culmination of several years' effort. It is part of an RNIB commitment to make available its holdings to users of the NLS Union Catalog through interlibrary loan or sale. The 38,000 records represent book titles recorded on two and four-track format cassette tapes, as well as braille books and musical scores. Book titles in Moon format, a simplified tactile writing system based upon the standard English alphabet, will be added in the near future. Some special-format titles that are not available for sale or interlibrary loan, however, will not be added.

Robert Axtell, head of the NLS Bibliographic Control Section, who oversaw the logistics of converting the 38,000 bibliographic records for these special-format materials, said, "This contribution is a signal milestone on the path toward universal bibliographic control of books in special format."

The Union Catalog is intended to serve both as a tool for resource sharing as an interlibrary loan, as well as to reduce the duplication of effort among producers of books in special format.

For further information contact: Robert E. Fistick, Head, Publications and Media Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor St. N.W., Washington, DC 20542; telephone: (202) 707-9279; e-mail: rfis@loc.gov. ◆

Budget

continued from page 26

can be tracked through the integrated library system (ILS) and a baseline item-by-item book inventory against which to measure loss or theft.

- The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is visiting graduate schools to ask "the best and brightest in the country ... to come to work for you," CRS Director Dan Mulhollan told the panel.
- The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has started designing new digital standards for audio books and has a plan by which the agency is planning to adapt services and products to the digital age.

In conclusion, subcommittee chairman Taylor thanked Dr. Billington and his staff for their presentation, and he praised the Librarian for "the respect shown you from all over the world... .[for] your desire to make information available all around the world and for your character." ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

THOMAS Web Site Defaced by Computer Hackers

The Library's Web site was defaced by computer vandals at about 6 p.m. on Jan. 17, preventing users of THOMAS (**thomas.loc.gov**) from accessing congressional legislation, as reported by the Associated Press. The computer hackers called themselves "LmT," or Lamers Team, "four hackers from a little country in Europe."

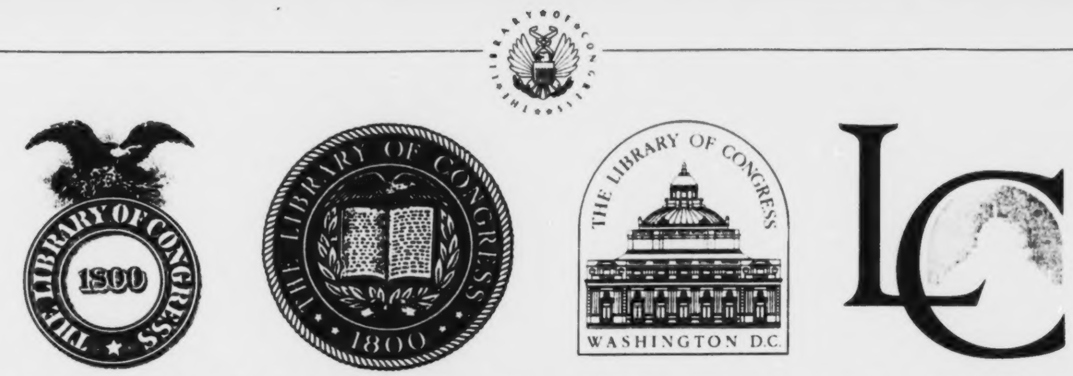
The Library's Information Technology Services (ITS) estimates that the THOMAS home page was publicly available in its defaced state for approximately 1-1/2 hours before access to the system was blocked from the Internet. Library staff became aware that the THOMAS home page had been defaced at approximately 7 p.m., and Internet access to the THOMAS system was blocked at about 7:20 p.m.

The THOMAS main page is the only identified damaged page on the Library's Web site, which is one of the most popular government sites.

"We apologize for any inconvenience that was caused to Library users," said Judith Stork, assistant director of ITS.

The incident has been reported to appropriate authorities. Library staff are in the process of reviewing the Library's network and computer security measures and procedures. ◆

30



The Library's symbols continually evolve. The eagle (far left) was used on bookplates in the 19th century. The open book came to the fore in the 1920s and 1930s. The still-used stylized government eagle (at the top of the page) was introduced during World War II. Images of the Jefferson Building, especially its dome, have dominated since the 1980s.

Bicentennial Background

Symbols of a National Institution

BY JOHN Y. COLE

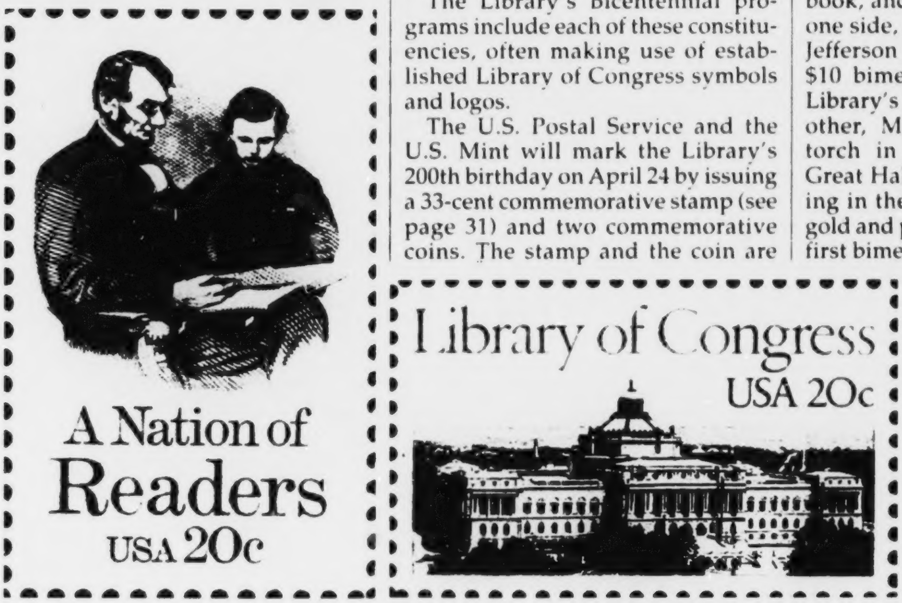
The Library of Congress, during its nearly 200 years, has been identified in the public mind in as many ways as it has constituencies.

The Bicentennial theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty" encompasses one set of ideals and symbols: the Library of Congress, like all libraries, fosters education, creativity and democracy. Most members of Congress focus on the Library's chief mission: providing research to lawmakers in carrying out their duties. Researchers and subject specialists appreciate the richness of the collections. Others, especially visitors to Washington, know the Library mostly through its monumental 1897 Jefferson Building, an elaborately decorated architectural tribute to the universality and importance of recorded knowledge. Librarians know the institution primarily as a resource — as the largest library in the world and as a major source of bibliographic and technical data. Those served directly by the Copyright Office, the Law Library and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped know the services of those offices. The Library's historical role as a legislative institution that also serves the nation and the world additionally has helped shape public perceptions.

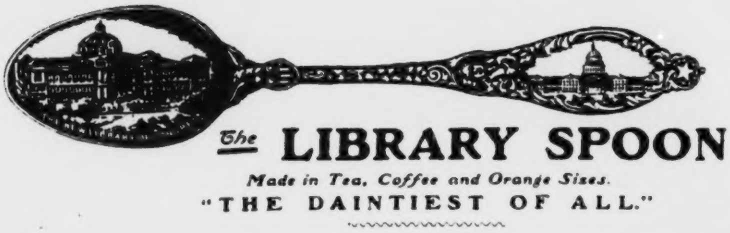
The Library's Bicentennial programs include each of these constituencies, often making use of established Library of Congress symbols and logos.

The U.S. Postal Service and the U.S. Mint will mark the Library's 200th birthday on April 24 by issuing a 33-cent commemorative stamp (see page 31) and two commemorative coins. The stamp and the coin are themselves of historical importance. The Library has only sponsored two other stamps, and the coins will be the first to honor a library. By acquainting a wide audience with symbols that characterize and identify the Library today, the stamp and coins will help increase the Library's visibility throughout the nation.

The stamp, reminiscent of the Bicentennial logo, features the interior dome of the Library's Main Reading Room, with Edwin Blashfield's mural *The Evolution of Civilization* at the top center. The $1 silver coin contains the Torch of Learning from the Jefferson Building dome, an open book, and the dates "1800-2000" on one side, and the entire dome of the Jefferson Building on the other. The $10 bimetallic coin highlights the Library's seal on one side and, on the other, Minerva's hand holding a torch in the Jefferson Building's Great Hall with the Jefferson Building in the background. This coin is gold and platinum and is the nation's first bimetallic commemorative.

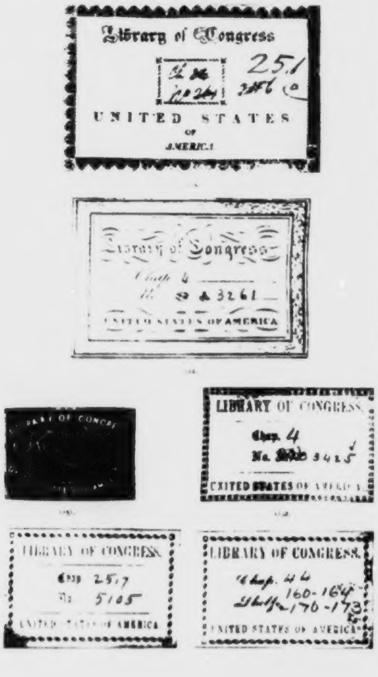


The Library sponsored these two U.S. postage stamps prior to the new Bicentennial stamp (see p. 31). The Jefferson Building was highlighted in 1982, and the Center for the Book's "A Nation of Readers" theme was featured in 1984.


The LIBRARY SPOON
Made in Tea, Coffee and Orange Sizes.
"THE DAINTIEST OF ALL."

Seals, Bookplates, Insignia and Souvenirs

Through the years, many different bookplates, seals and insignia have represented the Library. A formidable array was published on the cover of the catalog for the Library's 1950 Sesquicentennial exhibition. The Library's bookplates between 1815 and 1864 were published in William Dawson Johnston's *History of the Library of Congress 1800-1864* (1904). It is interesting to note that the phrase "Library of Congress" is used on each, even though generally speaking the institution was referred to as "the Congressional Library," at least by the press, throughout most of the 19th century. The 1997 exhibition, "The Thomas Jefferson Building: Book Palace of the American People," featured popular souvenirs depicting the building when it opened in 1897. The eclectic assortment included spoons, plates, cups and saucers, scissors, letter openers, watch fobs, paperweights and napkins rings, most of them celebrating the "New Library of Congress."



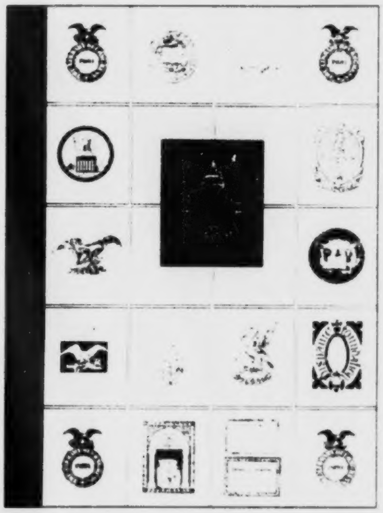
These Library bookplates date from 1815 to 1864. The illustration is from William Dawson Johnston's *History of the Library of Congress. 1800-1864* (1904).

Civilization, Knowledge, and Learning

The Jefferson Building itself is the Library's best known symbol. When it opened in 1897, the press called it a "monument to civilization," and "the book palace of the American people." Its iconography, borrowed heavily from the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, emphasizes Western civilization and implies that America has become its capstone. Or at least that the future belongs to America.

Knowledge and the importance of the written and printed word are depicted everywhere. In the Jeffersonian tradition, all fields of learning (known at the time) are represented in the Main Reading Room's statuary and throughout the building's walls and ceilings. Minerva, the Roman goddess of wisdom, presides in the Great Hall. Quotations and inscriptions about knowledge, books and learning abound, interspersed with the names of great writers and 56 printers' marks in the ceilings. Three other infusions of this theme come from the sculptured figures *The Students*, by Olin Levi Warner beneath the commemorative arch in the Great Hall; from John White Alexander's lunettes, *The Evolution of the Book*, in the Great Hall's east corridor; and from the Torch of Learning on top of the dome, marking the center and the apex of the building and what it represents.

Government and Democracy



This cover of the catalog of the Library's 1950 sesquicentennial exhibition presents more than a dozen Library of Congress symbols.

Government and democracy also are represented in the Jefferson Building, but not as abundantly as the themes of civilization or knowledge. The principal example, Elihu Vedder's series of five paintings titled *Government* is centrally placed, however, just outside the entrance to the Main Reading Room. In his 1897 guide to the building, Herbert Small explains that the five panels (*Government* in the center, *Corrupt Legislation* and *Anarchy* on the left, *Good Administration* and *Peace and Prosperity* on the right) "represent the abstract conception of a republic as the ideal state, ideally presented." The second-story northeast pavilion, originally known as the "pavilion of the seals," is decorated with the seals of executive branch agencies of government. The disc in the ceiling shows the Great Seal of the United States surrounded by allegorical emblems. Patriotic quotations from Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, Andrew

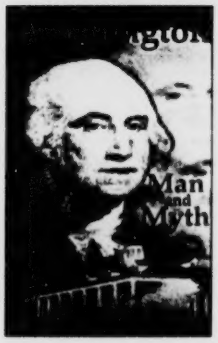
continued on page 37

Correction: The Bicentennial Background article in the December 1999 *Information Bulletin* mistakenly identified the date of the establishment of the Legislative Reference Service (now Congressional Research Service) as 1941. The correct date is 1914.

'The Indispensable Man'

Washington's Legacy Discussed at Symposium

By John Y. Cole



"New ways of educating people about George Washington using cutting-edge technology, advanced communication and popular culture," was the focus, according to James C. Rees, resident director of Mount Vernon, of "The Indispensable Man," the final symposium in the yearlong commemoration of the 200th anniversary of George Washington's death.

The event was held at the Library on Nov. 19-20, 1999, and was cosponsored by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

"The amount of space devoted to Washington in traditional textbooks is shrinking, and we are seeking new ways to communicate with students and prospective history enthusiasts across the nation," said Mr. Rees. "Mount Vernon is pleased to cooperate with the Library of Congress, Colonial Williamsburg and other educational institutions in this effort."

The Library of Congress holds the nation's largest collection of original Washington documents and an extraordinarily rich collection of Washington surveys and maps. The symposium was an excellent opportunity for the Library to display important items from these collections to an eager audience. Behind-the-scenes visits to view Washington and Washington-related materials were a much-appreciated first-day highlight. Participants visited the Manuscript, Geography and Map, and Rare Book and Special Collections divisions and toured the Great Hall and the permanent exhibition "American Treasures of the Library of Congress." The tour and discussion leaders were Marvin Kranz of the Manuscript Division, Ed Redmond of the Geography and Map Division, Mark Dimunation and Clark Evans of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, and this writer.

In his keynote address, "George Washington and Publius: Lessons for Modern Politics," David Abshire, president of the Center for the Study of Democracy, spoke about how Washington, by learning from his mistakes, changed from a "hotheaded young man" into a principled, "other-centered" leader of high integrity in both his public and private lives. Two presentations addressed the most meaningful documents penned by Washington, who was a prolific writer. Michael Dunne, professor of American Studies at the University of Sussex, discussed Washington's farewell address and how it has been interpreted for the past two centuries. John P. Riley of the White House Historical Association presented comments about Washington's last will and testament. David R. Palmer, president of Walden University, joined Mr. Dunne, Mr. Riley and Mr. Rees for a panel discussion about contemporary perceptions of Washington and his legacy.

The symposium's final afternoon began with a talk by William Martin, author of *Citizen Washington*, on "George Washington and the Historical Novel: Where Fact and Fiction Come Together." Next came three demonstrations of ways that Washington's legacy is being presented using electronic media and film. Richard L. McCluney Jr. of Colonial Williamsburg, in "Learning About George Washington Through Electronic Field Trips," described the creation of this innovative classroom tool and showed excerpts from the George Washington field trip video. In "The Digitization of the Papers and Maps of Washington," Laura Graham, project coordinator of the Library's on-line version of Washington's papers (**www.loc.gov**) and Ed Redmond provided an overview of the Web presentation and demonstrated how to access both manuscripts and maps on-line.

The session on "Washington on Film" featured legendary author Howard Fast, whose novel about Washington's crossing of the Delaware River, *The Crossing*, had recently been filmed for television by the Arts &

continued on page 31

John Y. Cole

Bruce Macaulay

Jim Higgins

Author Howard Fast (top); Roger Rees as General Mercer and Jeff Daniels as General Washington in an A&E adaptation of Mr. Fast's novel *The Crossing*; and Washington symposium participants David Abshire, John Cole and James Rees.

A Nation Takes Part

Libraries Asked to Join Celebration

BY KATHY WOODRELL

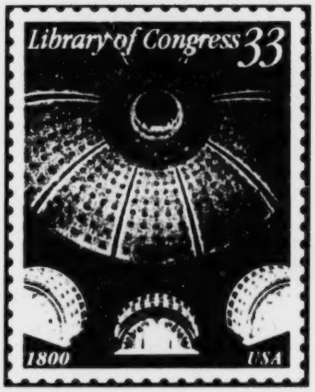
The Library of Congress invites all public libraries to take part in the national celebration of the Library of Congress Bicentennial.

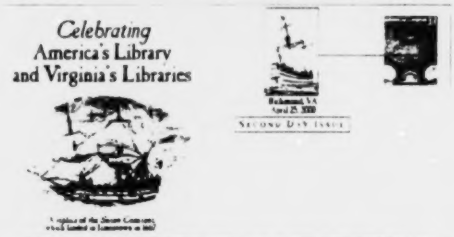
On April 24, 2000, the first day of issue, the United States Postal Service will release a commemorative postage stamp (at right) at the Library of Congress in Washington. From April 25 through May 31, libraries around the country can hold their own ceremonies as "second-day" issue sites.

To date, 380 public libraries and approximately 30 state libraries plan to hold events — there is no limit to the number of libraries that can take part in this collaborative venture with the Library of Congress. Libraries have great flexibility in planning a second-day issue event and the potential is limitless.

Several libraries in Tuscaloosa, Ala., are holding a cooperative community event. Participating libraries inlude Brooks-Cork Library, Shelton State Community College; Tuscaloosa Public Library; Health Sciences Library, University of Alabama; William H. Sheppard Library, Stillman College; and University Libraries, University of Alabama.

The Emmaus Public Library in Pennsylvania plans to hold a second-day event as part of its annual used-book sale. The usually well-attended book sale will be held at a local middle school, where the library hopes to draw new and diverse crowds for both events.





This cachet design will be used in Virginia during second-day issue events.

After a successful bond drive for a new building, the Huron Public Library in Ohio plans to use its second-day event as part of a groundbreaking ceremony.

The Wauseon Public Library, also in Ohio, plans to hold a stamp issuance event as part of a yearlong celebration of 125 years of library service. Similarly, the Corfu Free Library in New York will hold an event as part of its 80th anniversary celebration.

On request, the Library of Congress Bicentennial Program Office will send an information kit that includes a timetable and checklist for planning your second-day-issue event, guidance for planning a ceremony, programming ideas and suggestions, information about envelope designs for your event, publicity guidelines and many other documents to assist you with event logistics. Staff in the Bicentennial Program Office are also available to work directly with you on planning an event.

This is an opportunity to invite your member of Congress and local dignitaries and celebrities to take part in the second-day issue event. Holding such an event is a great way to honor a prominent community member or to partner with interested organizations to exemplify the Library of Congress Bicentennial theme, "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," as well as the American Library Association's 2000 theme, "Libraries Build Community."

Consider using your second-day issue event to highlight an area celebration, to kick off a programming series, unveil new library equipment, dedicate a new collection or feature an element of your library you would like to highlight. One library plans to hold the second-day issue event at the opening of a new library building.

More information about the commemorative stamp second-day issue project, including an image of the stamp design, can be found at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial/items_stamp.html**. A fact sheet for the Library of Congress Commemorative Postage Stamp Second-Day Issue Sites Project is also available, at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial/factsheet.html**.

If you are interested in holding an event, need additional information, or wish to request an information kit, contact Kathy Woodrell in the Library of Congress Bicentennial Program Office at kwoo@loc.gov; telephone (202) 707-7206; or toll-free (800) 707-7145. ◆

Ms. Woodrell, a reference librarian in the Main Reading Room, is detailed to the Library's Bicentennial Program Office.

Washington

continued from page 30

Entertainment Network (A&E). (It was aired on Jan. 10). Mr. Fast, who wrote the screenplay for the film, is the author of more than 70 novels. He told his admiring audience that he published the first of these novels 66 years ago. After vividly describing some of the pitfalls of making a film about a novel that took place in the Revolutionary War, he talked about the strength of Washington's character and was emphatic in his assessment: "the existence of the United States is due to one man — George Washington." Excerpts from *The Crossing* were shown, and Mr. Fast and Marlea Willis, director of A&E public affairs, discussed the teacher's guide and supplementary educational materials. The concluding symposium event was a private tour of Washington's estate at Mount Vernon. ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

The Year in Review

1999 Marks Start of Bicentennial Celebration

BY AUDREY FISCHER

The Bicentennial of the Library in 2000 provides a unique opportunity to highlight both the history and the future of the world's largest library and the nation's oldest federal cultural institution.

While continuing to prepare for its 200th birthday, the Library implemented an Integrated Library System (ILS) that supports traditional library activities such as acquisitions and bibliographic control in a single system and administered a Russian Leadership Program that brought emerging Russian political leaders to the United States to observe the workings of democratic institutions.

Other highlights included increased physical security for the Library's staff as well as its collections, facilities and computer resources. This included readying the Library's mission-critical information systems for the year 2000 century change. In addition, the National Digital Library Program made major progress toward its goal of making freely available 5 million items on the Library's Web site (www.loc.gov) by 2000 as a gift to the nation.

The Library also received a number of important acquisitions, improved service to Congress and the nation through the use of technology, and continued to make segments of its vast resources available electronically on its award-winning World Wide Web site.

Stephan Erfurt

Thomas Jefferson Building

Legislative Support to Congress

Serving Congress is the Library's highest priority. During the year, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) delivered more than 545,000 research responses to members and committees of Congress. CRS provided information to Congress on matters ranging from agriculture to taxation and trade, from China to Kosovo, from space and technology to welfare and related issues. CRS also addressed a range of defense issues, among them budget priorities, medical care costs, military intelligence and law enforcement, base closings, acquisition reform, budget process procedures, the cost to the United States of the Kosovo military operation and long-term defense policy.

On the domestic front, CRS assisted Congress as it considered matters relating to agriculture, education, banking and finance, proposed election campaign finance reforms, impeachment, proposed managed health care reforms, space and technology, Social Security, taxation, trade, welfare, children and families. CRS continued to prepare expert testimony for Congress on topics related to the Y2K computer problem.

CRS held a three-day workshop on oversight for congressional staff that resulted in an updated congressional oversight manual, a video for broadcast on the congressional cable network and a committee print of the proceedings.

The Law Library answered nearly 4,400 in-person reference requests from congressional users. Law Library research staff produced 975 written reports for Congress, including comprehensive multinational studies on issues such as human rights, health care and crime.

The Copyright Office provided policy advice and technical assistance to Congress on important copyright-related issues such as database protection, extension of the satellite compulsory license, technical corrections in the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (enacted on Aug. 4, 1999) and exemptions for certain educational activities taking place through digital technologies as outlined in a congressionally mandated report on "Copyright and Digital Distance Education" prepared by the Copyright Office. The office also responded to numerous congressional inquiries about domestic and international copyright law and registration and recordation of works of authorship.

Bicentennial

The Library's Bicentennial Program Office continued to coordinate the effort to celebrate the Library's birthday with commemorative coins and a stamp, exhibitions, publications, symposia, Bicentennial-related activities at libraries nationwide and several projects, such as Favorite Poem, Local Legacies and Gifts to the Nation.

The first of the Bicentennial symposia series, "Frontiers of the Mind in the 21st Century," was held in June 1999, in which some 50 scholars from 24 fields discussed topics ranging from cosmology to mathematics.

Appointed in 1999 to an unprecedented third term as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, Robert Pinsky will present the Library with the first 50 audio and video segments from a nationwide Favorite Poem Project as part of the April 3-4, 2000, Bicentennial symposium, "Poetry in America: Reading, Performance and

Publication in the 19th and 20th Centuries."

A cornerstone Bicentennial project of 1999, Local Legacies, involved members of Congress and their constituents in an effort to document the cultural and historical traditions in their communities for the Library's Archive of Folk Culture. Citizens from all 50 states and the District of Columbia are participating in this grassroots effort to preserve the traditions and local histories of America at the end of the millennium. Selections from Local Legacies will be digitized in 2000 and shared with Americans through the Library's popular Web site.

The Gifts to the Nation project seeks to enrich the Library's collections during its Bicentennial year with materials identified as historically significant. A $1 million contribution from Gene and Jerry Jones to re-create Thomas Jefferson's library and $1 million from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation for the Martha Graham archives are among the notable contributions to this effort.

Additional information on the Library's Bicentennial is available at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial**.

Integrated Library System

As of Oct. 1, the Library had successfully implemented all modules of the Integrated Library System, including cataloging and circulation, the on-line card catalog in the reading rooms and on the World Wide Web, and the acquisitions and serials check-in modules.

The new system will improve automation support for bibliographic control and inventory management activities at the Library through the use of a shared bibliographic database that integrates all major Library Services functional areas, such as acquisitions, cataloging, serials management, circulation, inventory control and reference. The effort involved more than 500 Library staff serving on 80 implementation teams. Approximately 12 million bibliographic records, 4 million authority records, as well as some 30,000 vendor, 54,000 order, and nearly 26,000 patron records were converted from legacy systems to the ILS production database.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RUSSIAN
LEADERSHIP
PROGRAM
"OPEN WORLD"

Russian Leadership Program

On May 24, Congress appropriated $10 million for an "Open World" Russian Leadership Program to bring emerging political leaders from the Russian Federation to America to observe the workings of democratic institutions. Administered by the Library of Congress, the program brought more than 2,100 Russian political, civic, business and intellectual leaders from 83 of 89 regions to America between July and Sept. 30. Hosted by more than 50 members of Congress and 800 American families in 400 communities, the Russian guests visited 46 states and the District of Columbia. Program co-chairs were Dr. Billington and Russian academician Dmitri Sergeevich Likhachev, who died on Sept. 30, the last day of the program.

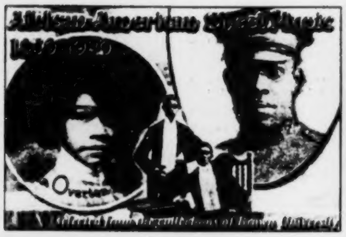
Financial Highlights

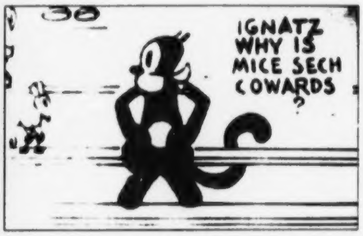
In February 1999, the Library's independent accountants, Clifton Gunderson LLC, issued an unqualified "clean" audit opinion on the Library's fiscal 1998 Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition to the third consecutive "clean" audit opinion, the auditors found no material internal control weaknesses, and the number of reportable conditions decreased from six to two.

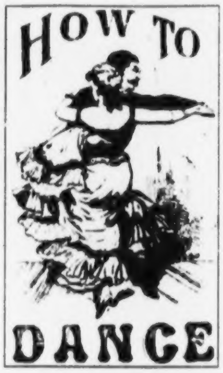
Improved Service to Congress and the Nation Through Technology

The Library continued to improve its cataloging, copyright, research, management and information delivery systems through the development and use of technology. Specific achievements in 1999 include:

- **Legislative Information System.** The focus of development for the shared Legislative Information System (LIS) for Congress during the past year was creation of a Y2K-compliant system for the exchange of data among the House, the Senate and the Library of Congress. With the transition to the new system in December, the LIS will be the central point for locating legislative information.
- **Legislative Alert.** To speed legislative analyses to Congress, CRS developed weekly electronic mail delivery of reports, issue briefs and electronic materials relating to issues likely to receive action each week in the House and Senate. With links to the most recent products on the CRS Web site, these weekly summaries of legislative issues make information and analysis readily available to members and staff to support legislative deliberations.
- **Electronic Briefing Books.** CRS continued to develop one of its newest products, the electronic briefing book, by adding books for banking and finance, taxation and the year 2000 computer problem.
- **Internet Resources.** The Library continued to provide more information to Congress and the nation with its Internet-based systems. The Library's Web site was frequently cited for excellence in 1999 and was included on many "best of" lists, including *PC Magazine*, Netscape Net Guide and *The Scout Report*. Throughout the year, an average of nearly 80 million transactions were recorded on the Library's public electronic systems each month, a 30 percent increase over fiscal 1998 usage. Use of the American Memory historical collections increased by more than 60 percent — from an average of 9.3 million transactions during fiscal 1998 to 15 million per month in fiscal 1999. The publicly accessible legislative information system known as THOMAS continued to be an enormously popular resource, with more than 10 million systems transactions logged on average each month.
- **Global Legal Information System (GLIN).** GLIN is a cooperative international network of nations to which member nations contribute the full, authentic text of statutes and regulations on a database hosted by the Law Library of Congress. Twelve member countries are currently participating via the Internet. In addition, the Law Library contributed information about another 24 nations. This year, 264,000 GLIN transactions were made, including searches, inputting and updating of files. A milestone was reached in March when a new GLIN file was put into production to allow GLIN members to enter legal writings into the database and link these writings to summaries of laws that exist in the GLIN database.


African-American Sheet Music 1850-1920
Overture
Selected from the Collections of Brown University


38
IGNATZ WHY IS MICE SECH COWARDS ?



African American sheet music, Teddy Roosevelt, early animation and ballroom dancing were some of the subjects covered in on-line releases in American Memory from the National Digital Library Program last year.

- **National Digital Library Program.** At year's end, approximately 2.5 million Library of Congress items and 85,000 items from collaborating institutions were available on-line or in digital files. An additional 2.5 million items from the Library's collections and other repositories were put into production as part of a national collaborative effort.

During the year, 18 new multimedia historical collections were added to the American Memory Web site, bringing the total to 68. Eight existing collections were expanded with additional items, and four new Library exhibitions were mounted on the Library's Web site.

Fiscal 1999 was the third and final year in which Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition awards were made to other archives and institutions to digitize historically significant American history collections; a total of $615,965 went to 12 recipients. Since the program's inception, a total of 33 award-winning institutions have received support to digitize their historical collections and make them available through the Library's American Memory Web site.

In 1999 the NDL Program held its third American Memory Fellows Institute, welcoming 50 K-12 teachers and school media specialists from 20 states to the Library's existing network of master educators, bringing the reach of the National Digital Library's educational outreach program into 30 states since 1996.

During fiscal 1999, the National Digital Library Visitors' Center hosted more than 500 programs for more than 7,800 visitors. Center staff also answered 5,074 requests for information received through electronic mail.

- **CORDS.** Developed in collaboration with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and Corporation for National Research Initiatives, the Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System (CORDS) will help the Copyright Office streamline its internal registration, recordation and deposit processes, as well as provide the Library with copies of new copyrighted works in digital form for its National Digital Library repository. During the year the Copyright Office continued to develop, test and enhance CORDS for the digital registration and deposit of copyrighted works through the Internet, using the latest advances in networking and computer technology. The major emphasis of CORDS testing and implementation during the year was focused on successful establishment of system-to-system communications for CORDS electronic copyright registration and deposit with the office's largest copyright remitter, Bell and Howell Information and Learning (previously known as UMI), for electronic receipt and processing of claims for digital dissertations.

- **Geographic Information Systems.** The Geography and Map Division (G&M) continued to work closely with the National Digital Library to digitize cartographic materials for electronic access throughout the nation. In cooperation with the Congressional Research Service and the Congressional Relations Office, G&M produced customized maps and geographic information for members of Congress. Working with the National Digital Library, G&M digitized cartographic materials for electronic access throughout the nation. With the help of private-sector partners, G&M continued to expand a collection of large-format images available through Internet. A new collection, "Mapping the National Parks," was introduced on June 2, and an evolving collection of "Places in the News/Contemporary Maps" was inaugurated in April 1999. By the end of the fiscal year, 2,428 maps (8,120 images) were made available to the world through the Map Collections home page, which now averages more than 410,000 computer transactions each month.

Security

Securing the Library's facilities, staff, collections and computer resources continued to be a high priority. On Oct. 21, 1998, President Clinton signed an omnibus emergency spending bill that included $17 million for security of Library buildings as part of a $106.8 million U.S. Capitol package to improve physical security of the Capitol Hill complex.

During the year, the Library installed X-ray machines in the James Madison, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams main lobbies, where visitors were screened electronically beginning in May. The Library also awarded a single contract for security guards to support certain functions; expanded police presence by adding new posts and patrols; and gained congressional approval of plans to make major physical security improvements, including the consolidation of the two police command centers, the integration and upgrading of intrusion detection systems and the installation of improved access controls, such as vehicle barriers, curb walls, perimeter bollards and secure police shelters.

In coordination with the Office of the Inspector General, an external auditing firm was contracted to do a random sampling of the collections in the Prints and Photographs Division, the first step in a major undertaking to establish baselines of the Library's inventory so that follow-up inspections can be made to measure the extent of theft and mutilation.

The Collection Security Oversight Committee created four standing subcommittees (Policy and Standards, Operations, Security Awareness and Resources), which have implemented actions outlined in the Library's Security Plan.

The Library continued to implement a comprehensive computer security plan to safeguard its valuable electronic resources and a Year 2000 plan to ensure that its computer systems will function properly at the turn of the century. As a result of testing, modifying or replacing systems as necessary, all of the Library's mission-critical systems were certified Year 2000 compliant at year's end.

Information Technology Services completed the curriculum for a Library-wide information technology security awareness class and completed work on automation of security administration for the Library's large UNIX server complex, on network subdivisions (i.e., public vs. private) and on full Internet "firewall" implementation.

The Collections

During the year, the size of the Library's collections grew to nearly 119 million items, an increase of approximately 3.5 million over fiscal 1998 totals. This figure includes 27.5 million books and other print materials, 53 million manuscripts, 12.5 million microforms, 4.5 million maps, 4.2 million items in the music collection, and 13.4 million visual materials (photographs, posters, moving images, prints and drawings). At year's end the total number of unprocessed materials, or "arrearages," stood at 19,793,689 items, a decrease of 50 percent from the 39.7 million-item arrearage at the time of the initial census in September 1989. Staff created catalog records for 205,893 print volumes and inventory records for an additional 55,243 items.

Linked to the Library's arrearage reduction effort is the development of secondary storage sites to house processed materials and to provide for growth of the collection through the first part of the 21st century. In March 1999, the Library and the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) recommended the firm of Tobey & Davis to the David and Lucile Packard Foundation to be the prime architect to design a National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va.

Charles and Ray Eames (left) and Sigmund Freud were the subjects of major exhibitions at the Library.

The Library also continued to work closely with the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) and its contractors to ensure that the first storage module at Fort Meade, Md., meets the necessary environmental requirements to house and preserve the transferred collections and that materials handling will be as efficient as possible. The AOC has advised the Library that construction of Module 1 will be complete and the building ready for occupancy late in 2000. The module will house 2.2 million items of paper-based material, primarily books, shelved by size in containers.

Important Acquisitions

Important acquisitions came to the Library through gift, exchange or purchase; the copyright deposit system; or through other federal agencies. Notable acquisitions during fiscal year 1999 included more than 600,000 items of Supreme Court Justices Harry Blackmun and Ruth Bader Ginsberg; papers and documents relating to the early history of the United States in the Marian Carson Collection; a multimedia collection of ballet choreographer Bronislava Nijinska; the *Carte de Canada et des Etats Unis de l'Amerique* (1778), the first map to recognize the independence of the United States.; a Persian manuscript celestial globe, ca. 1650; the first American Haggadah, published in New York City in 1837; 337 issues of the post-Revolutionary newspaper *Claypoole's Daily Advertiser*, 1791-1793; 40,000 works by more than 3,000 artists in the J. Arthur Wood Jr., Collection of cartoons and caricature; the Victor Hammer Archives containing the works of one of the great hand-press printers, printmakers, and type designers of the 20th century; and *Politica* by Aristotle (Cologne, 1492), the earliest version of Aristotle's work to become available in the West.

Preservation Improvements

The Library took action to improve the preservation of its vast and diverse collections by (1) completing the mass deacidification treatment of 75,000 volumes using the Bookkeeper process; (2) binding 183,202 paperback volumes and labeling 156,004 hardcover volumes; (3) introducing a conservation fellow volunteer program, in which five volunteers rehoused 15,101 items; (4) identifying and evaluating an improved, commercially available motion picture container; (5) developing a new time-saving, accelerated-aging test that will be used to predict the longevity of paper products; (6) coordinating the preservation microfilming of 1.6 million pages of historically significant U.S. newspapers, adding more than 6,000 titles to the national union list of newspapers; microfilming 3.3 million papers from the Library's collections; (8) completing housing for 162,242 technical reports in the Publication Board Collection in the Science, Technology and Business Division; (9) inspecting and processing 364 positive and 175 negative reels of microfilm acquired from Moscow's Library of Foreign Literature and Russian State Library, Lithuania, and military archives in Hungary, Poland and Romania; and (10) identifying laser-marking equipment that can be used to place Library property information safely on CDs, audiotapes and videotapes in the Library's collections .

Copyright Office

The Copyright Office received 619,022 claims and made 594,501 registrations in fiscal 1999. The office responded to nearly 427,000 requests from the public for copyright information, of which more than 10,000 were received electronically. Selected as one of the nation's top Web sites by *PC/Novice/Smart Computing* magazine, the Copyright Office Web site played an increasingly important role in the dissemination of information to the copyright community and the general public. The Web site logged more than 5.6 million hits during the year, a nearly threefold increase over the previous year.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped distributed more than 22 million items to some 765,000 readers in 1999. Braille readers may now access more than 2,700 Web-Braille (digital braille) book files created by the Library with a computer or electronic note-taker and a refreshable braille display, which is an electronic device that raises or lowers an array of pins to create a line of braille characters, or a braille embosser. Work also continued on digital talking-book standards under the auspices of the National Information Standards Organization. Expected to be completed in one year, this digital standard will be used by NLS to develop its new talking book.

American Folklife Center

Approved on Oct. 21, 1998, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 1999 provided the American Folklife Center with permanent authorization and six new trustees for its board of directors. The center continued its mandate to "preserve and present American folklife" through a number of outreach programs, including the Local Legacies project and the addition of three new on-line collections.

Sharing the Library's Treasures

The Library's collections were shared with hundreds of thousands of Americans through on-site exhibitions, special events, symposia, traveling exhibits and major publications.

The Library presented six new exhibitions. Items rotated into the Library's permanent exhibition, "American Treasures of the Library of Congress," included a copy of the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln's 1861 inaugural address and Thomas Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence. The year's two major exhibition's, "Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture" and "Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," were scheduled to visit Germany, Denmark, Vienna, London, New York City, Los Angeles, Brazil and Chicago. The Bicentennial theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty" was reflected in the first two Bicentennial exhibitions, "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," and "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations," featuring materials from the Library of Congress and the British Library. Four new exhibitions, including "Freud" and "Eames," were added to the Library's Web site.

Joyce Naltchayan

Glen Krankowski

Members of the Library's Madison Council; Dallas Cowboys owner Jerry Jones and his wife, Gene, present Dr. Billington with the first volume in the effort to reconstruct Thomas Jefferson's library, which they funded.

The Publishing Office produced more than 25 books, calendars and other products describing the Library's collections. The office also produced a catalog of the Library's selected publications, titled *Celebrating Books*. Major publications in fiscal 1999 produced by the Library or in cooperation with outside publishers included: *Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture* (Alfred A. Knopf); *The Declaration of Independence: The Evolution of the Text* (University Press of New England); and *Gathering History: The Marian S. Carson Collection of Americana. Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps* received much media attention and was the subject of feature articles in newspapers across the country.

The award-winning book *Eyes of the Nation* was also released as a multimedia CD-ROM and DVD-ROM by Southpeak Interactive and the History Channel. *Eyes of the Nation* won second place in the American Association of Museums CD-ROM design competition, was named one of the top 10 family multimedia products by *Family Life* magazine and was the topic of a feature article in *The New York Times*. Publications that garnered overall design excellence awards from Washington Book Publishers were *Freud: Conflict and Culture; Gathering History: The Marian S. Carson Collection of Americana: Oliphant's Anthem: Pat Oliphant at the Library of Congress;* and *Performing Arts: Motion Pictures*.

The Visitor Services Office conducted 3,108 tours for 64,489 visitors; arranged 734 tours for 13,699 congressional constituents; and made 487 appointments with Library staff for 2,180 VIPs, professionals, and students representing 77 different countries. The office assisted 858 first-time readers at a new Researcher Guidance Desk. A cadre of 152 volunteers provided 26,531 hours of service, conducted 1,780 public tours and 52 Spanish-language tours, and responded to inquiries from 179,813 visitors.

The Library piloted a Web broadcasting program starting with Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky's lecture that opened the 1998-99 poetry season on Oct. 8, 1998. The pilot explored the practicality of a regular Library cybercast during the year of the Library's Bicentennial.

The bimonthly *Civilization* magazine, which is published under a licensing agreement with the Library, completed its fifth year of publication with more than 250,000 paid subscribers, who are also Library of Congress Associates.

Restoration and Renovation

During fiscal 1999, the Library completed a number of moves and actions as part of the multiyear plan to outfit and occupy the remaining renovated spaces of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams buildings. Major accomplishments include relocating Contracts and Logistics Services from the Landover Annex to the John Adams building; completing the Thomas Jefferson Building and Rare Book Roof Replacement project, as well as work in the Jefferson Visitors' Center, Concert Office and Coolidge Green Room.

With the complete restoration of the Thomas Jefferson building, the Library has been able to support the work of Congress by providing the Members' Room and other building facilities for legislative and policy retreats as well as leadership convocations for the House and Senate. More than 100 events were held by Congress members during fiscal 1999.

Gift and Trust Funds

During fiscal 1999, the Library's fund-raising activities brought in a total of $14.2 million in gifts, including $5.2 million in cash gifts and $9 million in new pledges. The Library received 784 gifts to 72 different Library funds. Twelve new gift and trust funds were established. At year's end, outstanding pledges totaled $16 million. During fiscal 1999, the Library celebrated the completion of the fund-raising for the first phase of the National Digital Library Program. Major gifts included $2.5 million from the AT&T Corp. and $1 million from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. The total raised for the NDL Program is now $48 million, which exceeds the original goal of $45 million from the private sector. The Library honored the founding and charter sponsors of the NDL Program during a celebratory event on April 13, 1999.

Private gifts supported a variety of other new and continuing programs throughout the Library, including exhibitions, acquisitions, symposia and an extensive series of Bicentennial programs. Major gifts included a $1.4 million grant from the Xerox Foundation to fund the new "World Treasures from the Library of Congress" exhibition; a $1.6 million grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to the Congressional Research Service; a $1 million grant from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation to purchase the Martha Graham Archives and to support dance programs; and a $1 million gift from Jerry and Gene Jones for the reconstruction of Thomas Jefferson's library. Through the Gifts to the Nation program for the Bicentennial, the Library brought in 35 new gifts totaling $7,487,953 for special items, collections and programs.

Human Resources Improvement

Congress approved two reprogramming actions during fiscal year 1999 totalling $720,000 to accelerate the Library's HR 21 initiative to enable the Library to compete successfully for highly qualified staff, retain high performers, and reward excellence and innovation, train and manage staff to achieve Library missions, and make personnel administration responsive, efficient and effective. A Strategic Planning Group and a Hiring Improvement Group recommended a new human resources program and a timetable for implementing new systems, programs, and procedures. The Library also issued a Human Resources Strategic Plan to guide the transformation effort and ensure that human resources activities clearly align with the agency mission.

The Library of Congress Internal University (LCIU) developed and published *the Library of Congress Mission Critical Education and Training Matrix*, a training tool that identifies 37 Library mission-critical courses as well as specific courses for service units. To reinforce "facilitative leadership" practices throughout the Library, LCIU developed and conducted the course "Teams in Action." The LCIU also continued to coordinate the quarterly "Leadership Lecture Series," a forum for managers and staff to learn from top corporate offices, government officials and leadership scholars about effective leadership practices and techniques.

The Library also signed an agreement with the labor organizations to establish a pilot mentoring program for Library employees. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Portions of this article were excerpted from other staff reports.

Background

continued from page 29

Jackson and Ulysses Grant decorate the walls. Other Jefferson Building representations of government and democracy include the seals of the states of the union (as of the 1890s) in the windows above the Main Reading Room and the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in the stained glass ceiling panels in the second-floor south gallery.

The Library's Jeffersonian legacy (see *Information Bulletin*, June 1999) pervades all aspects of the institution. Of special note are the Jefferson bust in the Great Hall and the murals and quotations in the South Reading Room of the Adams Building. The other bust in the Great Hall is of George Washington. Other founding fathers to whom the Library looks are John Adams, who signed the legislation creating the Library on April 24, 1800, and for whom the 1939 Adams Building is named, and James Madison, whose official national memorial is the 1980 James Madison Building of the Library. Madison's astute quotations about knowledge, democracy, liberty and learning are inscribed at the outside entrance of the Madison Building.

A letter from Madison inscribed on the wall at the entrance to the building eloquently describes the importance of libraries in democracy:

"What spectacle can be more edifying or more seasonable, than that of liberty & learning, each leaning on the other for their mutual and surest support?" ◆

John Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.

What's in a Name?

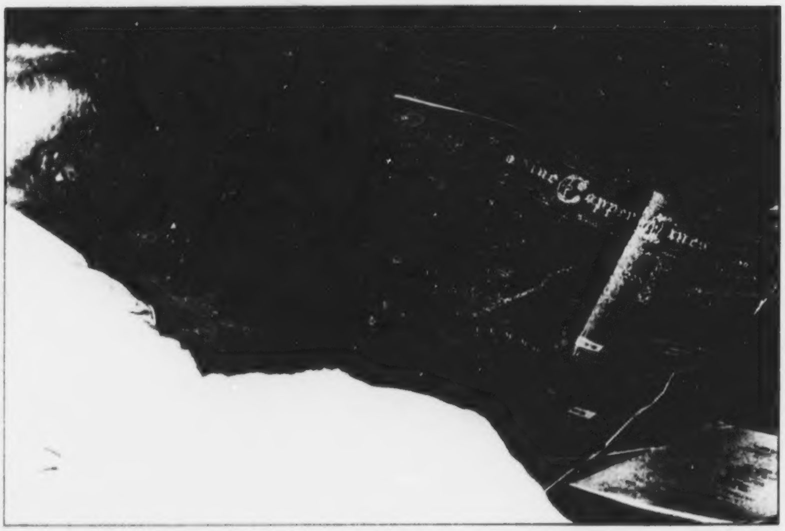
The Work of the Domestic Names Committee

BY HELEN DALRYMPLE

Representatives of four U.S. government agencies, several staff members from the U.S. Geological Survey and three guests – one of whom was from the Federal Agency of Cartography and Geology of Germany – convened this summer in the Library's Geography and Map Division for the 600th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

Created in 1947, when the Board on Geographic Names was reorganized, the committee meets monthly and is responsible for standardizing the names of places, features and areas within the 50 states and in other areas under the sovereignty of the United States.

The systematic standardization of geographic names in the United States began late in the 19th century. With the surge of mapping and scientific reporting associated with the exploration, mining and settlement of the Western territories following the Civil War, it became clear that mapmakers and scientists needed to have a uniform, nonconflicting geographical nomenclature in place to avoid confusion among places and names.



Helen Dalrymple

Richard Witmer of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Library's Robert Hiatt examine a copy of an 1867 Nevada map of copper mines related to one of the docket's naming questions.

Helen Dalrymple

The Library's Ronald Grim, Charles Harne of the Department of the Interior and Jennifer Runyon of the U.S. Geographical Survey review place-name records.

President Benjamin Harrison established the U.S. Board on Geographic Names with an executive order on Sept. 4, 1890, with authority to resolve all unsettled questions concerning geographic names. President Theodore Roosevelt extended the board's authority in 1906, giving it the additional power to standardize all geographic names for federal use, including name changes and new names.

At its 600th meeting, chaired by Gerald T. Coghlan of the Department of Agriculture, the committee members approved new names for previously unnamed features; voted to change existing names where local usage had shifted; and deferred a decision on a conflict between two different names pending further research.

The executive secretary of the Domestic Names Committee is provided by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Roger Payne, the current executive secretary, serves as executive secretary to the full Board on Geographic Names (BGN) as well. The current chairman of the BGN, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior upon recommendation of the board, is Ronald F. Grim, senior cartographic specialist in the Library's Geography and Map Division.

The Board on Geographic Names may be unique among federal entities in that it has no budget, no staff of its own and relies on other federal agencies for staffing and meeting space. Its members are drawn from other federal agencies and receive no additional compensation for their work on the board. Permanent members come from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior and State, the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office, the U.S. Postal Service and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Research on the proposals for new names or name changes is prepared by staff members of USGS, part of the Department of Interior. At its summer meeting, Docket 372 proposed a change in the name "Cascade Reservoir" to "Lake Cascade" in the Boise National Forest in Valley County, Idaho. Staff members had contacted the Bureau of Reclamation, which confirmed that current local usage is more frequently "Lake Cascade." The Cascade City Council and the Valley County Board of Commissioners passed resolutions in support of the name change; and the Idaho State Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service also approved the proposal.

One of the long-standing principles of the BGN is recognition of present-day local usage. And, as in the above case, local usage may change. The Cascade Dam was built by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1948; early maps labeled the reservoir the "Cascade Dam Reservoir." But by the mid-1950s, the name "Cascade Reservoir" had come into common use. Forty years later, with the renaming of an area park Lake Cascade State Park, local usage has evolved so that the name "Lake Cascade" now makes more sense. The Domestic Names Committee agreed and voted to approve the change.

Four other cases on the docket illustrated another board principle: naming previously unnamed domestic geographic features after deceased individuals long associated with the site, when such names are recommended by local authorities. Thus the committee approved the naming of a lagoon and a bay in Kachemak Bay State Park in Alaska after two individuals who had long lived in the area. In both cases, the recommendation was originally made by a local citizen, the state park agreed and the Alaska State Board on Geographic Names concurred. And two previously unnamed features in Florida are now officially known as "Barley Basin" and "Shands Key" as a result of the committee's action in June.

In another case, the issue of local support was less clear. A fifth-grade class in the state of Washington participated in the Adopt-a-Stream program and studied the environment along an unnamed stream near the school. They decided to ask that the stream be named Haywitch Creek after an American Indian doctor who for many years lived in the Snoqualmie Valley, although there was no evidence that he was specifically associated with the stream in question. A member of the Snoqualmie Tribal Council, who spoke to the students about Haywitch during their research project, endorsed the proposal, as did the full Tribal Council. Other local groups agreed, including eventually the King County Council, but the Washington State Board on Geographic Names initially recommended against the proposal, because of a lack of a strong historical connection of the individual to the feature. Because the State Board's decision was made before it learned of the county's support, USGS staff contacted the board again upon learning of the county's endorsement. The State Board said it would stand by its original recommendation against the name. Taking all of this into account at its summer meeting, the Domestic Names Committee voted to approve the name.

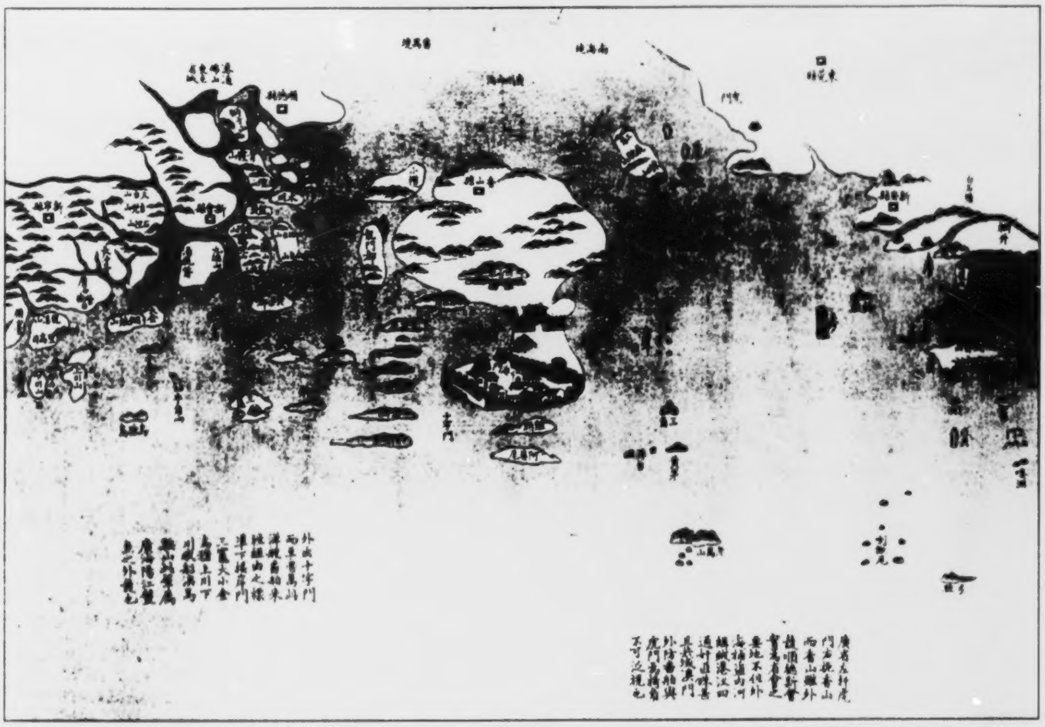
Helen Dalrymple

Attendees of the 600th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (from left) include Jörn Sievers (Bundesamt fur Kartographie und Geodasie, Germany), Mark Flood (U.S. Department of Agriculture), Nancy Dukes (U.S. Geographical Survey), Jennifer Runyon (USGS), Claire DeVaughan (USGS), Gerald Coghlan (USDA), Charles Harne (Interior), Richard Witmer (Interior), Roger Payne (USGS), Ronald Grim (Library of Congress), Joseph Marinucci (Department of Commerce), Curtis Loy (Commerce), Robert Hiatt (LC), Dennis Romesburg (Commerce), Alison Kiernan (USGS), Michael Jones (Interior) and Lou Yost (USGS).

Generally the Domestic Names Committee does not approve of names with hyphens or apostrophes because of the confusion that may result. In approving a name for a waterfall in a remote area along the Tualatin River in Oregon, however, the committee went along with the name "Ki-a-Kuts Falls," honoring the chief of a Kalapuyan Indian tribe who once resided in the area. In fact, the proposal was originally submitted as "Ki-a-Cut Falls" by a local environmental group, but when the proposal was submitted to the Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde, they asked that the spelling be changed to that used by the tribe. The original proponent agreed to change the proposed name to conform to the tribal usage, the State Board recommended approval of the name and the Domestic Names Committee concurred.

Observing the deliberations of the Domestic Names Committee for a few hours helps one understand how complex a "simple name" can be – and how important it is to have a process for standardization. In some cases, local groups may disagree on the appropriate name or spelling of a geographical feature, and the committee

continued on page 41



This hand-drawn map on Macau and the Chinese coastline (ca. 1736-1796) is part of the collections of the Library's Geography and Map Division.

Treasures and Images of Macau

Former Portuguese Colony Returned to China

BY JUDY S. LU

On Dec. 20, 1999, Macau was returned to China after 442 years of Portuguese rule. To mark the occasion, the Library's Federal Research Division Chief Robert Worden, and this writer discussed the Library's resources on the history of Macau, the first Asian seaport opened to the West.

Located at the mouth of the Zhu Jiang (Pearl River), about 40 miles southwest of Hong Kong, Macau consists of a peninsula and the islands of Taipa and Coloane. A mix of Eastern and Western cultures is reflected in Macau's architecture, life-styles and traditions.

In 1152, Macau (Sung Dynasty), was under the jurisdiction of Hsiang-shan (Fragrant Mountain). In the early part of the 16th century, when the Portuguese took control of the Asian-European trade, Macau was an integral part of Portugal's seafaring explorations. In 1557 the Portuguese established a permanent settlement there and paid taxes and leased the land from China. Macau became a Portuguese territory in 1845, following the Opium War.

Several important treaties are in the Library's collections, including a handwritten Chinese calligraphy version on white silk of the first treaty between the U.S. and China, signed in 1844; the document is in the Manuscript Division. The Library also has several watercolors of the city, including harbor scenes painted by John West, the official artist who accompanied the first American envoy to China, Caleb Cushing, in 1842.

Rare maps of Macau from the Geography and Map Division include a magnificent hand-drawn scroll map believed to have been created during the Ch'ien-Lung Emperor period (1736-1796).

According to rare publications in the Library's Chinese collection, such as *Hsiang Shan hsien chih* (the Gazetteer of Hsiang Shan) and *Macau History of Four Hundred Years*, archaeological discoveries show that Chinese people resided in the area more than 5,000 years ago. Other rare books in the Chinese collection recorded the history of Macau to the Han Dynasty, 206 B.C-A.D. 220.

Also on display were books and documents relating to the agreement signed by China and Portugal in 1987 under which the sovereignty of Macau was to be transferred from Portugal to China. As in Hong Kong, the people in Macau will live for the next 50 years under the "one country, two systems" arrangement. ◆

Ms. Lu is an area specialist in the Library's Asian Division.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Conservation Corner

Library Preserves Jazz Legacy

BY YVONNE FRENCH

Jazz fans will be glad to hear that the Library is preserving the private audiotape collection of bassist Milt Hinton, who played and recorded with everyone from Cab Calloway and Billie Holiday to John Coltrane.

Hinton's 167 reel-to-reel tapes contain rare, unpublished live recordings and oral histories with many important musicians.

The tapes, once preserved, will be available for research, and full catalog records of the tapes will be available on-line worldwide through the Library's new Integrated Library Service catalog.

"It was very fluid who was playing with whom, and when, in these jazz ensembles. Getting the sidemen into the record is very important to jazz scholars who want to study performance issues and trace influences," said Eugene DeAnna, head of the Recorded Sound Processing Unit.

Said Senior Supervisory Studio Engineer Larry Appelbaum of the Library's Recording Laboratory: "We are preserving these deteriorating tapes by reformatting the content onto more stable analog and digital magnetic tape."

Appelbaum is recording three simultaneous copies of each tape: a 10-inch analog preservation master, a digital audiotape (DAT) reference copy, and a 10-inch reel for Mr. Hinton.

"The most difficult and potentially damaging problem with the tapes is their tendency to become sticky. The binder in certain tape stocks breaks down over time and absorbs moisture from the air. The current treatment for these tapes is to bake them in a convection oven at 130 degrees F for six to eight hours. This gives us about a month to reformat the tapes before the binder starts to break down again," said Mr. Appelbaum.

Another environmental problem was powdery mold on a few of the plastic reels and in the cardboard boxes that held the tapes. This was either vacuumed off or carefully wiped off with cheesecloth.

Additionally, "Some of the tapes had not been stored with an 'even wind.' They were 'scatter wound,'" said Mr. Appelbaum. This can cause deformation, which can cause the tape to move crookedly across the heads during playback, which in turn can cause loss of certain frequencies. Mr. Appelbaum replaced the warped reels and wound the tapes with proper tension to produce an "even tape pack."

Finally, tape splices were replaced wherever the adhesive tape had dried out.

Before recording, Mr. Appelbaum must determine the proper track configuration and playback speed. "The speed control on Hinton's recorder was unstable and this requires constant monitoring during copying," said Mr. Appelbaum, who has gotten to know Hinton's speaking voice.

The original tapes are rewound on larger circumference reels to reduce stress on the tape. All the tapes are being placed in polyethylene preservation containers designed by the Library. ◆

Ms. French is a fellow in the Library's 1999-2000 Leadership Development Program.

Names

continued from page 39

must assess the evidence and make a decision. In other cases, state legislation may throw the names of many geographical features into disarray.

In April 1999, for example, the governor of Montana signed legislation to remove the word "squaw" from any geographic features in the state. There are currently 72 features using "squaw" in their name. The legislation directed the state's coordinator of Indian affairs to appoint an advisory committee to develop replacement names and report them to the BGN and other appropriate federal agencies, such as the U.S. Forest Service. Because not all of the features are located on Native American lands, the State Board on Geographic Names has urged that all stakeholders play a role in the process at the local level. These name changes will be coming to the board over the next couple of years and will undoubtedly generate a great deal of interest. Minnesota enacted similar legislation in 1995, and it took two years to change only 17 names; and two counties still resist the changes.

All of these geographic names are included in the National Geographic Names Database, part of the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), which is maintained by USGS in cooperation with the BGN. Some 3 million name records are in the database – natural features, populated places, civil divisions, areas and regions and cultural features such as mines, churches, schools, cemeteries, hospitals, dams, airports and shopping centers – and all are considered official for federal use. It is currently being redesigned to make it easier to search. One of the products of GNIS is the National Digital Gazetteer, which is a compact disc (CD-ROM) containing the nation's geographic names. Version five of the CD-ROM, adding almost 100,000 names to the earlier version, was released in December. The GNIS may be accessed on the Web at **mapping.usgs.gov/www/gnis**. The digital gazetteer of the United States (compact disc) may be ordered from the USGS's Earth Science Information Center at 507 National Center, Reston VA 20192, phone (888) ASK-USGS or (703) 648-5920.

So, what's in a name? A great deal – the history of the land, local lore, decisions by state agencies and hard work on the part of the members of the BGN and the Domestic Names Committee who strive to reconcile local usage with board principles to arrive at the most appropriate names for geographical features that will be used on all federal maps. One should keep this in mind the next time a map is used. There's a reason behind all of those names. ◆

Ms. Dalrymple is senior public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

News from the Center for the Book

Arkansas, DC Centers for the Book Approved

Two catalysts for the creation of the most recent affiliates of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress: Arkansas State Librarian John A. "Pat" Murphey Jr. and Mary E. "Molly" Raphael, director of the District of Columbia Public Library.

The Library of Congress has approved proposals from the Arkansas State Library and the District of Columbia Public Library to establish centers for the book that will be affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

"We're delighted to welcome Arkansas and the District of Columbia to our growing network of affiliated centers," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "We rely on our affiliates to bring the Center for the Book's message about the importance of books, reading and libraries to the local level. The affiliates program now includes 38 state centers for the book plus the District of Columbia."

The first state center, Florida, was approved in 1984. Each affiliation, when approved or renewed, is for a three-year period. Information about the state centers and their activities can be found on the Center for the Book's Web site: **www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**.

The development of the proposal from Arkansas required several years. "It took time, but in the end our proposal received support from the governor, the state legislature and state Library Board," said State Librarian John A. "Pat" Murphey Jr. "We're extremely pleased to see the Arkansas Center for the Book finally come into existence. We look forward to enhancing the love of books and reading among Arkansans as well as increasing public awareness and appreciation of the contributions of our enthusiastic Arkansas community of the book."

Initial Arkansas Center for the Book projects will include a directory of the state's book community, cosponsorship of the Letters About Literature project and sponsorship of a statewide reading program for children and of a publishers' exhibition of children's books. For information about the Arkansas Center for the Book, contact Jane Thompson, Arkansas State Library, 1 Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 722201; telephone (501) 682-5288; fax (501) 682-1693.

The purpose of the District of Columbia Center for the Book is "to celebrate, honor and promote books, reading, literacy and the literary heritage of the District of Columbia and the surrounding metropolitan area." Creation of a District of Columbia Center for the Book became a goal of Mary E. "Molly" Raphael soon after she became director of the District of Columbia Public Library in February 1998. "It's a new era for the library, and this new program fits our plan beautifully." Ms. Raphael said. "This will be a collaborative effort, and we look forward to its full development and to cooperating with the state centers for the book in Maryland and Virginia and elsewhere whenever possible."

In announcing approval of the District of Columbia proposal, Mr. Cole said that it was "appropriate and important" that this new link be established. "The Library of Congress is located in the District of Columbia, and several of the national Center for the Book's reading and literacy promotion projects already parallel efforts at the District of Columbia Public Library and its 27 branches." For information about the new Center for the Book, contact Patricia Pasqual at the District of Columbia Public Library, 901 G Street N.W., Room 400, Washington, DC 20001-4599; telephone (202) 727-2313; fax (202) 727-1129.

Sixteen State Centers Renewed for 2000-2003

Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams announced in January that the national center had approved renewal proposals from all 16 of the state centers for the book due for renewal at the end of 1999. "We ask for a summary of each center's accomplishments for the past three years and an outline of their plans for the next three," she said. "Since each state center must provide its own funding, we try to be flexible and supportive in reviewing proposals. We are especially pleased that in recent years we have not had to reject any of the renewal applications."

The renewed state centers and the dates of their original approval are: Alaska (1990), California (1987), Florida (1984), Indiana (1987), Kansas (1987), Maryland (1996), Minnesota (1990), Missouri (1993), Nebraska (1990), New Mexico (1996), North Dakota (1993), Ohio (1987), South Carolina (1996), Tennessee (1996), Texas (1987) and Virginia (1987).

RIVER
of WORDS
ENVIRONMENTAL
POETRY & ART PROJECT

Robert Hass to Host 'River of Words' Event on April 29

Former Poet Laureate Robert Hass returns to the Library of Congress on April 29 to moderate a program honoring the student winners of the fifth annual River of Words environmental poetry and art contest. The program, featuring poetry readings by the winning authors, a display of the winning artworks by their creators and commentary by Mr. Hass, will take place at 2 p.m. in the Mumford Room on the sixth floor of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building. It is free and open to the public.

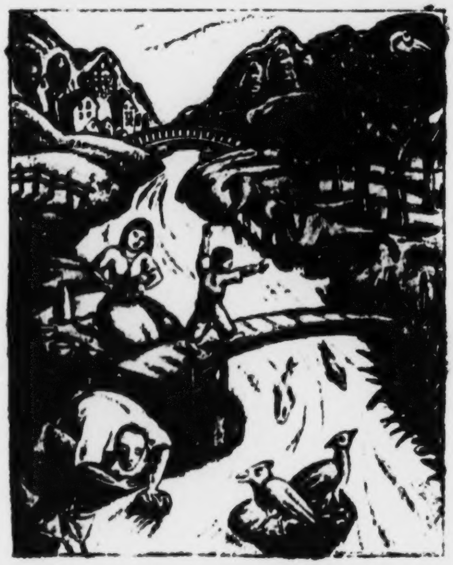
The contest, which focuses on the theme of watersheds, is open to students in kindergarten through 12th grade. "We are trying to alert kids to the natural world and its connection to artistic expression and the human spirit," said Mr. Hass, who served as U.S. Poet Laureate from 1995 to 1997 and whose 1996 Library of Congress conference, "Watershed: Writers, Nature and Community," helped inspire River of Words. Mr. Hass cofounded the project with Pamela Michael, who serves as project director. The sponsors are the International Rivers Network and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. State centers for the book in Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico are among the participants.

Eight grand prizes, four in poetry and four in art, are awarded. The grand prize winners and one international winner receive a trip to Washington, accompanied by a parent. Each year several thousand young people submit poems and artwork about their own natural surroundings. Mr. Hass selects the poetry winners. The art winners are selected by Germaine Juneau, director of the International Children's Art Museum.

"River of Words has greatly expanded its local partnership and community outreach programs," said Ms. Michael. "Moreover, we offered teacher training workshops; a curriculum kit and help in curriculum design; contest coordination help at the regional level; and local, national and international media support." For information, see the River of Words Web site: **www.irn.org**.

"What I like best about our annual River of Words awards ceremony is witnessing firsthand the creative instinct that these kids somehow have developed for the world around them — it's inspiring," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole.

River of Words is supported by contributions from *American Way*, the magazine of American Airlines; the Witter Bynner Foundation, the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, the East Bay Municipal Utilities District, the Center for Ecoliteracy, the Library of America, Magnetic Poetry, the Rhode Island Foundation and Robin and Marsha Williams. ◆



The River of Word poster (above) is available from the International Rivers Network; Robert Hass with participants at the 1998 River of Words awards ceremony at the Library.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

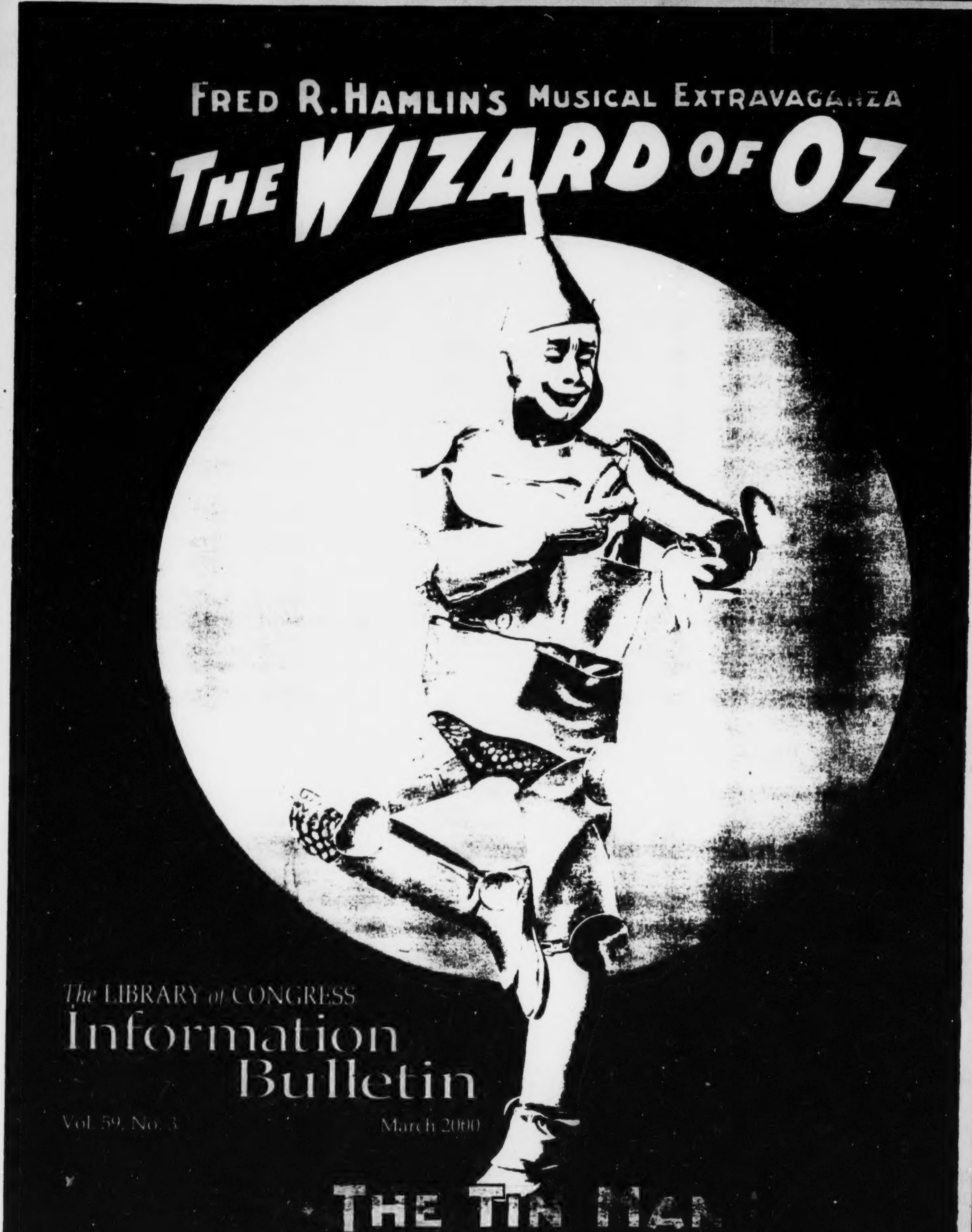
ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.

[illegible]
SYRACUSE [illegible]
ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE ON INFO TEC
[illegible]
4-194 CENTER FOR SCI & TECH
SYRACUSE NY 13244-2001

47

48


FRED R. HAMLIN'S MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
THE WIZARD OF OZ
THE TIN MAN

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 3
March 2000

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 1 March 2000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
200
LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

50

57

64

72

On the Cover: Poster featuring the Tin Woodman from the musical production of *The Wizard of Oz* at the Majestic Theater, New York, which opened on Jan. 20, 1903.

Cover Story: A new exhibition, "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," opens April 21 and celebrates the 100th anniversary of one of the best-known copyrights ever issued. 60

Mark Your Calendars: A wealth of events and initiatives mark the Library's Bicentennial year. Join us for our birthday celebration on April 24! 47

Royal Visitors: King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain visited the Library Feb. 24. 50

Open World: Congress has authorized a second year of the Library's Russian Leadership Program. 50

Bicentennial Background: The Library has grown in fits and starts. Here are 15 turning points from the past 200 years. 52

Healthy People: The U.S. Surgeon General delivered the keynote address for the Library's observation of African American History month. 54

Black in Nazi Germany: Author Hans Massaquoi discussed his book, *Destined to Witness,* about his life as an African American in Nazy Germany. 55

Women's Narratives: A look at first-person accounts by women in the Library's general collections. 56

Extraordinary Women: Ana Maria Salazar delivered the keynote Women's History Month address at the Library. 59

The Bernstein Letters: A new online collection of 85 photographs, 1,100 letters and more than 200 musical scores and scripts detail the life and career of Leonard Bernstein. 66

New Music: Ten composers have been awarded commissions from the Serge Koussevitzky Music foundations. 68

The Law of All the Russias: The Library has an extensive collection of Russian law books printed between 1715 and 1801. 70

News from the Center for the Book 74

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

Guy Lamolinara, Editor
John H. Sayers, Designer

Libraries • Creativity • Liberty

Library of Congress Bicentennial, 1800-2000

As most readers of the *Information Bulletin* know, the Library of Congress will be 200 on April 24, 2000. The celebration of the Bicentennial of the nation's oldest national cultural institution began in 1999 and will continue throughout this year and the early part of 2001.

April 24, however, will be a special day, and the public is invited to attend the birthday party of America's Library. Following is the schedule of Bicentennial events to come. For the most current information, visit the Web site at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial**.

Can't make the trip to Washington? There are associated activities nationwide, such as the second-day issue events for the Library's commemorative stamp. The Library's Bicentennial celebrates not only the Library of Congress but *all* libraries and the vital role they plan in American democracy.

Bicentennial Celebration Activities

For updates and the latest information, see the Library's Bicentennial Web site at Web site at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial**.

October 1999 - May 2002

I Hear America Singing, *Bicentennial Concert Series at the Library*

Whether in Washington or on the Web, visitors can enjoy a three-year series of free concerts at the Library of Congress with "I Hear America Singing." Taking its title from a Walt Whitman poem, the series encompasses both classical and popular compositions, exploring the range, diversity and originality of American music.

Concerts for the 1999-2000 season began Oct. 1 with Bobby Short & His Orchestra and will close with a Stephen Sondheim Salute on his 70th birthday. The series comprises a rich array of performances that includes a celebration of the centennial of the birth of one of the nation's finest composers, Aaron Copland, in a special program on Nov. 18, 2000, and concerts by the Juilliard String Quartet, the Martha Graham Dance Company and the Four Tops.

"I Hear America Singing" will look back to our heritage of popular song and our roles as listeners as well as performers — in schools and parades, at worship and social gatherings. Information about the concert series is available on-line at **www.loc.gov/rr/perform/concert/99-2000.html**. For recorded information, call the concert line, (202) 707-5502.

April 2, 9, 16 & 23, 9 p.m.

Favorite Poets

A series of four one-hour programs for public radio, featuring interviews by Grace Cavalieri. Guests are Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky, former Laureate Rita Dove, and Pulitzer Prize winners Louise Glück and W.S. Merwin. The poets, recorded at the Library of Congress, honor the Library's Bicentennial as well as National Poetry Month, April 2000. Each program presents the poet reading work, a discussion of the writing process, a portrait of the poet through conversation and interview, with an entertaining look at the personal and poetic lives of each of these literary figures. "Favorite Poets" is a special Bicentennial offering of "The Poet and the Poem from the Library of Congress," Grace Cavalieri's public radio series featuring poets visiting the Library.

"Favorite Poets" will be distributed nationally via National Public Radio satellite for airing in local markets during April, National Poetry Month. Check with local public radio stations for times and dates of airing. In Washington DC, the series will be heard on WPFW, 89.3 FM, Sundays at 9 p.m.

N. Alicia Byers

James Baker Hall

From upper right: Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky and the three Special Consultants in Poetry for the Bicentennial: Louise Glück, Rita Dove and W.S. Merwin.

Fred Viebahn

Matthew Carlos Schwartz

April 21- September 23, 2000

"The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale"

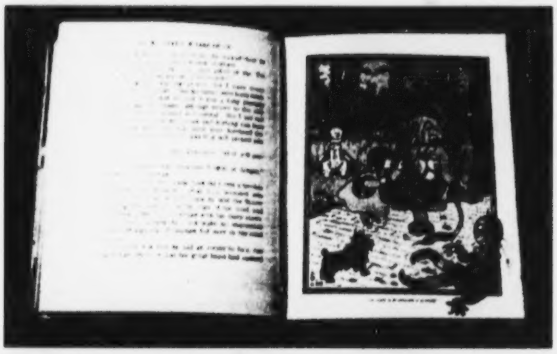
The "yellow brick road" leads to the Library with the opening of an exhibition marking the 100th anniversary of one of the best-known copyrights ever issued: L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

Drawing on the Library's unparalleled collections of books, posters, films, sheet music, manuscripts and sound recordings, "The Wizard of Oz" will examine the creation of this timeless American classic and trace its rapid and enduring success, including the 1939 film starring Judy Garland that continues to enchant millions of people around the world.

Because of its unique role as the nation's copyright depository, the Library's collections contain many rare or unique items related to *The Wizard of Oz* and its impact on American popular culture. Among the items that will be on display are Baum's original, handwritten copyright application; a first edition of his book, published in 1900; an early advertisement for the book; some of the copies of the 13 other books that Baum later wrote about the Land of Oz; posters for stage and screen versions; an imaginative literary map of Oz; publicity shots and photographs taken on the set of the 1939 film; and ceramic figurines depicting Oz characters dating from the 1970s. Film clips and sound recordings will be a highlight of the exhibition.

"The Wizard of Oz," comprising some 100 objects, will also include film props and colorful costumes, such as Dorothy's ruby slippers, Ray Bolger's Scarecrow costume, the Cowardly Lion's wig (worn by Bert Lahr) and a complete Munchkin outfit; and memorabilia borrowed from other institutions and private collectors. It is sure to delight visitors to the Library and children of all ages, when they follow "the yellow brick road" to the Library of Congress in April.

The exhibition will be on view in the South Gallery of the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Hours are 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday-Saturday. For information, call (202) 707-4604, or visit the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov**.



From the first edition of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, 1900

April 24, 2000

The Library of Congress Bicentennial Birthday Celebration

All events will be held in the Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First Street S.E.

9:30-10:30 a.m., Great Hall

Commemorative Stamp and Coins Issuance Ceremonies

Officials from the U.S. Mint and the U.S. Postal Service join the Librarian of Congress for the issuance of these special items. Stamps and coins will on sale the entire day. The stamp designer will be available to autograph first day covers (envelope with cachet design, stamp, and "first day issue" cancellation) and engravers will be available to autograph the "certificates of authenticity."

The commemorative coin is the first bimetallic (gold and platinum) commemorative coin in U.S. history, making it highly collectible. The coin is one of only two commemoratives to be issued in 2000. Proceeds from the coins will allow Americans to support the educational goals of the Library.

10:00 a.m., Northwest Gallery and Pavilion

Opening of Major Exhibition, "Thomas Jefferson"

Thomas Jefferson — founding father, farmer, architect, inventor, slaveholder, book collector, scholar, diplomat and third president of the United States — was a complex figure who contributed immeasurably to the creation of the new democracy in America. Drawing on the extraordinary written legacy of Thomas Jefferson that is held in the Library's collections, the exhibition traces Jefferson's ever-expanding realm of influence: the American Revolutionary government, the creation of the American nation, the revolution in individual rights in America and the world, the Revolution in France, and the burgeoning republican revolutionary movement throughout the world.

Thomas Jefferson's influence is still felt today in the Library of Congress, where his personal book collection, sold to Congress when its library was burned by the British in 1814, became the seed from which today's wide-ranging and universal collections grew. One of the highlights of the exhibition is the reconstitution for the first time of Jefferson's library — the 6,487 books that arrived in Washington from Monticello in the spring of 1815 — in one place, in the order that Jefferson himself devised for their classification. Because of an 1851 fire in the Library, many of those original books had been lost. Spurred by a very generous gift by Jerry and Gene Jones, members of the Library's Madison Council, as a Bicentennial project, the Library has been reassembling copies of the same editions of the works that Jefferson held. The Jefferson library should be more than 90 percent complete by April 24.

Some 150 items in this major exhibition will illustrate and help to provide a context for the life and character of Thomas Jefferson in eight sections: "Jefferson Today," "One Man's World," "Creating a Virginia Republic," "Declaration of Independence," "Establishing a Federal Republic," "The West," "A Revolutionary World," and "Epitaph." The ninth and final section will be the re-creation of the "Jefferson Library." Visitors to the exhibition will see such items as the only surviving fragment of the earliest known draft of the Declaration of Independence; Martha Jefferson's thread case; Jefferson's instructions to Lewis and Clark; political cartoons of the day lampooning Jefferson; Jefferson's favorite copying machine, with which he made copies of the letters that he sent; and the last letter that Thomas Jefferson wrote, to the mayor of the city of Washington just 10 days before he died, espousing his vision of the Declaration of Independence and the American nation as signals of the blessings of self-government to an ever-evolving world.

Bust of Jefferson in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building.

Hours for the exhibition, on display through Oct. 31, are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday-Saturday. For information, call (202) 707-4604, or visit the Library's web site at **www.loc.gov**.

11:00-11:45 a.m.

Press Event:

Launch of "America's Story from America's Library" Web Site

The Library's new Web site for children and families will be launched. Entertaining and easy-to-use, America's Library (**www.americaslibrary.gov**) will bring America's story alive through words, sounds, and images. Through a partnership with the Ad Council, this educational initiative will be widely publicized through public service announcements.

April 24, 2000 (continued)

Noon-2 p.m., Capitol Grounds

Library of Congress National Birthday Party with "Living Legends"

A Bicentennial birthday celebration will include well-known invited performing artists and "Living Legends" (including Colin Powell, Mickey Hart, Pete Seeger, Julia Child, Quincy Jones, Isaac Stern, Big Bird and others), whose creativity is represented in the Library's vast collections.

April 25, 2000

Second-Day Issue of Commemorative Stamp

On April 25, 2000, through the end of May, libraries across the United States will hold second-day issue events where patrons can have the Library of Congress commemorative stamp marked with a special cancellation.

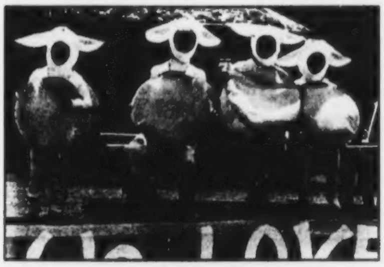
May 23, 2000

A Celebration of America's Local Legacies

Americans everywhere have been documenting their unique local traditions and sending that documentation to the Library for inclusion in its American Folklife Center.

The Local Legacies projects, which were selected by members of Congress in every state and four territories — American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands — celebrate the nation's diversity as a source of its strength and vitality. From zydeco music to decoy carving, rodeos to dogsled races, parades to food festivals, Local Legacies reached into every corner of the nation to document America's folk heritage.

Working with their members of Congress, Americans participated in this unprecedented effort. On May 23, all participants and members of Congress will be invited to the Library of Congress to celebrate their cultural and historic contributions to the Bicentennial. Selections from the Local Legacies projects will be digitized and shared electronically over the Internet at **www.loc.gov**, where Americans for generations to come will be able to learn about their cultural heritage at the end of the century.



From Utah's annual Lamb Day.

October 23 - 27, 2000

National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past and Shaping the Future

The Library of Congress will host an international symposium, "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future," on Oct. 23-27, 2000. Librarians from around the world will explore the influences that have shaped national libraries in the past and issues confronting them today and in the next century.

October 30 - 31, 2000

To Preserve and Protect: Linking Preservation and Security

Library preservation and security policymakers will consider future directions in their fields. Topics include establishing preservation and security standards, measuring effectiveness, establishing budgets and allocating funds for preservation and security, opportunities and barriers to cooperation, and challenges posed by the electronic information and digitization age.

November 15-17, 2000

The Library of Congress Bicentennial Conference on Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium: Confronting the Challenges of Networked Resources and the Web

During the last five years, libraries have seen an explosion of digital resources available on the World Wide Web, and these resources have presented a number of cataloging problems related to their bibliographic control. Leaders in the library cataloging and Internet information communities will meet to discuss policy and procedures of producing standardized records to enable bibliographic control and access to resources in a variety of formats. The 2½-day event will include presentations, panel discussions, breakout sessions and technology demonstrations by vendors and project managers.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL 1800-2000

December 2000

National Digital Library Program's "Gift to the Nation"

The National Digital Library Program's "American Memory" project is the Library's Bicentennial Gift to the Nation. Approximately five million items will be online by the end of the year at **www.loc.gov**.

This Web site, drawing on items from the Library's incomparable American history collections, as well as materials from other repositories, is called "American Memory." It has been listed among the top Web sites by *Time* magazine, *Family PC Magazine* and *PC Week* and recently received the GII Award for Excellence in Education. Among the primary sources freely available are photographs from the Civil War and Depression era, panoramic views of America's cities and towns, examples of popular culture (baseball cards, folk songs), manuscripts of American presidents, Thomas Edison's motion pictures, documents of the women's suffrage and civil rights movements, and letters of Frederick Douglass and other abolitionists. This public-private initiative has been funded through the generosity of the U.S. Congress and private donors.

January 2001 (permanent)

World Treasures of the Library of Congress

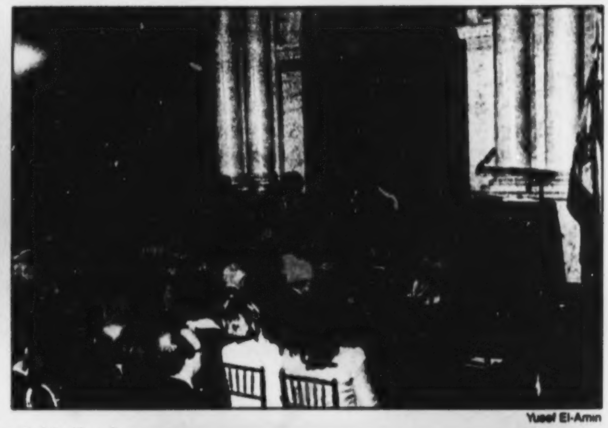
The Library of Congress is more than America's library, it is a world library in the scope of its collections, gathered from every corner of the globe.

The exhibition "World Treasures of the Library of Congress" will expand the focus of the Library's first permanent exhibition, "American Treasures," which features more than 270 items representing a cross section of the Library's vast repository of rare books, music, manuscripts, maps, photographs, drawings, audio clips and videotapes.

Items to be included in this popular exhibition are the 1478 Washington Haggadah, Sumerian cuneiform tablets from 2040 B.C., posters illustrated by Toulouse Lautrec and musical manuscripts by Beethoven, Mozart and Mendelssohn. ◆

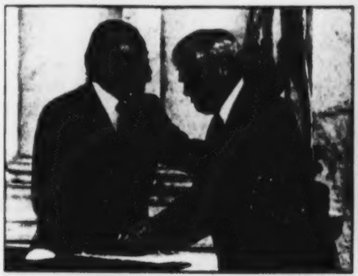
King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain Visit Library

Yusef El-Amin



Yusef El-Amin

King Juan Carlos I and other participants in the Feb. 24 ceremony in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building.



Yusef El-Amin

Yusef El-Amin

King Juan Carlos and Dr. Billington: Hispanic Division Chief Georgette Dorn (left center) shows a 1768 map of North America to (from left) Antonio Fontán, Queen Sofia, King Juan Carlos, Marjorie Billington and Deputy Librarian Donald Scott.

King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Sofia, in a Great Hall ceremony on Feb. 24, witnessed the signing of an agreement between the Library and the National Library of Spain to collaborate on a project to share electronically their historical collections that illustrate the common history of Spain and the United States.

Dr. Billington and Antonio Fontán, president of the Royal Board of Trustees, National Library of Spain, signed the protocol stating the intent to digitize such items as early travel books, chronologies, books of memoirs, maps, drawings and engravings that recorded early exploration and settlement of the Americas.

From the collections of libraries and archives in Spain and the Library of Congress, which holds some 11 million items from and about the Luso-Hispanic world, the digital reproductions will be exchanged between the two countries and made available on the Internet. ◆

Reported by Gail Fineberg, editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Open World 2000

Second Year of Russian Leadership Program Authorized

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RUSSIAN
LEADERSHIP
PROGRAM
"OPEN WORLD"

Congress has again authorized the Library of Congress (P.L. 106-113) to invite up to 3,000 emerging Russian political leaders to be hosted in cities and communities throughout the United States this spring and summer to gain significant firsthand experience on how American government works and how American citizens conduct their daily lives.

Those invited to visit will be participants in the second Library of Congress Open World Russian Leadership Program (RLP), a program established by Congress in May 1999. The 1999 RLP was one of the largest and most inclusive one-time visitation programs to the United States ever. Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, was the chief sponsor of the authorizing legislation.

"The feedback from the first-year participants in the Russian Leadership Program indicates how successful it has been in allowing the Russian visitors to see and experience our multilayered political and economic system," Sen. Stevens said. "Dr. Billington's vision, as one of the world's leading historians of Russian culture, and his hard work as chairman of the program are important factors in ensuring success in accomplishing the program's purpose."

This year's program, "Open World 2000," was announced on March 6 by Dr. Billington, and James F. Collins, U.S. Ambassador to the Russian Federation. Additional information is available at **www.loc.gov/rlp**. ◆

Special Version of Lincoln Legal Papers Given to Library

On Feb. 11 the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency presented to the Library the "Lincoln Legal Papers DVD Edition," a collection of more than 100,000 records associated with Abraham Lincoln's legal career from 1836 to 1861. The DVD complements the Lincoln materials in the Library of Congress, many of which are available online in a Web presentation called "Mr. Lincoln's Virtual Library (**memory.loc.gov/ammem/alhtml**).

"We are grateful to the Illinois Preservation Society for this gift that will make our Lincoln collections even stronger," said Dr. Billington. "We are also appreciative of the generosity of Donald G. Jones, Terri L. Jones and the Jones Family Foundation," whose gift supports "Mr. Lincoln's Virtual Library."

Following Dr. Billington's remarks were those of Thomas F. Schwartz, state historian of Illinois; Daniel Stowell, director of Lincoln Legal Papers on DVD, and Lura Lynn Ryan, first lady of Illinois. ◆

Jim Higgins

Manuscript specialist Marvin Kranz explains the importance of a Lincoln document to Donald Jones and Lura Lynn Ryan.

Witter Bynner Fellowships

Poets Nye and Weiner Win Awards

Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky has granted $10,000 poetry fellowships to poets Naomi Shihab Nye and Joshua Weiner for the year 2000. The awards are from the Witter Bynner Foundation in conjunction with the Library of Congress.

The fellowships are to be used to support the writing of poetry. Only two things are asked of the fellows: that they organize a local poetry reading (in San Antonio, Texas, and in the Evanston, Ill., area respectively) and that they participate in a poetry program at the Library of Congress.

During "Poetry in America: A Library of Congress Bicentennial Celebration," each poet will read in a special April 3 Favorite Poem presentation in the Jefferson Building's Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m., along with Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts William Ivey; Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, deputy assistant to the president and chief of staff to the first lady; Robert Pinsky; and Special Consultants Rita Dove, Louise Glück, and W.S. Merwin. On April 4, the Witter Bynner Fellows will participate in an afternoon session, "Poetry in America Today," at 4:30 p.m. in the Madison Building's Mumford Room. All events are free of charge and open to the public.

Both the local programs and some of the Library events on April 3 and 4 will incorporate Mr. Pinsky's Favorite Poem Project, which calls for Americans, both ordinary and luminary, to read poems by their favorite poets for a video and audio tape archive.

Naomi Shihab Nye was born in St. Louis, Missouri, to a Palestinian father and an American mother. She received her B.A. degree from Trinity University in San Antonio, where she continues to reside. She is the author of *Hugging the Jukebox* (1982), *Red Suitcase* (1994) and *Fuel* (1998). A new collection of her poems, *Come with Me*, will be published this year.

Joshua Weiner, who received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California at Berkeley, was director of the Writing Program at the Provincetown Fine Arts Work Center and now teaches at Northwestern University. He has published poems in many literary journals, and his first book of poetry, *The World's Room*, will be published in the Phoenix Poets Series at the University of Chicago Press in 2001.

The funding source for the fellowships, the Witter Bynner Foundation for Poetry, was incorporated in 1972 in New Mexico to provide grant support for programs in poetry through nonprofit organizations. Mr. Bynner was an influential early-20th century poet and translator of the Chinese classic the *Tao Te Ching*, which he named *The Way of Life According to Laotzu*. He traveled with D.H. and Frieda Lawrence and proposed to Edna St. Vincent Millay (she accepted, but then they changed their minds). He worked at *McClure's* magazine, where he published A.E. Houseman for the first time in the United States and was one of O. Henry's early fans.

The Witter Bynner Foundation is giving the Library a five-year gift in order to award two or more poets each year, chosen by the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry in conjunction with the Library, and to encourage poets in their work. This is the fellowship's third year: 1998 Witter Bynner Fellows were Carol Muske and Carl Phillips; the 1999 Fellows were David Gewanter, Heather McHugh and Campbell McGrath. ◆

Bicentennial Background

Turning Points in the Library's History

BY JOHN Y. COLE

Though the Library has grown into the world's largest repository of knowledge ever assembled, a national resource relied upon not only by Congress but by Americans everywhere, its survival was not always so certain.

The institution has grown sporadically, not steadily, between 1800, the year of its founding, and this Bicentennial year. In fact, its fate was often cloudy during the 19th century, and its future direction was frequently debated in the 20th. A "Top 15" list of the most crucial years in the Library's 200-year history follows:

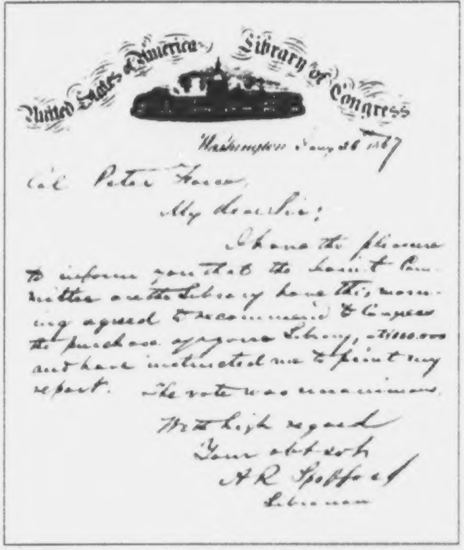
1814 In arguing for the purchase by Congress of his personal library to reconstitute the Library of Congress, recently destroyed by the British, ex-President Thomas Jefferson provides a rationale for the development of a comprehensive, even universal, library: "There is, in fact, no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer." After its purchase in 1815, Jefferson's library becomes the base for the expansion of the Library's collections and services and "altogether a most admirable substratum for a National Library."

1852 In four different bills, two approved by President Millard Fillmore and two by President Franklin Pierce, Congress votes to rebuild the Library, which was severely damaged by an accidental fire in the Capitol on Christmas eve, 1851. The elegant new fireproof Library room opens in the west front of the Capitol in 1853.

1865 In his first year as Librarian of Congress, Ainsworth Rand Spofford obtains approval for the expansion of the Library into two new fireproof wings and for a change in the copyright law that requires the deposit of copyrighted materials in the Library. In the next two years, Spofford fills the new wings with the 40,000-volume library of the Smithsonian Institution and Peter Force's incomparable Americana collection.

1870 Congress approves Spofford's proposal to "promote the public interest" by centralizing all U.S. copyright deposit and registration activities at the Library of Congress. The Library will receive two copies of all copyrighted items, ensuring the future growth of its Americana collections.

1897 In February, as the Library prepares for the move into its first separate building, Congress approves an administrative reorganization and a staff increase from 42 to 108. In November the new building opens to wide acclaim from Congress and the public, establishing the Library as a prominent public institution on the national scene.



United States of America Library of Congress

Washington Jany 26 1867

Col. Peter Force,

My dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Joint Committee on the Library have this morning agreed to recommend to Congress the purchase of your Library, at $100,000 and have instructed me to print my report. The vote was unanimous.

With high regard

Your obt servt

A R Spofford

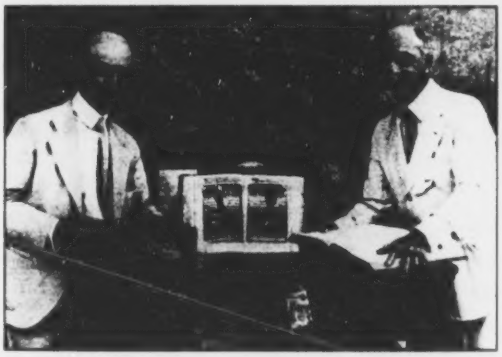
Librarian

In 1867, Librarian Spofford persuaded Congress to appropriate a then enormous sum of $100,000 to purchase the private archives of Peter Force, which immediately became the foundation of the Library's Americana and incunabula collections. In this letter Spofford informs Force that the Joint Committee on the Library has recommended the purchase.

James Pearce (1805-1862), senator from Maryland and chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, 1845-1862. In the late 1840s, Sen. Pearce (left) favored the establishment of a national library at the newly created Smithsonian Institution, not at the Library of Congress; Joseph Henry (1797-1878), secretary of the Smithsonian Institution from its founding in 1846 until his death. Henry opposed efforts by members of Congress and others to create a national library at the Smithsonian. He supported Librarian of Congress Spofford's efforts, including the 1866 transfer of the Smithsonian's library to the Library of Congress.

Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam inaugurated services to libraries around the world and shaped the Library's services to both Congress and the general public. At left, he stands among young readers in the Library's Main Reading Room, about 1910. During World War I, he headed the American Library Association's Library War Service, which was headquartered at the Library of Congress in the Jefferson Building's first floor northwest pavilion. At right, Putnam can be seen standing in the center of the pavilion in this photograph from 1918.

1901 In his second year as Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam makes service to other libraries a prime Library of Congress mission. New services include interlibrary loan and the sale and distribution of Library of Congress printed cards. Putnam also tells President Theodore Roosevelt that the Library will provide leadership "in uniformity of methods, cooperation in processing [and] interchange of bibliographic service."



In 1930 Congress appropriated $1.5 million for the purchase of the Otto H.F. Vollbehr collection, which included a perfect vellum copy of the Gutenberg Bible. The purchase was recognized by Congress as a precedent, since heretofore the U.S. government had not "to any significant degree engaged in aiding the arts from the Public Treasury." Here Librarian Putnam (left) and Dr. Vollbehr stand with several of the 3,000 volumes in the collection.

1925 Prompted by a generous gift and endowment from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Congress approves the creation of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, enabling the Library to accept and administer gifts and bequests. Librarian Putnam hails "a new era" that will enable the Library "to do for American scholarship and cultivation what is not likely to be done by other agencies." The first festival of chamber music, held in the new Coolidge Auditorium, inaugurates a cultural role for the Library.

1946 The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 expands and strengthens the Library's Legislative Reference Service and gives it permanent statutory basis as a separate Library department. As a "corrective" to the refusal of the House Appropriations Committee to grant a substantial budget increase and the committee's questioning of the Library's national role, Librarian of Congress Luther H. Evans asks reference director David C. Mearns to "explain the status of the Library" and "tell how it got this way." The result, Mearns's *The Story Up to Now: The Library of Congress 1800-1946*, is published in the Library's 1946 *Annual Report*.

1958 Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford establishes interdepartmental committees on "mechanical information retrieval" and on long-range space planning. Mumford presents the requirements for a third Library of Congress building to the Joint Committee on the Library. (The second building, the John Adams, opened in 1939.) The president approves an amendment to Public Law 83-480, which authorizes the Library to use U.S.-owned foreign currencies to acquire research materials abroad for U.S. institutions. With a grant from the newly established Council on Library Resources, the Library undertakes a one-year test of a "cataloging-in-source" program that will enable publishers "to print cataloging information in the books themselves."

1962 Responding to a memorandum addressing the Library's future prepared by Harvard librarian Douglas Bryant at the request of Sen. Claiborne Pell, Librarian Mumford strongly defends the Library's location in the legislative branch of government and points out that the Library "today performs more national library functions than any other national library in the world."

continued on page 69

Healthy People 2010

Surgeon General Keynotes African American History Month

BY AUDREY FISCHER

In keeping with the Library's African American History Month theme of "Heritage and Horizons: The African American Legacy and Challenges of the 21st Century," U.S. Surgeon General David Satcher's Feb. 11 keynote address celebrated past achievements of African Americans in medicine while outlining the nation's preventive health goals for the first decade of the new century.

"The present is the egg laid by the past that has the future in its shell," said Mr. Satcher, quoting Harlem Renaissance writer Zora Neale Hurston. "Each year during this month, we are reminded of the power, the courage and the steadfastness of great American champions of color, and we are encouraged and reinvigorated to build on that great legacy. The fact that we remember them is due, in no small part, to the resources you provide to the millions of researchers, scholars and tourists who visit the Library of Congress and the millions more who use its [electronic] services each year."

According to Mr. Satcher, the origin of medicine can be traced to 5000 B.C., with its close relationship to religion and astronomy in Babylonia and Mesopotamia. "Ancient practitioners trusted the gods and looked to the stars to treat disease," said Mr. Satcher. He cited the achievements of Imhotep, "the first bona fide physician," who lived in Egypt in 3000 B.C.

More recent achievements of African Americans in medicine include those of Daniel Hale Williams, who pioneered open heart surgery; Percy Julian, who developed synthetic steroids to treat arthritis and other inflammatory diseases; and Charles Drew, whose work with blood plasma led to the best method for collecting and storing blood.

Yusef El-Amin

Surgeon General David Satcher

Mr. Satcher has also played a role in African American and medical history. Sworn in on Feb. 13, 1998, as the 16th U.S. Surgeon General, he is the first black male to hold the post, and the second person in history to simultaneously serve as Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health. (The first person to hold the dual position of Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health was Julius B. Richmond, the 12th U.S. Surgeon General, who served in 1977-1981). In these roles, Mr. Satcher serves as the secretary's senior adviser on public health matters and as the director of the Office of Public Health and Science.

Eliminating the disparity in health care on the basis of race or ethnicity is one of Mr. Satcher's top priorities as outlined in "Healthy People 2010," the nation's health agenda, which was launched last month.

"A baby born to an African American mother has more than twice the risk of dying in the first year as a white baby," he said. "African American women have the highest mortality from breast cancer, although the incidence of breast cancer is higher among white women." The reason, according to Mr. Satcher, is access to health care. "Too many people are uninsured or underinsured."

The AIDS epidemic is another public health risk that is increasingly affecting the minority population. "In 1986, 25 percent of new AIDS cases were among African Americans, 14 percent were Hispanics, and 8 percent were women. Last year the Centers for Disease Control reported that 45 percent of new cases were among African Americans, 25 percent Hispanic, and 25 percent women." On a positive note, Mr. Satcher reported that progress has been made in decreasing the number of deaths from AIDS, as a result of new and improved drugs for treatment.

Deaths from influenza, particularly in the young and elderly, is another area in which disparate access to health care is a factor. "Immunizations have done a lot to close the gap, but there are still major disparities. Only 50 percent of African Americans over the age of 65 receive the flu shot, as compared with nearly 70 percent of seniors in the majority population."

Immunization is one of 10 Leading Health Indicators highlighted in the "Healthy People 2010" plan.

"The plan has 467 objectives," said Mr. Satcher. "While the objectives may vary from community to community, we hope that everyone will adopt the 10 Leading Health Indicators." Five of the indicators are related to the health care system, while the other five are related to environment and life-style, such as violence and injury, environmental quality, access to care and mental health.

"Unfortunately, there is still a stigma that stands in the way of treatment for mental illness," said Mr. Satcher. "The message of the Surgeon General's report is that mental illness is just like any other disease, only it happens to involve the brain."

In the area of life-style indicators, the plan addresses tobacco and other substance abuses, physical inactivity, obesity and responsible sexual behavior.

"It is not just a matter of taking individual responsibility," said Mr. Satcher. "It is also the responsibility of the community. If we don't teach our children about sex at home, at school and in our churches, then we are failing in our community responsibility." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Growing Up Black in Nazi Germany

The Remarkable Life of Hans Massaquoi

By AUDREY FISCHER

Author Hans Massaquoi discussed his book, *Destined to Witness*, in the Pickford Theater on Feb. 16.

Hans J. Massaquoi

A picture may be worth a thousand words, but the photograph taken in 1933 of a brown-skinned boy wearing a swastika in a schoolyard in Hamburg, Germany, does not begin to tell the story of the remarkable life of Hans J. Massaquoi.

Mr. Massaquoi, former managing editor of *Ebony* magazine, has now told the story himself in his new book, *Destined to Witness: Growing Up Black in Nazi Germany.*

"When I first heard about the book, I stopped in my tracks," said Yvonne Poser, associate professor of German at Howard University, who interviewed Mr. Massaquoi in the Pickford Theater on Feb. 16 as part of the Library's African American History Month program. "His is a victim's story that had yet to be told."

The question of how Massaquoi came to be raised in Nazi Germany is one he has been asked "millions of times." Grandson of the Liberian consul general to Hamburg, Mr. Massaquoi was born in 1926 to a well-to-do African father and a German mother. His early life was one of privilege, befitting the grandson of a diplomat.

"I associated black skin with superiority, since our servants were white," said Mr. Massaquoi. "My grandfather was 'the man,'" he joked.

His circumstances changed dramatically when his father and grandfather returned to Liberia in 1929. Refusing to expose her sickly son to a tropical climate, Mr. Massaquoi's mother chose instead to raise her son in Germany as best she could on her meager wages as a nurse's aide.

Although he had spent his early years in a villa, Mr. Massaquoi at first found life in a cold-water flat "interesting." What distressed him most was being the "oddity on the block."

"It was a constant problem," he said. "I was always pointed at because of my exotic looks. I just wanted to be like everyone else." Like other boys, he wanted nothing more than to join the *Hitlerjugend* (Hitler Youth Movement).

"The Nazis put on the best show of all the political parties. There were parades, fireworks and uniforms — these were the devices by which Hitler won over young people to his ideas. Hitler always boasted that despite parents' political persuasion, Germany's youth belonged to him."

Mr. Massaquoi was dealt a crushing blow when he learned that the *Hitlerjugend* as well as the local playground were not open to "non-Aryans."

Two events that occurred during the summer of 1936 gave him "a genuine pride in my African heritage at a time when such pride was extremely difficult to come by." Two young black American athletes, boxer Joe Louis and Olympic runner Jesse Owens, dominated the news. Mr. Massaquoi initially supported Germany's Max Schmeling, who was scheduled to fight Louis but quickly switched his allegiance to "the Brown Bomber" in the wake of racist remarks attributed to Schmeling. His classmates had taken to calling him "Joe," which gave him welcomed prestige.

"I think I was more crushed than Louis when he lost to Schmeling," joked Mr. Massaquoi. In a rematch several months later, Louis knocked out Schmeling in the first round.

Mr. Massaquoi took similar pride in Jesse Owens's now legendary performance at the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin. He had the good fortune to be included when the father of one of his classmates took a group of boys to the games. The triumph of a "non-Aryan" over German athletes was not what Hitler hoped to capture on film when he commissioned German filmmaker Leni Riefenstahl to make a documentary of the Olympic games.

Years later, while working as a journalist, Mr. Massaquoi met Owens and Louis and thanked them "for allowing me to walk a little taller among my peers that summer."

As he grew to adulthood, Mr. Massaquoi was barred from joining the German military, pursuing an education or a preparing for a professional career. Instead he became a machinist's apprentice. After World War II, he immigrated to the United States on a student visa. Although not a citizen, he was ordered to report for military service because of a clerical error and served for two years as a paratrooper in the 82nd Airborn Division during the Korean War. He subsequently took advantage of the GI bill

continued on page 59

Women's Words and Where to Find Them

First-Person Narratives in the Library's Collections

In 2001 the Library of Congress will publish another in a series of research guides to its collections. In the tradition of African-American Mosaic *and* Many Nations, *this new guide will explore the Library's rich multiformat resources for the study of another topic, U.S. women's history. The aim of the volume is to point to the Library's strengths in this field while emphasizing the need to search throughout the Library's many reading rooms for information.*

The 12 chapters, written by Library staff, discuss different formats and collections, from manuscripts to law, newspapers to music, maps to motion pictures. This article is adapted from the chapter on the General Collections, which focuses on types of published books and periodicals; here, first-person and travel accounts.

By SHERIDAN HARVEY

Those who write women's history must learn to hear women's voices, voices that have often been silenced by custom, limited education, loss of records or disinterested listeners.

Women's words can be found throughout the general collections of the Library. They exist in the books and articles women write, in published diaries, journals, travel accounts, autobiographies and collections of letters, in testimony before Congress, in legal depositions and in letters to editors. Researchers can also uncover primary sources such as these in the Library's specialized reading rooms.

Filled with abundant details on all aspects of women's lives, women's writings provide the raw stuff of history. Just listen: "*July 30 — Saturday* — And now Oh God comes the saddest record of my life for this day my husband accidentally shot himself and was buried by the wayside and oh, my heart is breaking." After burying her husband, Mary Ringo and her five children traveled five more miles before stopping for the night (*The Journal of Mrs. Mary Ringo: A Diary of Her Trip Across the Great Plains in 1864*. Santa Ana: Privately printed, 1956; 20).

Pioneer Mary Ringo, who kept a diary of her family's journey across the Great Plains in 1864; Jarena Lee, first African American woman to make a career of preaching, from her 1836 journal.

African American Jarena Lee's vivid phrases bring her to life — she described her desire to preach "as a fire shut up in my bones." And talking of her health, she said, "I commenced travelling again, feeling it better to wear out than to rust out. ..." (*Religious Experience and Journal of Mrs. Jarena Lee.* Philadelphia, 1849; 15, 97) Another woman tells of her childhood tasks on an Arizona ranch: "By now castrating baby goats was fairly easy for me. ..." (Eva Antonia Wilbur-Cruce, *A Beautiful, Cruel Country* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1987; 177).

There are many different sources for studying women's words. When traveling, women often kept diaries and most wrote detailed letters to family at home. They occasionally reworked these documents for publication, sometimes as books, sometimes in newspapers or magazines such as the *Atlantic Monthly* or *Harper's*. When these women speak, we learn more than a simple description of their adventures.

Why did they write?

Nancy Prince's object in publishing a tale of her travels "is not a vain desire to appear before the public; but, by the sale, I hope to obtain the means to supply my necessities" (*Narrative of the Life and Travels of Mrs. Nancy Prince,* Boston, 1853, Preface).

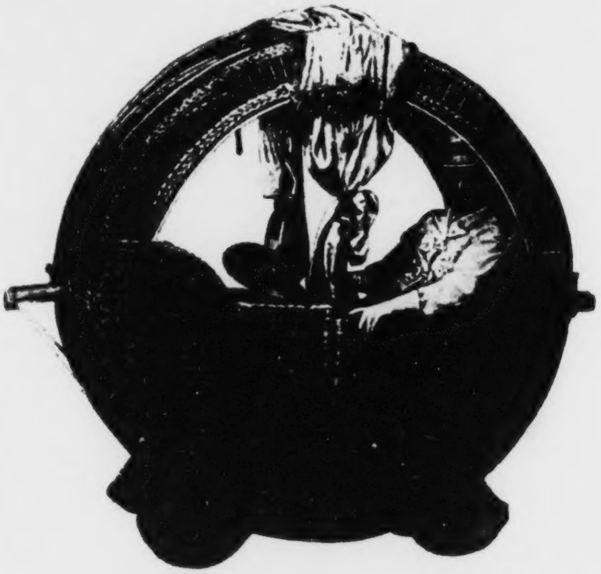
How did they respond to unusual experiences?

Mary Sheldon awoke to find a 15-foot python coiled around the top of her palanquin (an enclosed litter for traveling) and admits that she "came very near collapsing and relinquishing myself to the nervous shock; but there was no time for such an indulgence of weakness." (*Sultan to Sultan,* Boston, 1892, 312).

What were their political opinions?

Fanny Bullock Workman's travel account includes a photograph of herself holding a "Votes for Women" newspaper on an Asian mountaintop (*Two Summers in the Ice-Wilds of Eastern Karakoram,* New York, 1917, opp. 128). These personal writings provided a socially acceptable way for women to present their views to the public and to earn money; they also offer fascinating glimpses into women's lives and thoughts.

The Library's collections of missionary journals, such *as Heathen Woman's Friend* (Boston, 1869-1894) and *Life and Light for Woman* (Boston, 1869-1922), are an often overlooked source of unusual women's voices. These journals reveal that American women who journeyed far from home to bring their God to others often brought more than religion; including, for example, a desire to re-create among Native Americans an Eastern, Protestant concept of the division of labor. Reporting on the Dakota Women's Society, Miss Hunter asks, "Do you think it strange that in a Christian society the women should provide the wood for their families?" She describes the household duties of Dakota women and surmises that as the husband "grows in Christian character" he will assume more of the outside duties. (*Woman's Work for*



Mary Sheldon awoke to find a 15-foot python coiled around her palanquin, "but there was no time for ... an indulgence of weakness" (from *Sultan to Sultan*, 1892).

Fanny Bullock Workman reads a "Votes for Women" newspaper at 21,000 feet in Asia's Karakoram mountains.

Woman and Our Mission Field, New York, July 1886, p15).

In the past 30 years, many women's diaries and letters, some that had lain unknown in attics and archives, have been printed, microfilmed or digitized. More specific cataloging has improved access to recent works, but published bibliographies remain the primary means of identifying most older titles. Women wrote extensively for periodicals, but these articles, especially those produced before 1970, are often difficult to find. Periodical indexes, such as *Periodical Contents Index* (available at all Library terminals), are helpful. Oral histories, interviews, state historical publications and local histories also contain wonderful tales by women.

Emily Hartwell and "Bible women" in the Foochow, China, mission, 1902.

First-person accounts by women are not always readily identifiable. In most cases, the gender of the author is not part of the cataloging record. The subject headings for *The Journal of Mrs. Mary Ringo,* quoted above, are "The West — Description and travel" and "Overland journeys to the Pacific." The heading for most travel accounts by authors of either gender is usually the geographical location plus the subdivision "Description and travel." Researchers must look at all records under this term and try to select those by or about women. The name of the author is the main clue, but personal names can be misleading (as the author of this article knows).

One need scarcely warn a careful historian that sources are not always what they seem.

For example, the Library holds several volumes of memoirs by women who went to sea during the War of 1812 disguised as men. The publisher of one work, *The Surprising Adventures of Almira Paul* (reprint, New York, 1840), deemed it necessary "to assure his readers that [the foregoing narrative] may be relied on as *facts* as they did really occur, without the shadow of *fiction.*" The Library originally cataloged this title as a biographical work, but historians now consider it most likely a fabricated autobiography, probably written by a man.

Historians of women's history, like all historians, must cast a questioning eye on all their sources. The crucial point is that writers seek women's own voices and let them speak for themselves. ◆

Ms. Harvey is a women's studies specialist in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

Bibliography

Cline, Cheryl. *Women's Diaries, Journals, and Letters: An Annotated Bibliography* (New York: Garland, 1989).

Goodfriend, Joyce D. *The Published Diaries and Letters of American Women: An Annotated Bibliography* (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1987).

Rhodes, Carolyn, ed. *First Person Female American: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of the Autobiographies of American Women Living after 1950* (Troy, N.Y.: Whitston, 1980).

Briscoe, Mary Louise, ed. *American Autobiography, 1945-1980: A Bibliography* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1982).

Davis, Gwenn. *Personal Writings by Women to 1900: A Bibliography of American and British Writers* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989).

Tinling, Marion. *Women into the Unknown: A Sourcebook on Women Explorers and Travelers* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1989).

Smith, Harold. *American Travellers Abroad: A Bibliography of Accounts Published Before 1900,* 2d ed. (Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press, 1999).

Stuhr-Rommereim, Rebecca. *Autobiographies by Americans of Color 1980-1994: An Annotated Bibliography* (Troy, N.Y.: Whitston, 1997).

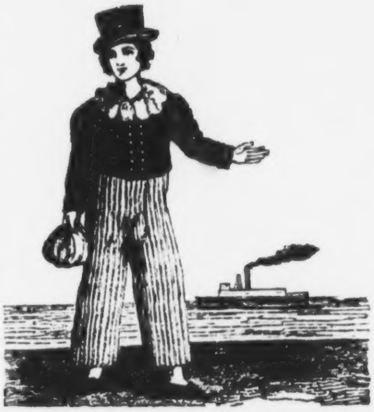


Illustration from *The Surprising Adventures of Almira Paul* (1816), a young woman "who, garbed as a male ... served on board several English and American vessels for the space of three years, without betraying her sex."

'Run as Fast as You Can'

Ana Maria Salazar Keynotes Women's History Month

BY AUDREY FISCHER

"During the last century, women got their foot in the door just a crack. "During the next century, women will kick the door open."

So said Ana Maria Salazar, deputy assistant secretary of defense for drug enforcement policy and support, who delivered the Library's Women's History Month keynote address on March 7. The theme of this year's celebration is "An Extraordinary Century for Women — Now Imagine the Future."

Acknowledging a debt to all of the women who struggled for equal rights in the past, Ms. Salazar described how she progressed in her career from Harvard Law School graduate to her current position at the Pentagon, where she oversees an annual budget of more than $1 billion to support the Defense Department's antidrug program in the United States and more than 20 other countries.

"I wanted to have an exciting career, but I didn't expect it to be this exciting," she joked. "It's actually true that when you think you're about to die, the hair on your neck does stand up," she said, recalling her job as the judicial attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Colombia, where she assisted in the prosecution of drug-trafficking kingpins.

The story of how a young Latina girl made it from Harvard to the male-dominated world of the Pentagon began with a community college guidance counselor who told her that she would never be accepted to the University of California at Berkeley.

"They don't accept people like you," recalled Ms. Salazar, who earned her B.A. degree at Berkeley in 1986. "Imagine if I had listened to her."

They also supposedly did not accept people like her at Harvard, where she earned her J.D. degree in 1989.

"Keep your eyes on the prize," said Ms. Salazar. "The whole system is set up to stop you, so my advice is to run as fast as you can before someone tells you stop." This piece of advice is just one of "Ana Maria's Rules." Another is to ask for help.

Ana Maria Salazar

"It was an issue of pride for me," she said. "Fortunately, there were people who offered to help me, even if I didn't ask. By the time I got to Harvard, I was smarter, so I learned to ask for help."

During the past 10 years, Salazar has had a number of other insights that have contributed to her success. She's learned that kindness and politeness are not signs of weakness.

"When I first came to Washington, I acted tough," she recalled. "After several people pointed out that what I perceived as toughness was actually rudeness, I finally accepted that the problem was me." She gained this insight by watching masters of diplomacy such as former White House Chief of Staff Mack McClarty while serving at the White House as policy adviser for the President's Special Envoy for the Americas.

Ms. Salazar has also learned to have a sense of humor, which she uses as a powerful tool in dealing with stereotypes that are inevitably foisted upon her. But for Salazar, the most important aspect of a career deals with empowerment.

"You must be empowered," she observed. "My government empowers me to enforce our international drug policy. In order to negotiate with my country, they must deal with me, a woman, whether they like it or not."

Ms. Salazar learned the importance of empowerment after years of being mistaken as just the translator (a role she continued to fill by necessity in addition to higher level duties). After pointing out to Mack McClarty that she often was not given the respect appropriate to her position, he announced at a meeting that she was not only a Harvard-educated lawyer, but "the highest paid translator in the federal government."

"He could not possibly put himself in my black pumps," she said. "But once the problem was brought to his attention, he took the appropriate action to empower me. Good managers must empower their people, but sometimes you have to point out the problem." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Massaquoi

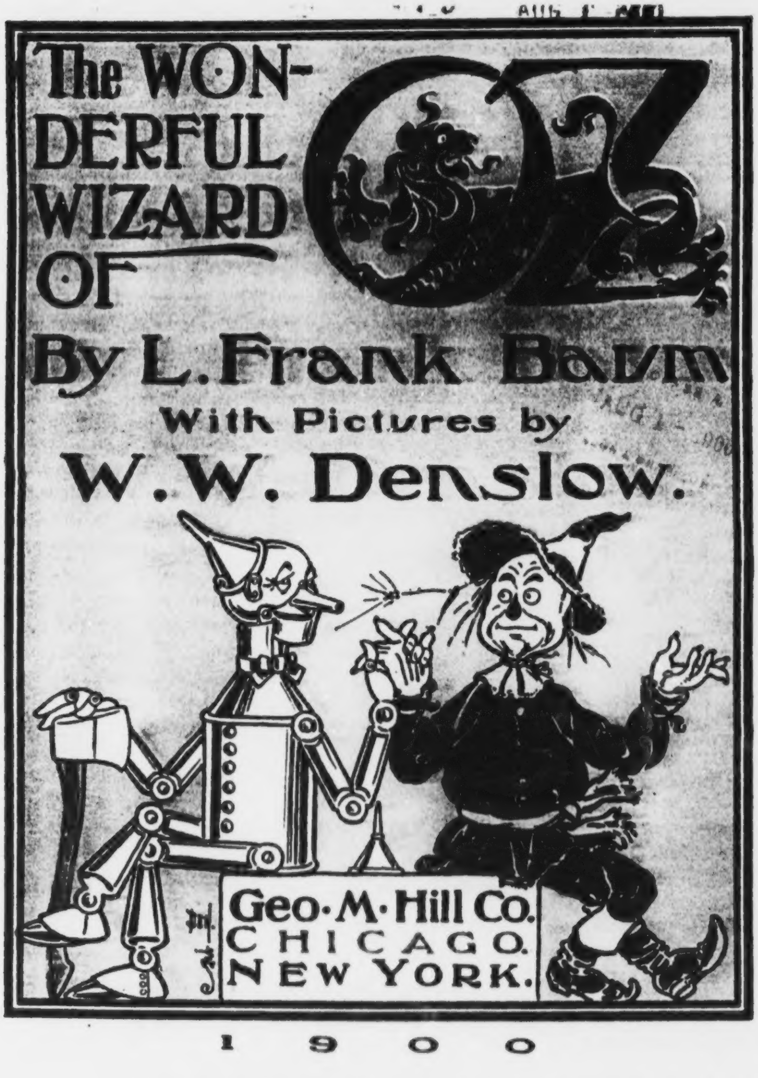
continued from page 55

and earned a degree in journalism from the University of Illinois, which paved the way for a nearly 40-year career at *Ebony* magazine.

Asked how he survived Hitler's reign of terror, Mr. Massaquoi credits two factors. The fact that there were so few blacks in Germany at the time made them a low priority for mass extermination. Additionally, the rapid advance of the allied troops gave Hitler "more to worry about than Hans Massaquoi."

What does he think about Germany today? "I love it. It's my homeland." His opinion of Joerg Haider, the newly elected leader of Austria's right-wing Freedom Party whose views have been likened to the Nazis, is far different: "He must be repudiated. The whole world must show that we won't tolerate this type of ideology." (Mr. Haider has since resigned as his party's chairman.) ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.



AUG 1 1900

The WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ

By L. Frank Baum

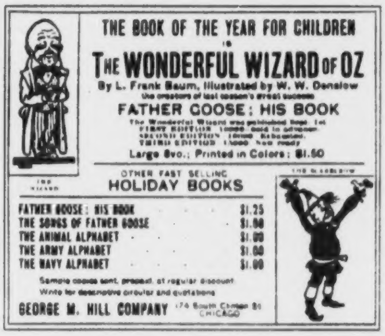
With Pictures by

W. W. Denslow.

Geo·M·Hill Co.
CHICAGO.
NEW YORK.

1900

The title page from the 1900 first edition of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by L. Frank Baum with illustrations by W.W. Denslow. Illustrations from the book appear throughout this article; an ad in a bookseller's trade magazine announced the publication of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz;* an envelope addressed to the Library's Copyright Office on Baum's personal stationery, featuring Father and Mother Goose, characters designed by W.W. Denslow for Baum's previous books.



THE BOOK OF THE YEAR FOR CHILDREN

IS

THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ

By L. Frank Baum, Illustrated by W. W. Denslow

the creators of last season's great success

FATHER GOOSE: HIS BOOK

Large 8vo.; Printed in Colors: $1.50

OTHER FAST SELLING

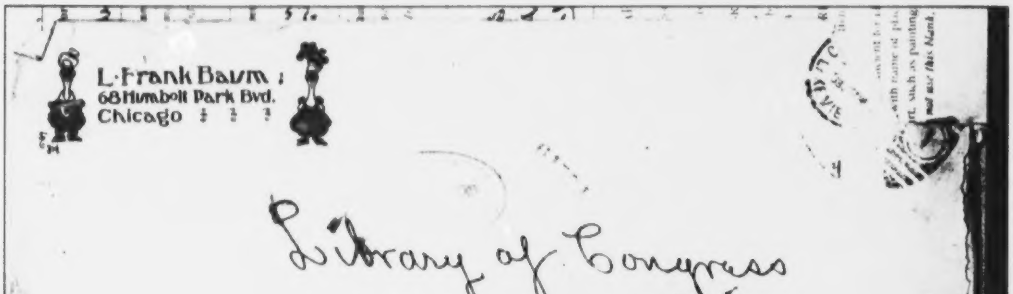
HOLIDAY BOOKS

FATHER GOOSE: HIS BOOK	$1.25
THE SONGS OF FATHER GOOSE	$1.00
THE ANIMAL ALPHABET	$1.00
THE ARMY ALPHABET	$1.00
THE NAVY ALPHABET	$1.00

Sample copies sent, prepaid, at regular discount

Write for descriptive circular and quotations

GEORGE M. HILL COMPANY 174 South Clinton St. CHICAGO



L·Frank Baum
68 Humbolt Park Bvd.
Chicago

Library of Congress
Copyright Office
Washington D.C.

'A Whiz of a Wiz'

New Library Exhibition on 'The Wizard of Oz' Opens

BY MARTHA HOPKINS

On April 21, the Library will open the third of its special Bicentennial exhibitions, "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale." The exhibition marks the 100th anniversary of one of America's — and the world's — most beloved children's stories.

It was author L. Frank Baum's intent to write a truly modern fairy tale, written solely to delight children of his day. He fully succeeded in creating a story in which "the wonderment and joy are retained and the heart-aches and nightmares are left out."

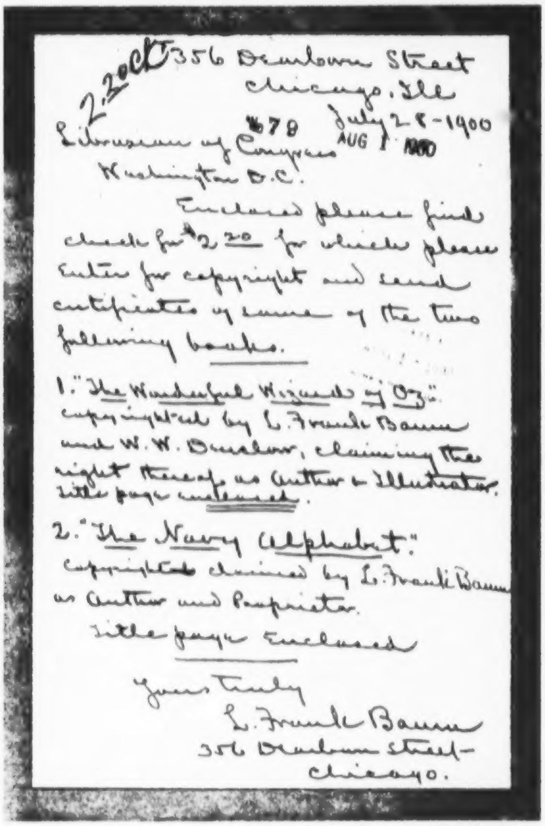
The copyright registration for the book on which the exhibition is based, *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, has become one of the most successful and famous ever issued by the Library's Copyright Office. Since its publication in September 1900, the book has outsold all other children's books in numerous editions. It has also engendered a long series of sequels, stage plays, musicals, motion pictures, television shows, biographies of Baum, scholarly studies of the significance of the book and film, advertisements, toys, games and all sorts of Oz-related products. The Oz characters are familiar to almost everyone, and the characters and the wondrous land through which they travel are no less real for being imaginary.

Using the Library's unparalleled collections of first editions, artifacts and films, the exhibition will examine the creation of this timeless American classic and trace its phenomenal and enduring success. Because of its role as the nation's copyright depository, the Library of Congress collections contain many rare and unique items related to *The Wizard of Oz* and its impact on American popular culture. Approximately 110 items will be on display, drawn from a variety of formats: play scripts, rare books, photographs, posters, drawings, manuscripts, maps, sheet music, autographs and film as well as three-dimensional objects depicting the Land of Oz and its inhabitants throughout the 20th century.

"The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale" opens in the South Gallery of the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building on April 21 and runs through Sept. 23. Hours are Monday through Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Library is closed on Sundays and federal holidays.

The Library will supplement its own large holdings with original costumes from the 1939 film and other memorabilia borrowed from museums, other libraries and private collectors. A special feature will be selections from motion pictures and sound recordings. Also accompany-

The WONDERFUL WIZARD of OZ
FRANK BAUM
WONDE
WIZA
Z



2.20 CK 356 Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ills
July 28-1900
#78
Librarian of Congress AUG 1 1900
Washington D.C.

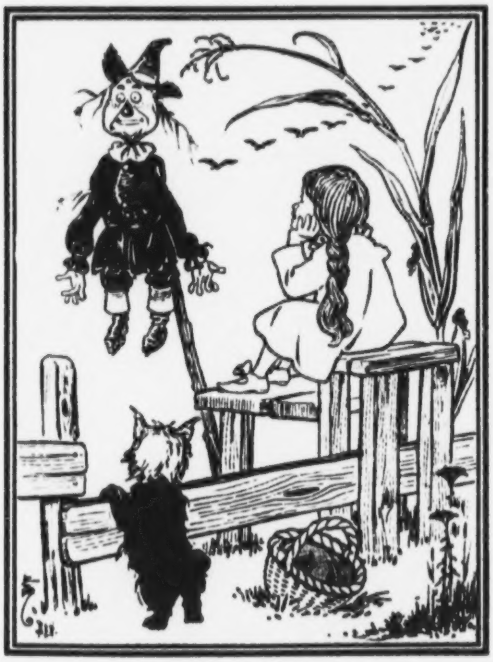
Enclosed please find check for $2.20 for which please enter for copyright and send certificates of same of the two following books.

1. "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz." copyrighted by L. Frank Baum and W. W. Denslow, claiming the right thereof as Author & Illustrator. Title page enclosed.

2. "The Navy Alphabet." Copyright claimed by L. Frank Baum as Author and Proprietor.
Title page Enclosed

Yours Truly
L. Frank Baum
356 Dearborn Street-
Chicago.

The illustrated slipcover of the 1900 edition of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz;* L. Frank Baum's letter to the Library of Congress requesting copyright registration for the book.



Dorothy gazed thoughtfully at the Scarecrow.

ing the exhibition will be an on-line version and other educational outreach programs.

The exhibition opens with a focus on *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* book and artifacts related to it. The land of Oz was born when, after pondering what to title his new book, Baum (1856-1919) noticed the labels on the drawers of a little three-drawer letter file he kept on his desk. Labeled in gilt letters, the first drawer was labeled A-G; the next, H-N, and on the last were the letters O-Z. Having already settled on having "Wizard" as part of the title, at once it became *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. Following his careers as an actor, playwright, theater manager, shop owner, newspaperman and traveling salesman, Baum published *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* when he was 44. His ability to make fantastic circumstances seem plausible and his invention of appealingly outlandish creatures combined with illustrator W.W. Denslow's vibrant color plates and line drawings produced a volume that was innovative in style. It was this unique presentation that inspired a reviewer for *The New York Times* in 1900 to aptly describe the book as having "a bright and joyous atmosphere."

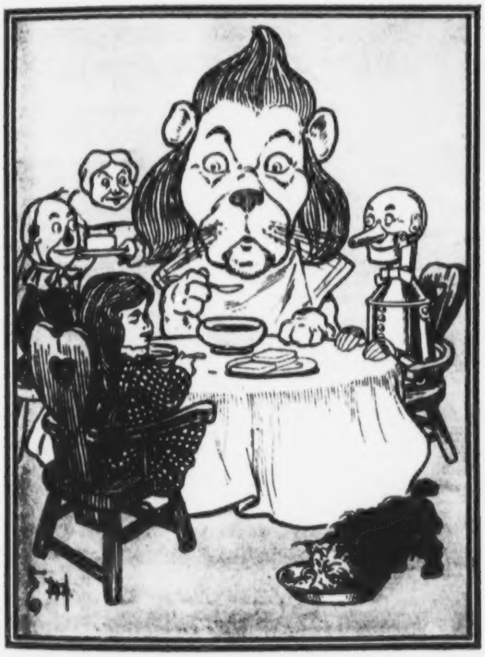
Two of the most valuable treasures from the Library's collections, a pristine copy of the first edition of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, and the original handwritten copyright application, will be displayed along with a letter concerning the publication of the book that Baum wrote to his brother, Harry C. Baum. Borrowed from the New York Public Library, this is one of the most remarkable letters of Baum now extant and gives a keen insight to the great fantasist and his innermost feelings about the impending publication of his new book. It says, in part, "Then there is the other book, the best thing I ever have written, they tell me, 'The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.' It is now on the press and will be ready soon after May 1st. Denslow has made profuse illustrations for it and it will glow with bright colors. Mr. Hill, the publisher, says he expects a sale of at least a quarter of a million copies on it. If he is right, that book alone solves my problems."

Six of the original illustrations by W.W. Denslow described in the letter are also being loaned by the New York Public Library. Reviews of the book and colorful advertising posters promoting the *Wizard* and other Baum books will also be featured.

Although Baum tried several times to end the Oz series to devote himself to other writing and theatrical ventures, his youthful fans pressured him to create more stories about Dorothy and her friends. In response, he wrote 13 other books set in the Land of Oz and featured a number of additional characters. Several of these books will be exhibited, along with the handwritten manuscript for the last one, *Glinda of Oz* (1920). At the time of Baum's death in 1919, the Oz books were so well-loved that his publishers continued the series with other authors. The first successor was Ruth Plumly Thompson, who wrote 19 books that were almost as popular when first published as Baum's books had been. The series was continued later by John Neill, to extend the Oz canon to a total of 40 books. First-edition books by those later authors will be exhibited along with selected editions of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* in languages other than English, including a Hebrew edition that shows palm trees in Kansas.

The exhibition will also examine dramatizations of the book, ranging from the extravagantly mounted comic opera produced by Baum and Chicago composer Paul Tietjens to MGM's 1939 triumph starring Judy Garland and the Tony Award-winning *The Wiz*.

A popular stage production of 1902 will be represented in the exhibition by posters of the Tin Woodman and the Scarecrow as well as other characters used to advertise the production, sheet music of the popular



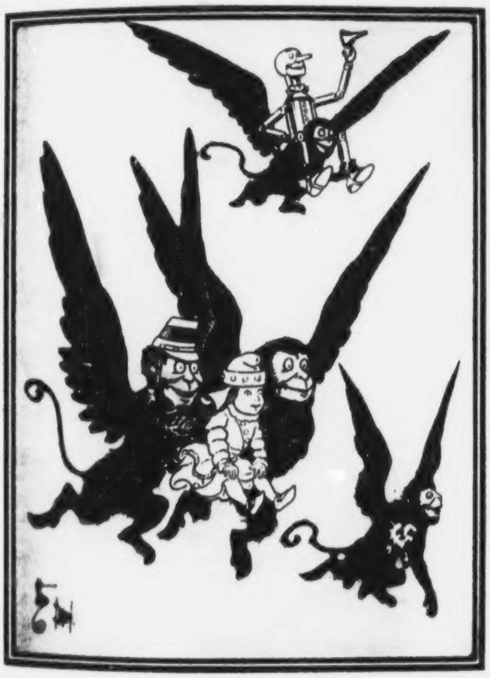
The Lion ate some of the porridge.

songs from the show and a metal souvenir jewelry box issued to audience members who attended the 100th performance at the Majestic Theater. A program for a 1905 engagement at Washington's National Theater will also be displayed.

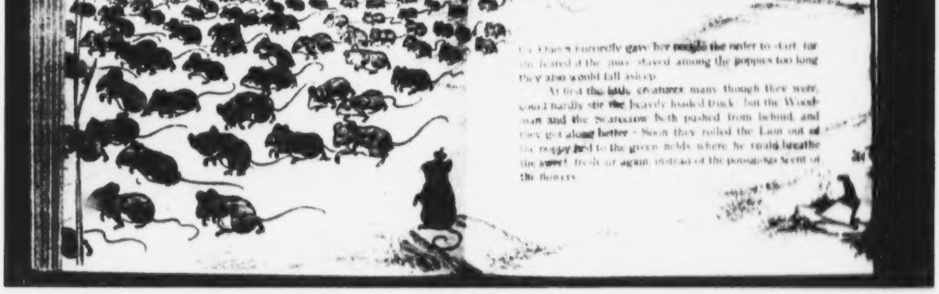
In 1910 the first commercially produced film versions appeared: four one-reel silent films by the Selig Polyscope Co. based on the *Wizard* and some other Oz books. Only one print of this version, now in the George Eastman House International Museum of Photography and Film collection, is known to have survived.

Just as he was involved in the stage adaptations of the book, Baum also initiated early film versions. In 1914 Baum founded the Oz Film Manufacturing Co. in Hollywood in partnership with the noted composer Louis Gottschalk, who was to write music for the films. The company produced five silent features and a few short subjects based on Baum's stories. The films were not a critical or financial success, and the studio failed in 1915. In 1925 Chadwick Pictures released its silent film version of "The Wizard of Oz," which starred Oliver Hardy (before he teamed with Stan Laurel) as the Tin Woodman. The film, which took large liberties with the plot, was a box-office failure.

Next came the 1939 MGM venture, one of the rare instances in which a great book became a great film. The film garnered two Academy Awards in addition to a number of nominations, including that for best picture, which it lost to "Gone with the Wind." In 1989 "The Wizard of Oz" was selected for the first listing of the Library of Congress National Film Registry (25 films worthy of preservation are chosen annually), and in 1998, it was listed sixth on the American Film Institute's list of the top 100 American films of the 20th century. Because of its many television showings between 1956 and 1974, it has been seen by more viewers than any other movie. Many people who have never read the book know the *Wizard of Oz* characters and story because of it.


The Monkeys caught Dorothy in their arms and flew away with her

Also featured will be items from the Library's collections of publicity shots and photographs taken on the set of the 1939 film, related sheet music, recordings and advertisements in magazines and other periodicals – all of which came to the Library through copyright deposit. Supplementing the Library's holdings will be film costumes borrowed from private collectors, including a pair of the ruby slippers worn by Judy Garland as Dorothy; the Scarecrow costume worn by Ray Bolger; the mane and beard worn by Bert Lahr as the Cowardly Lion; a Munchkin costume worn by a member of the "Lollipop Guild" and an Emerald City townsman's coat. Posters and lobby cards advertising the film will also be displayed.



Later dramatized versions will also be featured, including *The Wiz*, which won seven Tony awards, including "Best Musical" on Broadway, in 1975 and became a popular film. A kiosk showing clips from various Oz film versions will highlight this section.

Over the past hundred years, a surprising number of Oz-related novelties have been produced, more than for any other children's book. Among those featured are glass Christmas tree ornaments of Oz characters, music boxes, coloring books, paper dolls, a poster map of Oz, a commemorative postage stamp and the original artwork, and a sequined evening handbag in the form of the ruby slippers. Some of these items came into the Library as copyright deposits; others are borrowed from private collections.

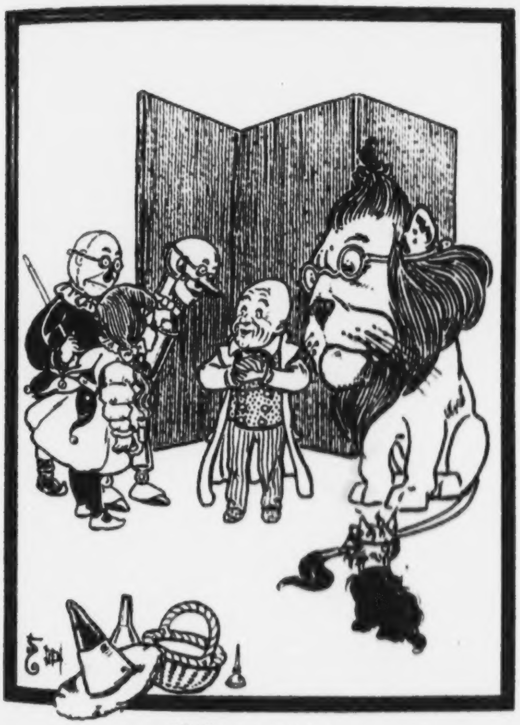
The earliest souvenir items were produced in connection with the stage show of the early 1900s. The Library's exhibition will display one of the small jewel boxes with the Cowardly Lion on the lid that were presented to audience members at the 100th performance. The publishers of the Oz book series also produced Oz items to advertise the series. The exhibition will feature a 1921 Parker Brothers board game with a playing board that is a large color map of Oz and small pewter figures of the main characters as playing pieces.

One of the most unusual items on view will be *The Wizard of Oz Waddle Book* (1934). This edition contains cardboard cutout figures of Dorothy, Toto, the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, the Lion and the Wizard that can be assembled as three-dimensional figures with a metal strip attached to their feet so they can be made to waddle down an inclined yellow brick road runway furnished with the book. In the Library's copy, the figures remain intact and unassembled, which is extremely rare.

By 1939, when the MGM film appeared, the Oz stories and characters had been firmly established in the hearts of the public. MGM spared no expense in publicizing the film and licensed a variety of promotional items, including dolls, charm bracelets, coin purses and greeting cards. New film-related items began to appear in the 1950s, when the film reached television, and many still appear each year. One of the newest, displayed in the exhibition, is a version of Monopoly featuring the characters from the film.

Courtesy of Philip Samuels, St. Louis, Mo

Dorothy's ruby slippers from the MGM film "The Wizard of Oz;" below, a woman's purse designed in the shape of the ruby slippers.



[illegible]

In 1956 the copyright on the book expired, opening the way for a steady stream of new editions of the book as well as games and toys. Since then, Oz wall decals, bedspreads, wastebaskets and other Ozian artifacts have proliferated. There are Oz Halloween costumes, valentines and glass Christmas-tree ornaments. A recent one in the exhibition reproduces the cover of the original book.

As *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* enters its second century, America's fascination with its homegrown fairytale shows no sign of abatement. In 1998 the Nieman Marcus Christmas catalog even offered a custom-built *Wizard of Oz* bedroom complete with hand-painted murals, a bed with Toto carved into the headboard and yellow brick road carpeting, suitable for a lucky (and wealthy) child or perhaps as the ultimate fantasy for an adult Oz fan. ◆

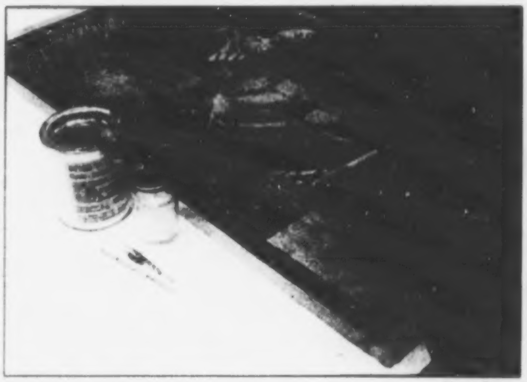
Martha Hopkins is an exhibit director in the Library's Interpretive Programs Office. Exhibit Curator Frank Evina, Copyright Office, also contributed to this article.

Courtesy of Kathrine Baumann, Beverly Hills

Conservation Corner

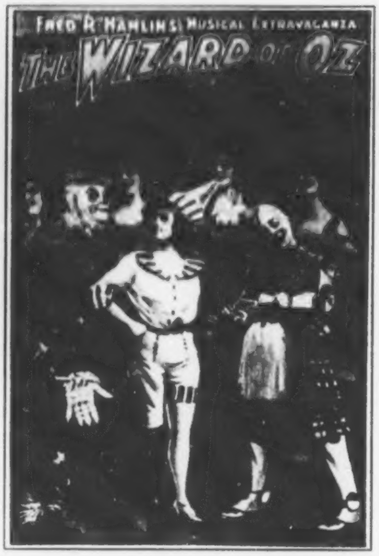
Preserving an American Fairy Tale

By YVONNE FRENCH



Marita Clance

Soyen Choi works on a poster from the 1903 musical stage production of *The Wizard of Oz*.


FRED R. HAMLIN'S MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
THE WIZARD OF OZ

It's not as easy as clicking your heels and saying "there's no place like home," but a fairly new conservation treatment performed on two posters for the Library's upcoming exhibition, "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," seems almost like magic.

The treatment involves cyclododecane, a relatively new chemical on the conservation front. The substance is used as a fixative to protect water-soluble inks during conservation treatments such as bathing.

"It is always encouraging when we discover new conservation solutions that help preserve endangered research materials" said Conservation Division Chief Mark Roosa.

The posters being treated by the Conservation Division are from the 1903 musical production at the Majestic Theater in New York, which opened on Jan. 20 and continued for 293 performances. One shows an artist's rendition of the Tin Woodman (see cover), while the other shows Dorothy surrounded by other characters.

The posters had been attached to linen with wallpaper paste, probably by a dealer. The paste is no longer adhesive and the edges of the paper are tearing and falling away. In addition, the acidic linen backing is contributing to the general deterioration of the paper.

Both posters are inscribed to "Spider Rathbone" in fountain or ballpoint ink, which is highly soluble. If not protected, the inscriptions, which contain phrases of possible interest to theater scholars — "Now I'm oil-right" and "I'm so ner-r-r-vous" — might be adversely affected by the treatment designed to protect them.

In previous years, conservators would have carefully painted a substance over the soluble inks to resist the water used in many conservation treatments. After the treatment, they would have used a solvent to remove the fixative. In many instances, however, the inks they were trying to protect were also soluble in the solvents, removing this two-step process as a treatment option.

Cyclododecane, however, does not have to be removed and can be applied with gentle heat. It sublimates on its own after a day or so. "Testing done by the Library's Research and Testing Division indicates that it's really gone," said Holly Krueger, a senior paper conservator.

Conservation Division interns Soyen Choi and Debbie Linn from the Buffalo State College Conservation Program recently completed a study of the efficacy of cyclododecane upon various inks on different papers. The results broadened conservators' understanding of appropriate uses of the fixative and indicated that the Oz posters were perfect candidates for the treatment.

To bring the posters to their optimal preservation and exhibition state, the treatment will proceed as follows. Cyclododecane will be melted and carefully applied to the soluble inscriptions. Next the posters will be separated from their current linen backings by applying moist blotters to the side with the linen. To remove the residual wallpaper paste and acids from the rather low-grade poster stock, the posters will be bathed in a series of alkaline water baths. Then the large 28-by-40-inch posters will be lined with thin, strong Japanese paper adhered with wheat starch paste to provide support.

After the posters have dried, the cracked edges and losses will be painstakingly repaired with inserts of Japanese paper shaped to the exact size of the gaps. The inserts will be toned with acrylic to match the original off-white border color. Final adjustments to color will be made with pastel and watercolor.

In some areas, the colorful inks used in printing the posters have cracked and flaked away due to rolling and apparent poor handling during their pre-Library days. These will be carefully "toned in" with watercolors after isolating the areas. The posters will then be framed and matted for display in the exhibition.

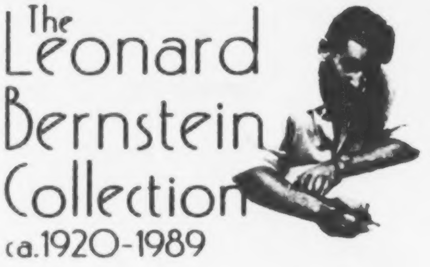
Opening April 21, it will mark the centennial of L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, which was registered for copyright at the Library of Congress in 1900 (see story beginning on page 60). ◆

Ms. French is a fellow in the Library's 1999-2000 Leadership Development Program.

The Maestro's Letters

Leonard Bernstein Online Collection Debuts

BY MARK EDEN HOROWITZ



When *West Side Story* debuted in Washington, before it opened in New York City, an effusive Leonard Bernstein wrote his wife, Felicia, on August 23, 1957, "... It sure looks like a smash and all our experiments seem to have worked. The book works, the tragedy works, the ballets shine, the music pulses and soars ... It's all too good to be true."

This letter and hundreds more, which reveal the remarkable life and career of Leonard Bernstein, one of America's most important composers and conductors in the 20th century, are the latest additions to the Library's American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov**.

The Leonard Bernstein Online Collection makes available 85 photographs, 1,100 pieces of correspondence, 177 scripts from the "Young People's Concerts," 74 scripts from the "Thursday Evening Previews," a complete Finding Aid for the collection, and a special presentation of an in-depth article on Bernstein as a music educator, "Professor Lenny" by Joseph Horowitz, originally published in *The New York Review of Books*.

The online items were culled from the Library's Leonard Bernstein Collection, one of the largest and most varied of the many special collections held by the Library's Music Division. It contains more than 400,000 items, including music and literary manuscripts, correspondence, photographs, audio and video recordings, fan mail, two suits worn by Bernstein, batons, and other types of materials.

The online collection focuses mostly on personal correspondence and writings. The music is not included for several reasons: it is published and available at libraries and for purchase through music publishers. Also, the music is still under copyright and permission from the publishers to put it on the Web appeared unlikely.

The letters between Leonard Bernstein and Helen Coates, who was Bernstein's piano teacher when he was a teenager, comprise the largest portion of the online correspondence.

When Bernstein went to college, he and Coates maintained a friendship and exchanged letters. Bernstein achieved virtual overnight success in 1943 at 25, when he made a last-minute conducting debut with the New York Philharmonic, substituting for Bruno Walter. Henceforth, Coates became his assistant and secretary until her death, which was shortly before Bernstein's in 1990.

The correspondence begins with Bernstein's first letter to Coates in 1932, when he had just turned 14. The letter begins, "... Mr. Gebbhard ... referred me to you as a teacher," and ends "Hoping to have the pleasure of studying with you soon." As their correspondence continues, Bernstein discusses being taken under the wing of Serge Koussevitzky (his mentor). He also mentions his teachers at the Curtis Institute of Music, particularly his new piano teacher, Isabelle Vengerova.

As Bernstein's assistant, Coates serves as the home base for all of his professional dealings. When he is on tour or vacation, it is through their correspondence that offers and deals are discussed and finalized, and frustrations and gossip are shared.

In the summer of 1957, Bernstein's wife, Felicia, was visiting her family in South America while Bernstein was preparing for the opening tryout of *West Side Story* in Washington, D.C. As a serendipitous result, their letters chronicle the process of the show.

Ben Greenhaus

Leonard Bernstein with composer Igor Stravinsky, 1946.

Weissberger

Bernstein with composer/lyricist Stephen Sondheim, 1978.

Bernstein's comments range from despair to elation: "... people will be looking at West Side Story in public and hearing my poor little mashed-up score. All the things I love most in it are slowly being dropped — too operatic, too this and that."; "We ran through today for the first time, and the problems are many, varied, overwhelming; but we've got a show there and just possibly a great one."; "... we wrote a new song for Tony that's a killer ("Something's Coming") ... It's really going to save his character — a driving 2/4 in the great tradition ... but it gives Tony balls so that he doesn't emerge as just a euphoric dreamer."

Bernstein continues, "We had our first run-thru for people yesterday and it was a smash. But I'm worried: there is so much that doesn't work — for me... But there's a great show there."; "... the orchestrations have turned out brilliant. I tell you, this show may yet be worth all the agony."; and finally: "It's all too exciting. I never dreamed it could be like this — reviews such as one would write for oneself — the whole town is up and doing about the show — those delicious long lines at the box office ..."

Also among the correspondence are letters to Bernstein from his mentors Aaron Copland and Serge Koussevitzky, letters from Bernstein to Koussevitzky, and family letters between Bernstein and his parents and siblings.

A selection of Bernstein's writings are online. They include handwritten first drafts and typewritten final scripts of the "Young People's Concerts." Between 1958 to 1972, Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic conducted concerts for children that were televised in the United States and Canada. In these concerts, Bernstein took the opportunity to teach the children about the featured composers and compositions, and a wide array of subjects relating to music history, theory, forms and genres.

"The Young People's Concerts" were highly regarded by music educators and included in school music curriculums. A small selection of these scripts had been edited and published in book form, but never before have all the scripts been available — and in their original form.

Other Bernstein writings online are the handwritten drafts and typed final scripts of the "Thursday Evening Previews." Beginning with the New York Philharmonic concert season of 1958-59, Bernstein offered his audience a departure from the normal concert experience. He included an informal talk in the first concert of a week's series, which he called a "Thursday Evening Preview." The brief talks covered a variety of topics, often centering on the techniques, styles and compositional school of a composer whose work was featured that evening. The talks continued until 1964.

As the "Young People's Concerts" and the "Thursday Evening Previews" demonstrate, Bernstein was fond of using new mediums and technologies as tools to educate and enlighten. His vision, however, wasn't limited to music. He foresaw the possibility of his archives being used "for digital conversion ... and transmitted electronically to a broad, international public." These wishes were conceived before the explosion of the Internet, the Web and the existence of the National Digital Library. Bernstein, one might say, has another hit. ◆

Mr. Horowitz is a specialist in the Music Division and archivist for the Leonard Bernstein Collection.

© Frances M. Barkas

Bernstein conducting the New York Philharmonic on tour at the Blossom Music Center, Cleveland, 1986.

1999 Koussevitzky Awards

Commissions for New Musical Works Given to 10 Composers

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation Inc. have awarded commissions for new musical works to 10 composers. The commissions are granted jointly by the foundations and the performing organizations that will present the newly composed works.

Award winners and the groups cosponsoring their commissions are: Jason Eckardt and the Libra Ensemble; Richard Felciano and Southwest Chamber Music; Brian Fennelly and the Pro Arte Quartet; Pablo Furman and the San Jose Chamber Orchestra; Lee Hyla and the Boston Modern Orchestra Project; Scott Johnson and the New Millenium Ensemble; Steven Mackey and the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center; Roland Moser and Parnassus; Pablo Ortiz and the San Francisco Contemporary Music Players; and Roberto Sierra and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation of New York, founded in 1950 and 1942, respectively, perpetuate Koussevitzky's lifelong efforts to encourage contemporary composers. Serge Koussevitzky was appointed conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1924 and served in that post for 25 years. He died in 1951. Works commissioned by him and the two foundations include established masterpieces such as Benjamin Britten's *Peter Grimes* and Béla Bartók's *Concerto for Orchestra*.

Commissions are awarded annually on a competitive basis and are open to performing organizations or individuals and to composers without regard to national origin or affiliation.

Groups must submit an application for a composer whose work they would like to commission jointly with the foundations, and they must undertake to perform the work within two years of its completion. Manuscripts of commissioned works are deposited in the Music Division of the Library of Congress.

- Composer **Jason Eckardt** has been recognized through commissions from Carnegie Hall, the Fromm Foundation, and the Centre de la Voix, and fellowships from the Fondation Royaumont, the MacDowell and Millay Colonies, the National Foundation for Advancement in the Arts, and the Yvar Mikhashoff Trust for New Music. A graduate of the Berklee College of Music, Mr. Eckahrdt received a doctorate in composition as a Presidential Fellow at Columbia University, where he is Adjunct Assistant Professor. He is co-founder and Executive Director of Ensemble 21 in New York. Mr. Eckardt will write a new chamber music work for the Libra Ensemble of Australia.

- **Richard Felciano** is professor of music at the University of California, Berkeley, where he founded the Center for New Music and Audio Technologies, an interdisciplinary facility linking music, cognitive psychology, linguistics, computer science, and architecture. A native of California, Mr. Felciano studied in Paris with composers Darius Milhaud and Olivier Messiaen and in Italy with Luigi Dallapiccola. He received awards and commissions from the French and Italian governments, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Ford, Rockefeller, Fromm and Guggenheim Foundations. Southwest Chamber Music, based in Los Angeles, co-commissions Mr. Felciano with the foundations.

- **Brian Fennelly,** professor emeritus at New York University, studied at Yale University. His awards include fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation and the National Endowment for the Arts. The Koussevitzky Foundations commissioned Mr. Fennelly's *Fantasy Variations* (1985) for orchestra. In 1997 he received a lifetime achievement award from the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Mr. Fennelly co-directs the Washington Square Contemporary Music Society, which he founded in 1967. He will write a new work for the Pro Arte Quartet.

- Born in Argentina, composer **Pablo Furman** emigrated to the United States in 1976 and received a doctoral degree from the University of California, Los Angeles. He has taught at UCLA and the University of California at Berkeley, and is currently on the faculty of San Jose State University, where he serves as the Coordinator of the Music Composition Area. Mr. Furman is the recipient of fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation and California State University. Commissions have come from the International Computer Music Association, the New Music Works ensemble, and the Earplay ensemble, among others. The San Jose Chamber Orchestra co-commissions Mr. Furman with the foundations.

- The foundations and the Boston Modern Orchestra Project commission **Lee Hyla** to compose a new violin concerto. This marks Mr. Hyla's second Koussevitzky commission; *The Dream of Innocent III* is the result of a 1985 award. Born in Niagara Falls, New York, Mr. Hyla grew up in Indiana. He is co-chairman of the composition department at the New England Conservatory. The Fromm, Barlow, and Naumburg Foundations, as well as the Mary Flagler Casey Charitable Trust and Concert Artists' Guild, have commissioned works from Mr. Hyla. Other awards include the Stoeger Prize from the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, a Guggenheim fellowship, the Lieberson Award from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and the Rome Prize.

- Trained in both musical and visual arts at the University of Wisconsin, composer **Scott Johnson** has received commissions from the Kronos Quartet, soprano Dora Ohrenstein, and the New York State Council on the Arts. The Koussevitzky Foundations and the New Millenium Ensemble (New York) join to commission a new chamber work from Mr. Johnson. He has been awarded fellowships from the National Endowment for the Arts and other support from organizations such as Meet the Composer/Reader's Digest, the Jerome Foundation, the Brooklyn Academy of Music and the Concert Artists' Guild/Mary Flagler Cary Trust.

- **Steven Mackey** is professor of music at Princeton University, where he is co-director of the Composers Ensemble. His composition awards include Guggenheim and Lieberson fellowships, a Charles Ives Scholarship from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, and the Bearns Prize from Columbia University. He has twice won the Kennedy Center Friedheim Awards. Mr. Mackey's commissions include those from the Kronos Quartet, the Paul Dresher Ensemble, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the San Francisco Symphony, and the Los Angeles Philharmonic; the Koussevitzky Foundation commissioned Moebius Band for soprano and chamber ensemble in 1986. The Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center co-commissions Mr. Mackey's new Koussevitzky award.
- Swiss composer **Roland Moser** studied piano, conducting and composition in Bern, Switzerland. Following a year at the Electronic Music Studio of the Cologne Conservatory, Mr. Moser secured a teaching position at the Winterthur Conservatory. Since 1984 he has been a professor of composition and music theory at the Conservatory of the Music Academy in Basel, Switzerland. The composer is a member of the experimental music group Ensemble Neue Horizonte Bern and is commissioned by the foundations and Parnassus to create a new work for chamber ensemble.
- **Pablo Ortiz** was first trained in his native Buenos Aires, where he received a degree from the Universidad Catolico Argentina. He later came to New York to study at Columbia University. Mr. Ortiz is Associate Professor of Composition at the University of California, Davis. Previously he taught at the University of Pittsburgh and was co-director of the Electronic Music Studio there. Among Mr. Ortiz's awards are a commission from the Fromm Foundation, a Guggenheim Fellowship, and the Charles Ives Fellowship from the American Academy of Arts and Letters. He will write a piece for chamber ensemble commissioned jointly by the San Francisco Contemporary Music Players and the foundations.
- The Philadelphia Orchestra joins the foundations in commissioning composer **Roberto Sierra** for a new orchestral work. Born in Puerto Rico, Mr. Sierra studied there and in Europe, completing advanced work at the Hochschule für Musik under composer Grygory Ligeti. From 1989 to 1992, Mr. Sierra served as Composer-in-Residence of the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra. He then joined the composition faculty of Cornell University. He has recently written works for cellist Carlos Prieto and for the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the Royal Scottish National Orchestra and the Festival Casals de Puerto Rico. ◆

In the 1920s and the 1930s, the Library became a center for promoting and collecting music and literature. Chamber music concerts started in 1925, an American folk song project was launched in 1928, and the first consultant in poetry was named in 1937. This Feb. 29, 1952, photograph shows the Library of Congress Fellows in American Letters before a luncheon in the Whittall Pavilion (standing, from left): Conrad Aikin, Cleaneth Brooks and Robert Penn Warren. Seated are W.H. Auden, Katherine Garrison Chapin, Librarian Luther H. Evans, Leonie Adams and Richard Blackmur.

Background

continued from page 53

1965 The MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) office is established to begin work toward a standardized method for distributing cataloging information in machine-readable form. The first overseas office in the new National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging is opened. National books-for-the-blind service is extended to include all people who are unable to read conventional printed materials because of physical or visual handicaps.

1975 In the Library's Great Hall, Daniel J. Boorstin takes the oath of office as Librarian of Congress. It is the first time such a ceremony is held at the Library and the first time that the president and vice president of the United States, the speaker of the House and other congressional leaders participate in the event.

1986 In extended testimony before Congress, Librarian Boorstin bluntly describes the severe effects that recent budget cuts are having on the Library, calling this "A Time of Crisis in Congress's Library, in the Nation's Library." His plea results in the restoration of a substantial part of the recently cut appropriation.

1989 After obtaining congressional consent two years earlier to establish the Library's first Development Office, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington creates the James Madison Council, the Library's first private sector advisory body and support group.

1994 Librarian of Congress Billington creates the National Digital Library Program in the Library of Congress, a pioneering collaborative effort to digitize and make available to the public on the Internet (**www.loc.gov**) millions of unique American history items from the vast historical collections of the Library of Congress and other research institutions. ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.

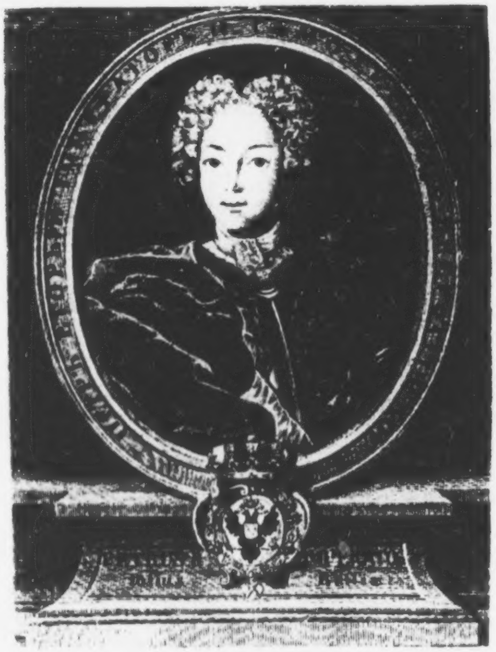
Russian Law

18th Century Russian Books in the Law Library of Congress

BY ANDREI I. PLIGUZOV AND BARBARA L. DASH

The Library of Congress has the most complete collection of 18th century Russian publications outside of Russia and Ukraine. One of its more notable components is the 18th Century Russian Law Collection, some 123 titles in 154 volumes, all published in Russia between 1715 and 1801.

During the 1990s, the Library launched a project to make the contents of this rare book collection more accessible to researchers. The result is a recently produced microfilm of the full text of the volumes as well as commentary on this now fully cataloged collection. The collection is notable not only for its importance to the study of Russian history and the development of Russian law, but as a record of Russian printing, publishing and illustration during the period of Peter and Catherine the Great.


An illustration of Peter II, grandson of Peter the Great, from the *Decrees ... of Catherine the Great*, 1777.

Sources of the Collection

The Library's 18th century Russian holdings of books, periodicals, documents and other manuscripts were acquired primarily with the Yudin library, purchased from Siberian wine merchant and book collector Gennadii Vasil'evich Yudin in 1906, and through book dealers who obtained Russian Imperial publications through Soviet channels from the 1920s to the early 1950s. Foremost among these was American book dealer Israel Perlstein, who purchased large numbers of books from the former Imperial libraries between 1931 and 1936, first in St. Petersburg and then in New York through the Soviet agency Amtorg.

Yudin's carefully selected library included about 80,000 books. Its strengths ranged from Russian and particularly Siberian history, including geography, travel and exploration, to rare Russian literary editions and full sets of now scarce Russian periodicals. Yudin acquired his books during his travels through Russia and Europe and through dealers and other agents in Moscow and St. Petersburg, sometimes with the aid of the telegraph. At a time of upheaval in Russia, with both the safekeeping of the collection and U.S.-Russian relations in mind, Yudin offered his library to the Library of Congress for a fraction of its value. His library in Siberia originally held at least 500,000 manuscripts. Relating to the law, the Yudin Collection includes works tracing the development of Russia's political institutions, a full set of the Russian Code from the 1840s to 1850s, and a number of 18th century imprints.

Perlstein's main source was the Winter Palace, the residence of the czars, and almost all of the material he acquired had belonged to the Imperial family. In all, by the mid-1950s the Library of Congress purchased 2,600 Russian Imperial volumes. Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam's first purchases from Perlstein were predominantly law books, and he maintained a strong interest in law materials throughout his dealings with Perlstein. Perlstein also donated a number of items to the Library, including a collection (about 74 items) of manuscript and ephemeral material dating from the early 17th through early 20th centuries.

Most of the manuscript materials, including many charters and other legal documents, reside in the Library's Manuscript Division. In addition, between 1931 and 1944, the Library acquired 267 individually published decrees dating from about 1730 to 1800. These decrees, held by the Law Library, are extremely rare. They include, for example, what appears to be a unique copy of a 1724 decree of Peter the Great published after 1730. The Law Library holds as well a collection of 48 Russian manuscript scrolls ranging in length from 6 inches to 67 feet and dating from the early 17th century into the mid-18th century.

Rare Books

Eighteenth century books are the most valuable part of the Law Library's Russian collections. Among the 154 18th century Russian volumes that have been identified among the Law Library's holdings are several unique items. The earliest example is a Russian translation of the French code of naval law — originally published in Paris in 1689 as *Ordonnance de Louis XIV pour les armees navales et arcenaux de marine* and subsequently published in St. Petersburg in 1715 under Peter the Great's close supervision. The Library of Congress has what appears to be a "proof copy" with manuscript corrections and notes throughout the text in black ink by the translator, Konon Nikitich Zotov, and in red ink by the proofreaders.

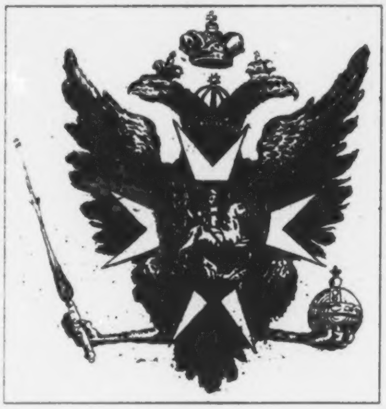
The Law Library's collection also includes at least eight large compilations of decrees and edicts issued by Paul I that have no match in the Russian union catalogs or other bibliographies. These are *the Decrees of His Majesty Emperor Paul the First*, compiled between 1796 and 1800. The last of these includes decrees issued during the first six months of the reign of Alexander I and letters to Paul and Alexander from the Senate. Other titles that appear to be unique and are unlisted in Russian bibliographies are Catherine II's *Regulations on Public Education* ... and a 1797 report on the Senate's "law school" for the military elite.

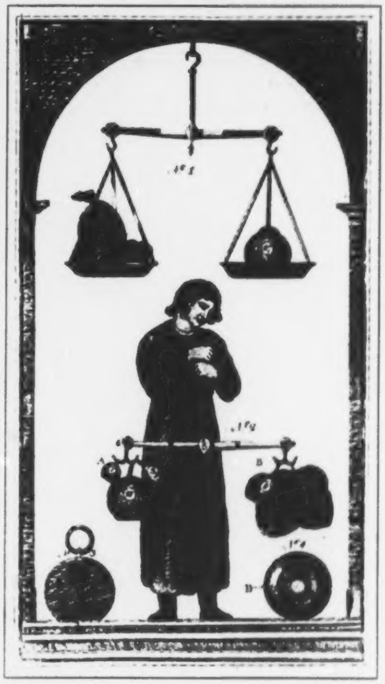
Other especially rare items are the various early works on Russian military law and naval law. In his *Spiritual Law*, Peter the Great placed the state in authority over the Church. The Library of Congress has a second edition of this work (1722), a year after the first printing, and a fourth edition (1738), which appears to be unrecorded in Russian bibliographies. The 1763 and 1764 editions of the *Decrees* ... of Catherine the Great include her Manifesto, which was removed from many copies in 1797 by order of Paul I.

Perhaps of broadest interest is the written testimony of Peter the Great's son, the Czarevich Alexis, whom Peter had brought to trial for treason against the state. Alexis's *Declaration*, 1718, includes letters of both father and son and transcripts of the interrogation and judgment, which resulted in Alexis's execution.

An important religious text is the *Kormchaia kniga* or *Nomocanon*, represented here in a 1787 Church Slavic edition based on the Patriarch Nikon's 1652-1653 version. Among other topics addressed in the collection are naval salutes, Danish naval law, treaties with foreign powers, the Russo-Turkish War of 1736-1739, commercial treaties between Russia and Turkey, negotiable instruments in Swedish and Russian law, and Chinese criminal law. Economic topics include bankruptcy, real property, the budget and the Russian municipal government. Related topics are public finance, tariffs and customs administration, land tenure and serfdom, and the census and poll taxes, as well as regulation of the salt industry and liquor laws. Also addressed are education, child rearing, military education and compulsory Russian military service.

Discussions of the law itself and the legal system include 18th century treatments of Russian medieval law and laws enacted by Ivan IV and Alexis Mikhailovich, the administration of justice and courts in Russia, jurisprudence, law reform, Russian maritime law and a commentary on the Russian court system. In addition, there are legal dictionaries.



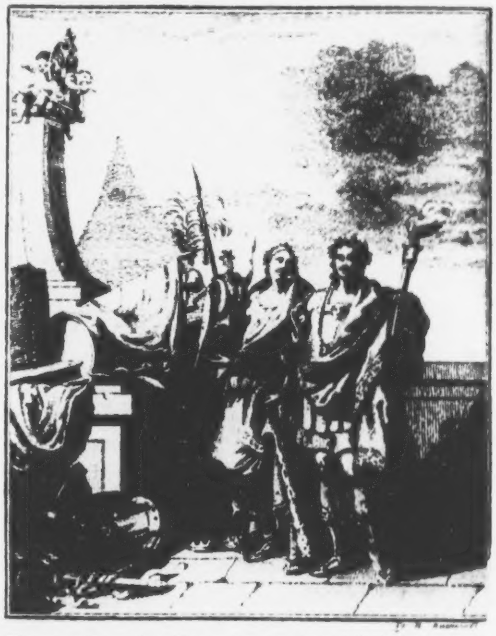


A new imperial coat of arms proposed by Emporer Paul I (upper left) and an illustration of cast iron weights and balances from the extensive *Decress of His Majesty Emporer Paul the First* (1796-1800)

Also of interest are Peter I's regulations concerning Russian executive departments; Catherine II's laws governing the Russian nobility and municipal corporations; a hierarchy of military and civil ranks; statutes published in 1782 and 1794 on the military and civil Order of St. George the Victorious, established by Catherine II in 1769; and Paul I's rulings on Imperial lineage and conduct; as well as a decree on the sentencing and execution of one Vasilii Mirovich.

Bindings and Other Physical Characteristics

Most of the books in the 18th Century Russian Law Collection are in original or contemporary bindings, including colored and decorated papers; plain, speckled or mottled brown calf, some tooled in blind (uncolored embossing) or gilt; and red or dark-blue or green morocco, often with gold tooling. Interesting examples include a 1717 publication bound in shiny, brown-stained calf ("Russia leather") over pasteboard with a spine



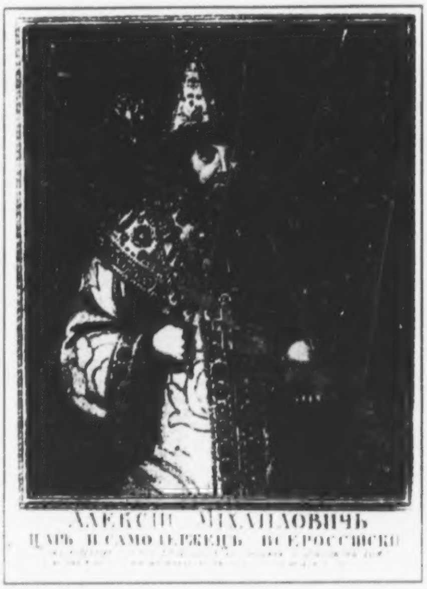
Engravings by Russian artists highlight this volume on military education, 1766.

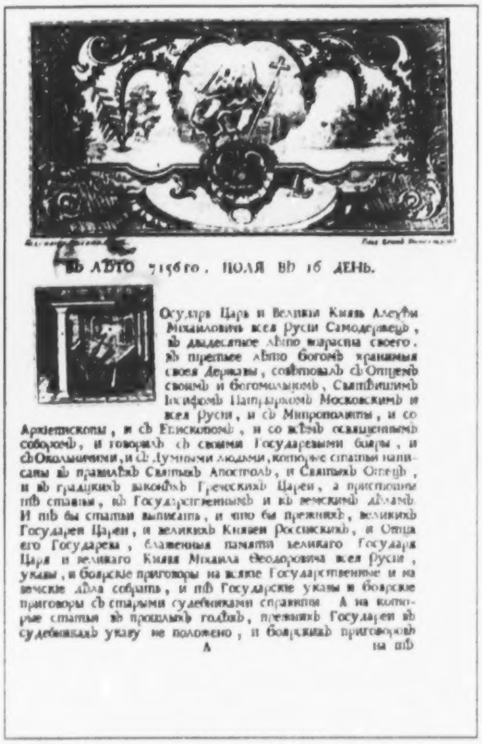
lining or guard of 17th century waste paper printed in red and black. There are blue-gray paper wrappers, a volume in brown and white marbled paper wrappers with brown and white marbling on all edges, green paste-paper wrappers, a signed doublure binding, a volume in a silk brocade folder and a velvet binding appliqued and embroidered with silk, gold thread and sequins.

An examination of the handmade paper used in the texts identifies paper manufactured in Yaroslavl in the 1730s, paper in several shades of blue, almost certainly from France, watermarks from the 1780s and a variety of monograms and legends in watermarks and countermarks. Printing devices include Imperial monograms and arms and the monograms of prominent Russian printers. Some volumes have engraved portraits and other illustrations or elaborate engraved borders with military motifs. The collection also displays a variety of Imperial and other arms and ownership monograms tooled on the covers in blind or gilt, as well as a variety of bookplates and inscriptions.

Some of the more fragile books in the collection were given conservation treatment and preservation housings by staff of the Library's Conservation Office. The books reside in the Law Library, where they may be requested through the rare book librarian. The microfilm may be purchased through the Library's Photoduplication Service (**www.loc.gov/preserv/pds**). ◆

Mr. Pliguzov is a leading Russian historian, author and lecturer. On grants from Harvard's Russian Research Center and the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C., Mr. Pliguzov has made major contributions in describing the Library's Russian collections. Ms. Dash is a senior rare book cataloger in the Library's Special Materials Cataloging Division, where she specializes in Russian and Romance language collections. She has provided bibliographic descriptions of the 18th century Russian law material. Other contributors to the 18th Century Russian Law Project include Rose Marie Clemandot, chief of collections for the Law Library of Congress and project coordinator; James Martin and David Rabasca, reference librarians in the Law Library; Paul Frank, a former Slavic materials shelf lister who is currently a music cataloger in the Special Materials Cataloging Division; Luis de Castro, a former collections processing technician in the Law Library who is currently a technical support assistant in the Congressional Research Service; attorney Bela Tarasulo, trained in Moscow, who has conducted research in the Law Library and the Library's European Division; and the late David Kraus of the European Division.

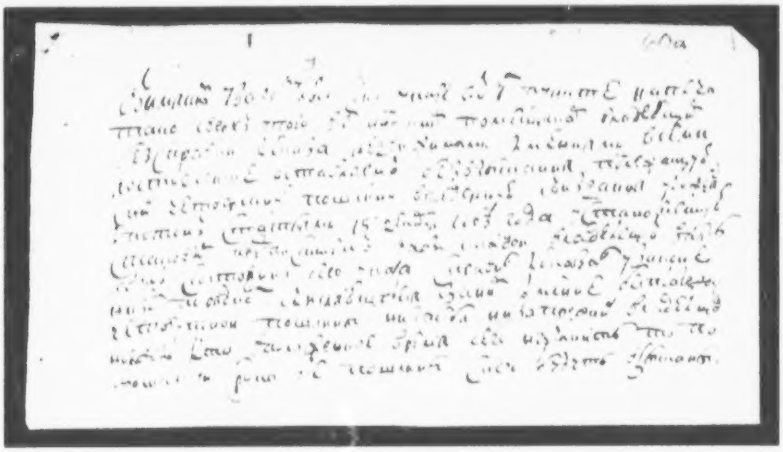




Въ лѣто 7156го. Іюля въ 16 день.

Осударь Царь и Великій Князь Алексѣй Михайловичь всея Русіи Самодержецъ, въ двадесятое лѣто возраста своего, въ третіе лѣто богомъ хранимыя своея Державы, совѣтовалъ со Отцемъ своимъ и богомольцемъ, Святѣйшимъ Іосифомъ Патріархомъ Московскимъ и всея Русіи, и съ Митрополиты, и со Архіепископы, и съ Епископомъ, и со всѣмъ освященнымъ соборомъ, и говорилъ съ своими Государевыми бояры, и съ Окольничими, и съ Думными людьми, которые статьи написаны въ правилѣхъ Святыхъ Апостолъ, и Святыхъ Отецъ, и въ градцкихъ законѣхъ Греческихъ Царей, а пристойны тѣ статьи, къ Государственнымъ и къ земскимъ дѣламъ. И тѣ бы статьи выписать, и что бы прежнихъ, великихъ Государей Царей, и великихъ Князей Россійскихъ, и Отца его Государева, блаженныя памяти великаго Государя Царя и великаго Князя Михаила Ѳеодоровича всея Русіи, указы, и боярскіе приговоры на всякіе Государственные и на земскіе дѣла собрать, и тѣ Государскіе указы и боярскіе приговоры съ старыми судебниками справити. А на которые статьи въ прошлыхъ годѣхъ, прежнихъ Государей въ судебникахъ указу не положено, и боярскихъ приговоровъ

А на тѣ



Three sections from the *Laws of Alexis Mikhailovich*, 1649: an engraiving of Alexis, the second Romanov Tsar, from the book's frontispiece; a page from the text with engraved illustrations; and a handwritten manuscript note added in 1780 about new legislation for landowners, laid between pages 60 and 61.

FLICC Awards

Federal Libraries, Librarians, Technicians Honored

To recognize the many innovative ways federal libraries, librarians and library technicians fulfill the information demands of government, business, scholarly communities and the American public, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) has announced the winners of its national awards for federal librarianship.

The award winners were honored at the 17th Annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies on March 30 in Washington, D.C., where they will receive their awards and be guests of the forum. Their names will remain on permanent display with the names of winners from previous years in the FLICC offices at the Library of Congress.

1999 Federal Library/Information Center of the Year

An abundance of highly qualified libraries and information centers with outstanding, innovative and sustained achievements in fiscal year 1999 resulted in a tie for this category:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Library

This federal sciences library is recognized for its initiative and vision in providing rapid and efficient access to scientific and managerial information and for being the focal point for the transfer of environmental information for the nation. In 1999, the NOAA Central Library organized more than 500 NOAA Web sites under one locator and created a unique digital image library of meteorological images from the 1800s to the 1950s.

Los Alamos National Laboratory Research Library

The Los Alamos Research Library is recognized for its singular vision linked to sound business processes that have led to unprecedented levels of customer service, technological innovation and leadership in the information community. In one example, the research library joined forces with other organizations at the laboratory to develop a browsable interface for categorizing Los Alamos National Laboratory's science and technology Web resources to create the foundation for a laboratory-wide Internet portal.

1999 Federal Librarian of the Year — Marion Jerri Knihnicki, Library Director of the U.S. Army Transportation School

Marion Jerri Knihnicki is recognized for her extraordinary professional and personal competencies demonstrated in planning, implementing and executing a leading-edge virtual library at the U.S. Army Transportation School. She managed a team of personnel that developed on-line courses, learning modules and an on-line library catalog that has become the basis for the Deployment Information Support System (DISS) for soldiers during military crises. The project garnered the support of the entire command and the attention of the Army. An outstanding librarian within the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Ms. Knihnicki recently accepted a promotion to the Army Library, Pentagon.

1999 Federal Library Technician of the Year — Rosette M. Risell, Ruth H. Hooker Research Library, Naval Research Laboratory

Rosette M. Risell is recognized for routinely performing beyond the call of duty to maximize her contributions to the mission of the Naval Research Laboratory. Her contributions have significantly enhanced the library's ability to manage its entire procurement process. In 1999, she also assumed the duties of the vacant library management assistant position and participated in two special projects: to prepare an on-line catalog database for authority control processing and to identify and remove duplicate entries to ensure library users an accurate and concise database of library holdings.

Information on the 2000 Award program will be announced later this spring. For the latest information on the awards, interested parties may refer to the FLICC Web site (**www.loc.gov/flicc**) where information regarding the 2000 nomination packet will be posted on the "What's New" section as soon as it becomes available.

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) fosters excellence in federal library and information services through interagency cooperation and provides guidance and direction for the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK). Created in 1965 and headquartered at the Library of Congress, FLICC also makes recommendations on federal library and information policies, programs and procedures to federal agencies and to others concerned with libraries and information centers. ◆

News from the Center for the Book

Pennsylvania Center for the Book Established

The Library of Congress has approved a proposal from the Penn State University Libraries for the creation of a Pennsylvania Center for the Book that will be located at Penn State in State College, Pa., and will be affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

"This is a welcome development and one that presents new opportunities in Pennsylvania for promoting books, reading and libraries," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "It is the only affiliated state center located in a single statewide university library system."

"We are delighted that this new center will be under the auspices of Penn State Libraries," said Nancy L. Eaton, director of libraries for Penn State. "Our two dozen campuses across the commonwealth are perfectly suited to carry out the Pennsylvania Center for the Book's objectives in partnership with other Pennsylvania libraries and members of the state's community of the book."

A 15-member statewide advisory board is being formed. Initial projects will include the establishment of a Web site and a Pennsylvania Center for the Book online book club, co-sponsorship of Penn State's Summer Institute for the Study of Children's Literature, the development of a literacy training workshop for meeting the literacy needs of new parents and close cooperation with the Penn State Center for the History of the Book.

For more information, contact Steven Herb, executive director, Pennsylvania Center for the Book, Penn State, 510 Paterno Library, University Park, PA 16802, telephone (814) 865-0401; fax (814) 865-3665; e-mail: slh18@psu.edu.

Nancy L. Eaton, director of libraries for Penn State University Libraries; and Steven Herb, executive director, Pennsylvania Center for the Book.

PENNSTATE

University Libraries

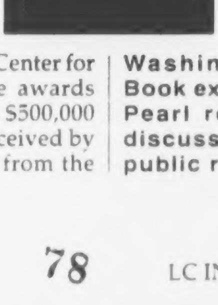
State Book Awards Move to Washington Center for the Book

In December, Nancy Zussy, Washington state librarian, and Deborah Jacobs, city librarian for Seattle Public Library, announced that the Washington Center for the Book at the Seattle Public Library would take over the administration of the Washington Governor's Writers Awards program. As part of the agreement, the Seattle Public Library will house most of the state library's collection of books by Washington authors. Awards are presented to the authors of 10 outstanding books published during the previous year.

"We are committed to developing the awards into a major part of the state literary scene," said Nancy Pearl, executive director of the Washington Center for the Book. Support for the awards program will come from a $500,000 challenge grant recently received by the Seattle Public Library from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Washington Center for the Book is the literary and humanities programming arm of the Seattle Public Library system.

In 1998 the Washington Center for the Book received a $175,000 grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, becoming one of eight organizations in the Audiences for Literature Network, a national network of literary centers made possible by the fund. Projects supported by the grant include *Book Club How-To's*, a guide for book discussion groups, and a series of "reading group toolboxes," or guides to the works of well-known authors. Recent toolboxes highlight the works of Ernest J. Gaines, who was recently featured in the center's "If All of Seattle Read the Same Book" program, and novels by Graham Greene *(The End of the Affair)*, Thomas Keneally *(Woman of the Inner Sea)*, Graham Swift *(Last Orders)*, Eudora Welty *(The Optimist's Daughter)* and Edith Wharton *(The Age of Innocence)*.

For more information, contact the Washington Center for the Book at the Seattle Public Library, 1000 Fourth Ave., Seattle, WA 98104-1193; fax (206) 386-4672, **www.spl.lib.wa.us/wacentbook/centbook.hml**; Nancy Pearl, executive director, telephone (206) 386-4184; e-mail: nancy.pearl@spl.org; Chris Higashi, associate director, telephone (206) 386-4650.



Washington Center for the Book executive director Nancy Pearl regularly reviews and discusses books on Seattle's public radio station KUOW.

GEORGIA
CENTER
FOR THE
BOOK

Georgia Book Month

In a ceremony at the state capitol on Nov. 3, Georgia Gov. Roy Barnes officially proclaimed November as "Georgia Book Month." A statewide celebration of reading and Georgia writers, Georgia Book Month is a new project of the Georgia Center for the Book, located at the DeKalb County Public Library in Decatur. "We hope this will be an annual celebration," said Anne Johnson, the center's executive director. "It's a wonderful opportunity for book sellers, librarians, literary groups and other reading promoters to present programs honoring Georgia's rich literary heritage and its authors — past and present."

Upcoming Georgia Center for the Book projects include the development of an online Georgia Literary Directory, which will be a central resource for information about literary and book events statewide and for connecting Georgia's writing and reading communities, and the creation of a state literary map.

ROY E. BARNES

Laura Heath

Gov. Roy Barnes officially proclaimed November as "Georgia Book Month" during a ceremony at the state capitol Nov. 3, 1999. On hand for the signing ceremony were (from left): Mike Polak (D) District 42, Georgia Senate: Geri Taran, executive director of Georgia Writers Inc.; Darro Willey, director. DeKalb County Public Library; Anne Johnson, executive director. Georgia Center for the Book; Gov. Barnes; Mary Lee Davis, DeKalb County Public Library Board of Trustees; Thomas McHaney director of graduate studies in English, Georgia State University; and Doug Teper (D) District 61, Georgia House of Representatives.

On March 2 the Georgia Center for the Book was the statewide cosponsor, with the Georgia Association of Educators, of Read Across America, a national celebration of children's reading. The National Education Association (NEA) organizes the celebration each year on Dr. Seuss's birthday. The campaign invites every child in every community across the country to read that day with an adult. The Georgia center was a cosponsor, on Feb. 2, of the world premiere of a three-part documentary history of Southern literature, "Tell About the South: Voices in Black and White." Filmmaker Ross Spears wrote, directed and produced the program, which premiered at Georgia State University's Rialto Theater.

READ ACROSS AMERICA
AN NEA PROJECT

Other recent Georgia Center for the Book projects include: serving as statewide coordinator for Storylines America, a 13-part book-based radio discussion series on Peach State Public Radio, Oct. 3-Dec. 26, 1999; a presentation to author Pat Conroy, on April 24, 1999, of the first Stanley W. Lindberg Award honoring a person who has contributed substantially to Georgia's literary culture; with Georgia Writers Inc. and the Georgia Poetry Society, a celebration of National Poetry Month with a poetry reading on the steps of the Capitol in Atlanta; and, with the DeKalb Historical Society, sponsorship of a talk by Georgia Rep. John Lewis (D) about his book, *Walking with the Wind*.

For information about the Georgia Center for the Book, contact Anne Johnson, Executive Director, DeKalb County Public Library, 215 Sycamore St., Decatur, GA 30030; telephone (404) 370-8450, ext. 2235; fax (404) 370-8469; www.dekalb.public.lib.ga.us/gcb/ ◆

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.

97S12 *****AUTO 3-DIGIT 132
CAT005
SYRACUSE UNIV
ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE ON INFO/TEC
CIJE COORDINATOR
4-194 CENTER FOR SCI & TECH
SYRACUSE NY 13244-0001

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 4

April 2000

★ April 24, 2000 ★
Library of Congress Bicentennial

Bicentennial Exhibition: Thomas Jefferson

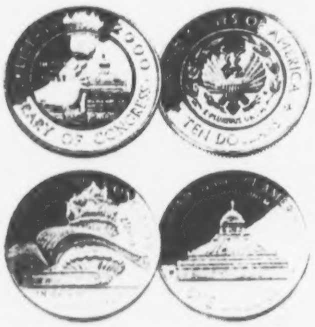
82

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 4 April 2000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



80

83

86

92

On the Cover: This bust of Thomas Jefferson by Houdon graces the Great Hall of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building. On April 24, the Library celebrates its 200th birthday.

Cover Story: Author of the Declaration of Independence, third President of the United States and "founding father" of the Library of Congress, Thomas Jefferson is the subject of a major new Library exhibition. 86

A Few of His Favorite Things: On the occasion of our 200th birthday, the Librarian cites the Library collections that are of special importance to him. 79

Coins of the Realm: The Library will be honored with the issuance of commemorative coins and a commemorative stamp on April 24. 80

'I Cannot Live Without Books': Several new books on Thomas Jefferson, the history of the Library and the architecture of the Jefferson Building will go on sale this year. 81

Bicentennial Background: The Library of Congress has lived in many places under varying circumstances during its 200 years. 83

Digital Audio Future: The Library continues to develop digital audio materials in its national program to serve the blind and physically handicapped. 91

Conservation Corner: Thomas Jefferson's original library is being handled with care in the Library's Conservation Division. 92

From Mr. Jefferson's School: The University of Virginia has contributed to the Library's search to replace missing volumes in the original Jefferson library. 93

Meeting of the Minds: The Congressional Research Service sponsored a conference on "Informing Congress and the Nation." 94

Democracy and the Rule of Law: Five U.S. Supreme Court justices took part in a March symposium on law sponsored by the Library and the New York University School of Law. 96

News from the Center for the Book 98

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

Librarian's Choice

Some Notable Collections

By JAMES H. BILLINGTON

*Since 1987 Dr. Billington has served as the 13th Librarian of Congress. During his tenure the Library has moved into the digital age, with its award-winning and widely popular Web site (**www.loc.gov**). The site is also reaching new constituencies — Americans across the country who are unable to make the trip to Washington to use the collections. Many of the collections that are electronically available are also among the collections that are particularly significant for the Librarian. Recently, he briefly discussed those materials as the Library celebrates its 200th birthday this month:*

The Marian Carson Collection of Americana

In 1996, the Library acquired this collection, believed to be the most extensive existing private assemblage of rare materials relating to the nation's history. The Carson family of Philadelphia had collected such precious materials as a rare broadside printing (only two copies known) of the Declaration of Independence, printed circa July 10-20, 1776; an 1839 photographic self-portrait of Robert Cornelius, believed to be the earliest extant U.S. portrait photograph; a chalk drawing of George Washington, made within a year of his death in 1799. These and the many other items in the collection have reinforced the Library's preeminence as a source of materials relating to American history.

In 1839 Robert Cornelius created this image of himself with a homemade camera in the earliest surviving American photographic portait.

Presidential Papers Collection

With the papers of 23 U.S. presidents, the Library is the foremost source for the study of the leader of the free world. Beginning with the Founding Fathers — Washington, Jefferson, Madison — to the Civil War era presidencies of Lincoln, Johnson and Grant; to the 20th century's Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Calvin Coolidge, these papers provide a personal view of history no textbook can offer.

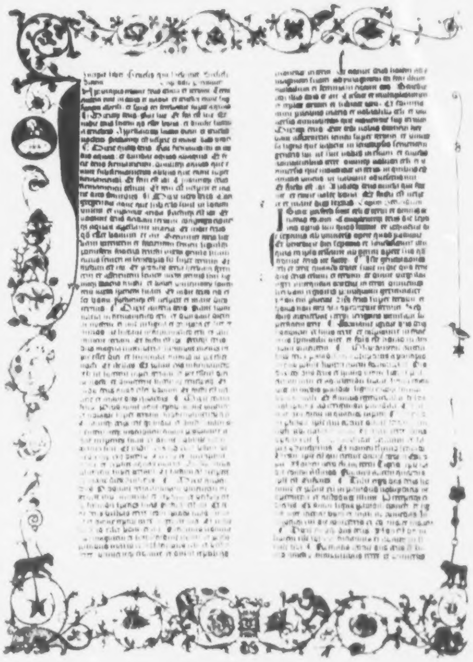
Prokudin-Gorskii Collection

As a student of Russian history and culture, I am of course intensely interested in the Prokudin-Gorskii Collection of Imperial Russia in the early 20th century. Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii was one of the first Russians to experiment with color photography. At the outset of the revolution in 1917, the photographer escaped to Paris with his 1,900 glass-plate negatives, providing a remarkable look at Russia in 1909-1911.

American Folklife Center

Established by an act of Congress in 1976, the American Folklife Center holds the largest archives of the nation's distinctive

continued on page 82



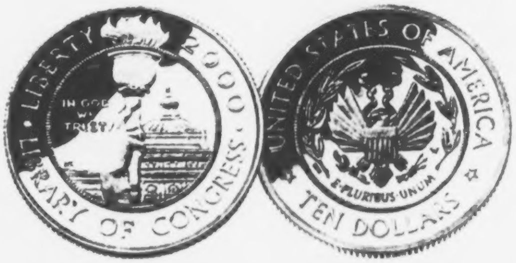
A page from the Giant Bible of Mainz, inscribed by hand, c. 1455, and on permanent display with the Gutenberg Bible in the Library's Jefferson Building.

***Windmills in the Yalutorovsk*, one of 1,900 photos taken by Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii after Czar Nicholas II commissioned him to survey his empire. Prokudin-Gorskii fled Russia in 1917 and brought the photos with him.**

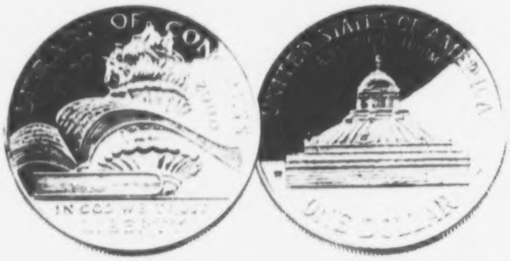
Commemorative Treasures

Coins and Stamp Honor All Libraries

BY AUDREY FISCHER



A $10 bimetallic (gold and platinum) coin (above) and a $1 silver coin honoring the Library will be issued beginning April 24.



On the occasion of its Bicentennial on April 24, the Library will be honored with the issuance of a 33-cent commemorative stamp and two commemorative coins. The Library's image has appeared on only one other stamp during the past two centuries, and the coins will be the first issued by the Mint to honor a library.

"These commemorative issues honor this great institution in a memorable manner on its 200th anniversary," said Dr. Billington. "This recognition is in keeping with the goal of the Library's Bicentennial to inspire creativity in the 21st century by stimulating greater use of the Library of Congress and of all America's libraries."

The Library's birthday celebration begins in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building on April 24 at 9:30 a.m., when Dr. Billington and Deputy Librarian Donald Scott will be joined by officials from the U.S. Mint and the U.S. Postal Service in ceremonies marking the release by the U.S. Mint of two commemorative coins and the "first-day" issue of the Library of Congress stamp by the U.S. Postal Service. Washington, D.C., Postmaster Delores J. Killette will preside as Master of Ceremonies for the stamp ceremony. Other honored guests include Henry Pankey, Postal Service vice president for the mid-Atlantic area; American Library Association President Sarah Ann Long; stamp designer Ethel Kessler, who will be available to autograph first-day covers (envelope with cachet design, stamp and "first-day" issue postmark); and coin engravers Thomas D. Rogers and John Mercanti, who will be on hand to autograph the certificates of authenticity.

Legislation calling for a Library of Congress commemorative coin program was introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. William M. Thomas (R-Calif.), then chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and in the Senate by Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), the Joint Committee's current chairman. The bills passed in the House and Senate on passed on May 5 and Aug. 4, 1998, respectively, and were signed into law (P.L. 105-268) by President Bill Clinton on Oct. 19, 1998. The legislation authorizes up to 500,000 silver and 200,000 bimetallic (gold and platinum) coins to be minted on demand.

The Library's issues represent the nation's first bimetallic commemorative, the first commemorative coins of 2000, and the first commemorative coins honoring a library. The $1 silver coin contains the Torch of Learning from the Jefferson Building dome, an open book, and the dates "1800-2000" on the obverse side, and the entire dome of the Jefferson building on the reverse side. The obverse of the $10 bimetallic coin highlights Roman goddess of wisdom Minerva's hand on the Torch of Learning with the Jefferson Building dome in the background; the Library's seal appears on the reverse side.

The U.S. Mint has set the pre-issue price for the silver coin at $28 and post-issue price at $32. The pre-issue price of the bimetallic coin is $395 and the post-issue price is $425. The lower rate will be in effect from April 24 until June 9. A percentage of the revenues from the coins will be returned to the Library for educational outreach efforts and other Library of Congress activities. Beginning April 24, coins will be available for public purchase through the U.S. Mint's official Web site at **www.usmint.gov** or by calling (800) USA-MINT.

On Oct. 14, 1999, the U.S. Postal Service unveiled all stamp designs for 2000, including the Library of Congress Bicentennial commemorative

continued on page 82

Paul Hogroian

Rep. William M. Thomas (R-Calif.) unveils images of the Library of Congress's commemorative coins issued by the U.S. Mint in honor of the Library's Bicentennial. Those in attendance included (left to right) Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Rep. Vernon J. Ehlers (R-Mich.), Dr. Billington and Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska).

Bicentennial Publications

New Books Cover History, Jefferson, Architecture

BY AUDREY FISCHER

To mark the Library's 200th anniversary, five new publications will celebrate the past and illustrate the present at the nation's oldest federal cultural institution.

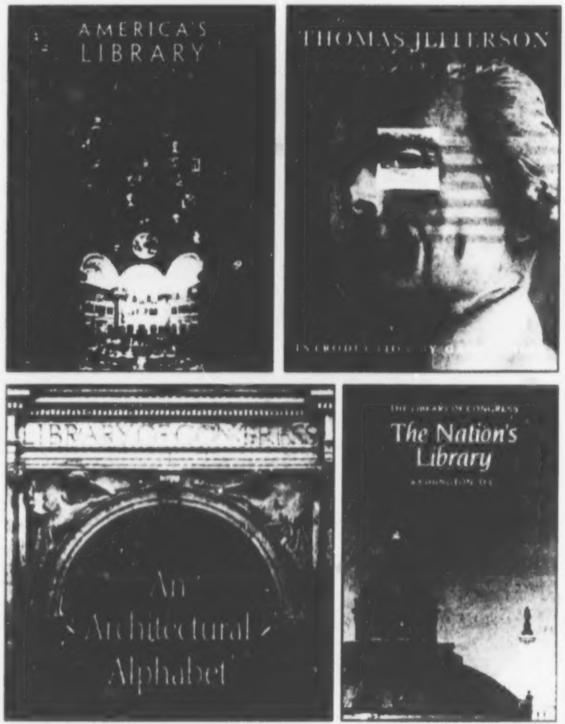
"In developing our list of publications for the Bicentennial year, we decided to take a tip from poet Archibald MacLeish, who served as Librarian of Congress from 1939 to 1944," said W. Ralph Eubanks, the Library's Director of Publishing. "In reference to the Library's 1941 *Annual Report*, MacLeish stated his intention of revealing 'the Library in action — not what it possesses only, but what it does with what it possesses.' To that end, we will publish five books that not only illuminate the history and collections of the Library of Congress, but also show the Library at work."

America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000 is the first full narrative of the institution since the 1947 publication of *The Story Up to Now: The Library of Congress 1800-1946* by David C. Mearns. Written by James Conaway and published in April by Yale University Press, *America's Library* recounts how the Library of Congress, which began in 1800 with the primary mission of serving the U.S. Congress, has evolved into the world's largest repository of knowledge. During the past two centuries, the collections have grown from 740 volumes and three maps to nearly 119 million books, maps, manuscripts, photographs, motion pictures, sound recordings and digital materials in some 460 languages.

This lively account of the Library of Congress is filled with an immense cast of characters ranging from presidents, poets and members of Congress to collectors, artists, curators and eccentrics. *America's Library* is the story of how the men and women within the walls of this great institution collect, preserve and make useful the heritage it holds. Central to this story are the experiences of the 13 men who have been appointed by presidents to lead the Library of Congress, each confronting great political and intellectual challenges in the United States during the past 200 years.

Thomas Jefferson, a central figure in the history of the Library as well as the nation, is the subject of another Bicentennial publication. Published in April by Viking Studio, *Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty* pays homage to the man whose personal library became the seed from which the nation's library grew after the original collection of 3,000 volumes was burned by the British in 1814. The wide range of his interests determined the universal and diverse nature of the Library's collections and services.

Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty is the companion volume to the Library's premier Bicentennial exhibition on Thomas Jefferson (see page 86), which will be on view in the Northwest Gallery and Pavilion of the Thomas Jefferson Building from April 24 through Oct. 31. The exhibition is also accessible on the Library's Web site (**www.loc.gov**), along with 25,000 items from the Library's Jefferson Papers.



The following publications are currently available in major bookstores and through the Library's Sales Shops, Washington DC 20540-4985 (credit card orders taken at 202-707-0204):

- ***America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000*, by James Conaway. Yale University Press. 256 pages, hardbound, 151 illustrations, 73 in color. $39.95: www.yale.edu/yup**
- ***Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty*, Viking Studio. 182 pages, hardbound, 150 illustrations, mostly in color. $35: www.penguinputnam.com/thomas jefferson/about.htm**
- ***The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet*, Pomegranate Communications. 64 pages, hardbound, 29 color photographs, 26 historic letters in color. $17.95: store.yahoo.com/pomegranate/a518.html**

Available summer 2000 in major bookstores, Library's Sales Shops (202-707-0204) and the Antique Collectors' Club (800-252-5231):

- ***The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.*, by Alan Bisbort and Linda Barrett Osborne. Scala Publishers. 160 pages, softcover, 140 illustrations, mostly in color. $16.95.**

The book's spirited narrative, illuminated by Jefferson's own words, weaves back and forth between Jefferson's public career — delegate to the Continental Congress, author of the Declaration of Independence and other calls to liberty, governor of Virginia, minister to France, secretary of state, the nation's third president, and founder of the University of Virginia — and his personal life at Monticello. Illustrated with more than 150 examples of rare and historically important documents from the Library's collections, the book studies the conflicts between Jefferson's public ideals, the political realities he faced and his private life. Touching upon such controversial topics as his relationship with slave Sally Hemings, this book offers no single view of Jefferson but rather explores the life of a complex man whose views influenced every major political event in this country's formative years.

Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty also includes an introduction by historian Garry Wills and essays by prominent scholars Joseph J. Ellis, Annette Gordon-Reed, Pauline Maier, Charles A. Miller and Peter S. Onuf.

The Library's first guidebook in more than 10 years will be published this summer in cooperation with Scala Publishers. *The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.*, by Alan Bisbort and Linda Barrett Osborne, presents a brief history of the institution; magnificent interior and exterior views of the Jefferson, Adams and Madison buildings; and representative treasures from the collections. This guidebook describes the Library's variety of services to Congress, other libraries and the nation, including distribution of cataloging data; technology for blind readers; copyright registration; exhibitions, concerts, poetry readings and other public events; promotion of literacy; and efforts to make its storehouse of knowledge accessible on the Internet. The guide also contains keys to conducting research — in person and online — at the world's largest research library.

Completed in 1897, the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building is one of the country's great architectural treasures. Published in April by Pomegranate Communications, *The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet* opens doors into many of the extraordinary spaces and features that rest within the 600,000 square feet enclosed by the building's historic walls. The book offers an illustrated tour of the Library's art, architecture and sculpture, created by some 50 artists and artisans. From A (for arch) to Z (for zigzag), it explores the Jefferson Building's unusual architectural details — egg-and-dart molding, helixes, jambs, pilasters, quoins, spandrels, tripods, vaults and even an X-motif printer's mark. Illustrations and descriptions are joined by a colorful alphabet drawn from the Library's collection of rare books and manuscripts. Visitors must allot many hours to see all of this landmark's 409,000 cubic feet of granite, 22 million red bricks, 500,000 enameled bricks, 2,165 windows and 15 varieties of marble. Compact in a 9-by-9-inch format, the *Architectural Alphabet* is a wonderful place to start.

The Library's final Bicentennial publication, to be published in 2001, is tentatively titled *Encyclopedia of the Library of Congress* and will include 150 entries on various aspects of the Library's multifaceted programs; details about its history, collections and administration; and the key people who shaped the institution. With numerous illustrations and a preface by the Librarian of Congress, the *Encyclopedia* will also include 15 in-depth articles about various facets of the institution. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Commemoratives

continued from page 80

stamp (see *Information Bulletin*, November 1999). After reviewing more than 40,000 suggestions for stamps, the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee recommended a commemorative stamp for the Library. Designed by Ethel Kessler, the stamp features a photograph by Michael Freeman of the interior dome of the Library's Main Reading Room. The selvage on the 20-stamp sheet reads, "The Library of Congress, America's library, is celebrating its 200th birthday in 2000. This Bicentennial recognizes all libraries and the vital role they play in advancing American creativity and liberty." From April 25 through May 31, libraries around the country will hold ceremonies as "second-day" issue sites.

Many U.S. stamps and other philatelic items are available online at **www.stampsonline.com** or call toll-free (800) STAMP-24. To view images of the Library of Congress Bicentennial stamp and coins, visit the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial**. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Choice

continued from page 79

cultures. The center's collections will increase significantly with the Local Legacies project, which is providing a snapshot of American creativity at the turn of the century. Local Legacies is the premiere project of the Library's Bicentennial effort and is jointly sponsored by the U.S. Congress.

Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection

This collection of illustrated books from the 15th through 20th centuries stands out among the distinguished resources of the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Among the many reasons why this collection is so rich is the presence of an amazing number if unique books of such great rarity that only a handful of copies are known. For example, the assemblage of books, plates, drawings and engravings by William Blake is one of the finest ever brought together. The magnificent 15th century manuscript known as the Giant Bible of Mainz is kept on permanent display in the Library's Great Hall, and one of only two known copies of the 1495 edition of *Epistolae et Evangelia*, called by some the finest illustrated book of the 15th century, are but two of this collection's many rarities. ◆

Bernie Schmitt, Vincennes (Ind.) Sun-Commercial

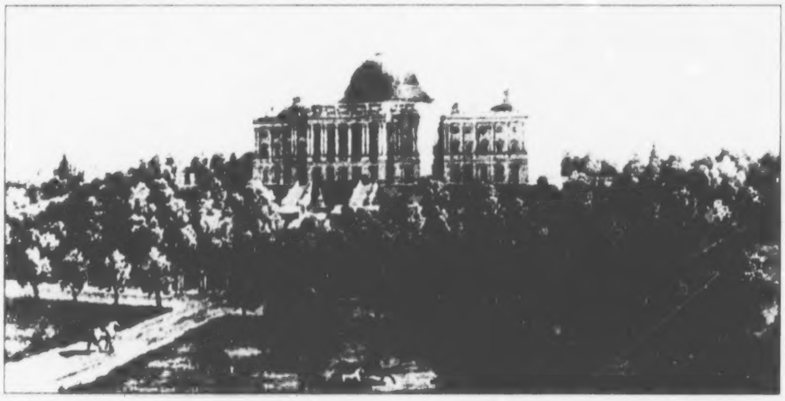
Opening ceremonies of the Spirit of Vincennes Rendezvous, which has been documented as a Local Legacy in the American Folklife Center.

Bicentennial Background

'Suitable Apartments'

The Library's Buildings and Spaces, 1800-2000

By JOHN Y. COLE



The U.S. Capitol in 1839, drawn by August Kollner. The Library of Congress was located in the Capitol's center portico from 1824 until the Jefferson Building opened in 1897.

The law creating the Library of Congress, approved by president John Adams on April 24, 1800, called for the Library's collection to be housed in a "suitable apartment" in the Capitol building.

Thus began what has become a two-century struggle for space to accommodate what Dr. Billington described in his testimony before Congress on Jan. 27, 2000, as "the largest and most inclusive library in human history."

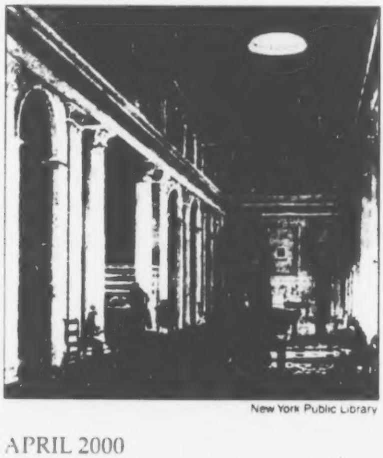
In the beginning there was the U.S. Capitol building — however it was not much of a building, for in 1800 only its north wing had been completed. From 1802 to 1805, the small library was in a room that the House of Representatives had previously occupied. Then it was moved to various places in the Capitol (documented in William Dawson Johnston's *History of the Library of Congress 1800-1864*) until Aug. 24, 1814, when the British burned and destroyed the Capitol, including the Library.

The purchase of Jefferson's library in 1815 to "reconstitute" the Library of Congress promised better days ahead, but not immediately. Finally, on Aug. 17, 1824, after four years in temporary quarters at Blodget's Hotel at Seventh and E Streets N.W., and nearly six years wedged into the attic story of the Capitol's north wing, a grand new Library of Congress room opened in the Capitol's west center, overlooking the Mall. Designed by Architect of the Capitol Charles Bulfinch, it was 90 feet long and 30 feet wide. On Dec. 22, 1825, a fire started by a candle left burning in the gallery was controlled before it could cause serious damage. Fireproofing was investigated but found too costly. The Library's law collection was separated into a separate "apartment" in 1832.

On Christmas Eve, 1851, the Library suffered a disastrous fire. Approximately two-thirds of its 55,000 volumes were destroyed by the flames, including two-thirds of Jefferson's private library. A faulty chimney flue was the culprit. Architect of the Capitol Thomas U. Walter, with congressional approval, presented a plan to repair and enlarge the Library using fireproof materials. The elegantly restored "iron" room, which was encircled by galleries and filled the entire west central front of the Capitol, was opened to congressional and popular acclaim on Aug. 23, 1853.

In 1865 Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1864-1897), the Library's first great expansionist, obtained approval for adding two new fireproof wings. He soon filled them, however, and then the copyright law of 1870, whose passage he had supported, was responsible for flooding the shelves with two copies of all copyrighted items. Spofford turned to Congress for help, noting in his 1875 annual report that the Library was out of shelf space and if Congress did not soon approve his request for a separate building, its Librarian would be "in the unhappy position of presiding over the greatest chaos in America."

Spofford's great achievement, today's Thomas Jefferson Building, did not open until 1897. The struggle for its completion and its ultimate success brought the Library of Congress public attention and a new public role. It was known at the time as both the "National Temple of the Arts" and the "Book Palace of the American People." For many years it was the largest library building in the world. However it was not nearly big enough for Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam (1899-1939), the institution's second major expansionist. With support from Congress, Putnam added new services (mostly to libraries) and collections from around the world. Three of the



New York Public Library

The Library's room in the Capitol in 1832, drawn by Andrew Jackson Davis. This room opened in 1824, was destroyed by fire in 1851 and reopened in 1853.

The Thomas Jefferson Building shortly after opening; construction engineer Bernard R. Green (1843-1914) played a major role in the construction of the Jefferson Building from 1888 until its completion in 1897 — even designing its bookstacks — then served as superintendent of the Library building and grounds until his death.

Jefferson's Building's four interior courtyards were quickly filled: the east courtyards became bookstacks in 1910 (southeast) and 1927 (northeast), and the northwest courtyard became the home of the Coolidge Auditorium (1925), a small reflecting pool (1928), and the Whittall Pavilion (1939). The east side of the Jefferson Building was extended in the early 1930s, providing, in 1934, new quarters for the Rare Book Room and the National Union Catalog.

At Putnam's urging, in 1928 Congress authorized purchase of land directly east of the Jefferson Building for the construction of an Annex Building (now called the John Adams Building). The simple classical structure was intended, essentially, as a functional and efficient bookstack "encircled with work spaces." Its construction, supported by appropriations in 1930 and 1935, was delayed because of the Depression. The doors were opened to the public on Jan. 3, 1939.

In 1957, Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford (1954-1974) initiated studies for a third major Library building. In 1960 Congress appropriated planning funds for the structure, today's James Madison Memorial Building. Construction of the huge, functional structure was authorized in 1965 and began in 1971. The move into the building started in 1980 and was completed in 1982. The enormous Madison Building supplanted its sister Jefferson Building as the largest library building in the world when it opened. It relieved terribly crowded conditions in the Jefferson and Adams buildings. It also made possible, through the office of the Architect of the Capitol (which is responsible for the Library's buildings and grounds), for the renovation of both the earlier buildings, as there was finally enough space to rearrange holdings and offices so that those buildings could be restored. Congress made the initial appropriation for this purpose in 1984 and completion was celebrated in 1997 when the Library marked the Jefferson Building's centennial.

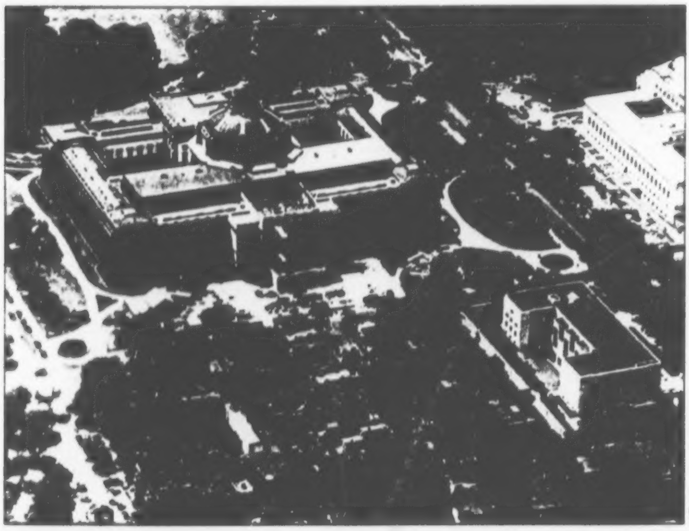
Librarian Mumford also extended the Library internationally. Through Public Law 480 (1958) and Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Library established its first formal overseas offices: New Delhi and Cairo (1961) and London (1966). Today the Library has six overseas acquisitions and cataloging offices.

In recent decades, finding space to accommodate the Library's enormous collections (119 million items, out of which approximately 19 million are books) and their expansion (currently 10,000 items are added each working day) has become an increasingly complicated and vexing issue. Because additional Library of Congress buildings on Capitol Hill are out of the question, the emphasis has been on off-site collection storage facilities, particularly in Landover and Suitland, Md., and, for motion pictures, at Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. In 1999, however, the Library announced plans for two new, long-term locations for the storage and servicing of selected collections: Fort Meade, Md., and Culpeper, Va.

On Nov. 5, 1999, Dr. Billington and Architect of the Capitol Alan Hantman broke ground for construction of a complex of 13 Library of Congress storage facilities that will be built at Fort Meade during the next 50 years. About 20 miles north of Capitol Hill, the 100-acre Fort Meade site will provide a cool, safe environment for paper-based collections, especially books and pamphlets, but also selected serials, maps, manuscripts, music and prints.

In 1997 Congress authorized the Architect of the Capitol to acquire, on behalf of the Library of Congress, a well-equipped facility in Culpeper for development into the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center. After renovation, the complex will provide more than 141,000 square feet to catalog and conserve the Library's motion picture, radio, television, video and recorded sound collections. Architectural design will be completed in spring 2000, with construction scheduled to be completed between 2003 and 2005. ◆

John Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.



❶

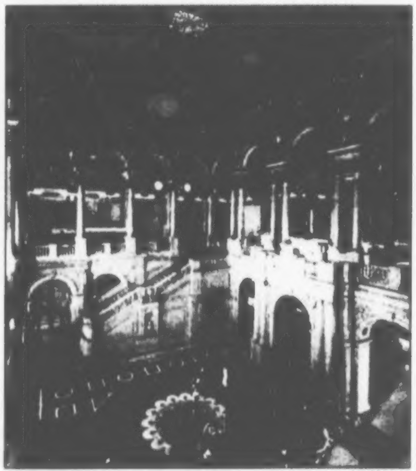
❶ Construction on the extension of the Jefferson Building's east side, from 1933. The new Annex, today's Adams Building, would soon be built across Second Street and adjacent to the Folger Shakespeare Library (lower right).

❷ The Adams Building nears completion in 1938. The Jefferson Building can be seen at right.

❸ Despite the addition of the Adams Building, overcrowding continued in the Jefferson Building, as seen in this photo from the 1970s. With office space creeping out into the second level of the Great Hall, the need for a third building was more evident each year.

❹ Workers look out at the Jefferson Building from a floor of the James Madison Memorial Building, ❺, under construction in 1974. The building was dedicated in 1980, completing the Library's presence on Capitol Hill.

❷

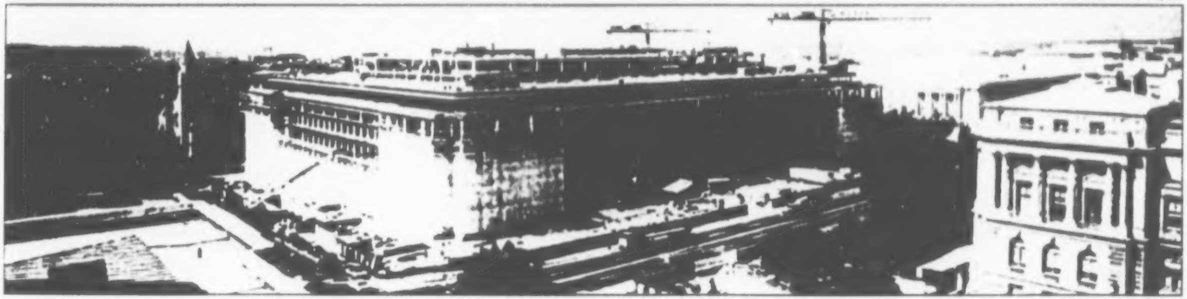


❸

Jim Higgins

❹

Architect of the Capitol



❺

Architect of the Capitol

The Many Faces of Thomas Jefferson

Father of the Library Subject of New Exhibition

BY GERARD W. GAWALT

The Bicentennial celebrations of the Library of Congress will include an exhibition about the Library's very own "founding father," Thomas Jefferson, whose personal library of 6,487 books was the seed from which the nation's library grew.

Opening on April 24, "Thomas Jefferson" relies primarily on Jefferson's written legacy contained in the Library's unparalleled Jefferson manuscript collection. The exhibition delves into this complex man whose views influenced, and continue to influence, virtually every major political and social course in the country.

Born April 13, 1743, and raised a Virginia Piedmont planter, Thomas Jefferson became a primary exponent of revolutionary republicanism throughout his service as a Virginia and United States revolutionary leader, American minister to France, secretary of state, vice president, president, founder of a public university and advocate for cultural, personal and political freedoms.

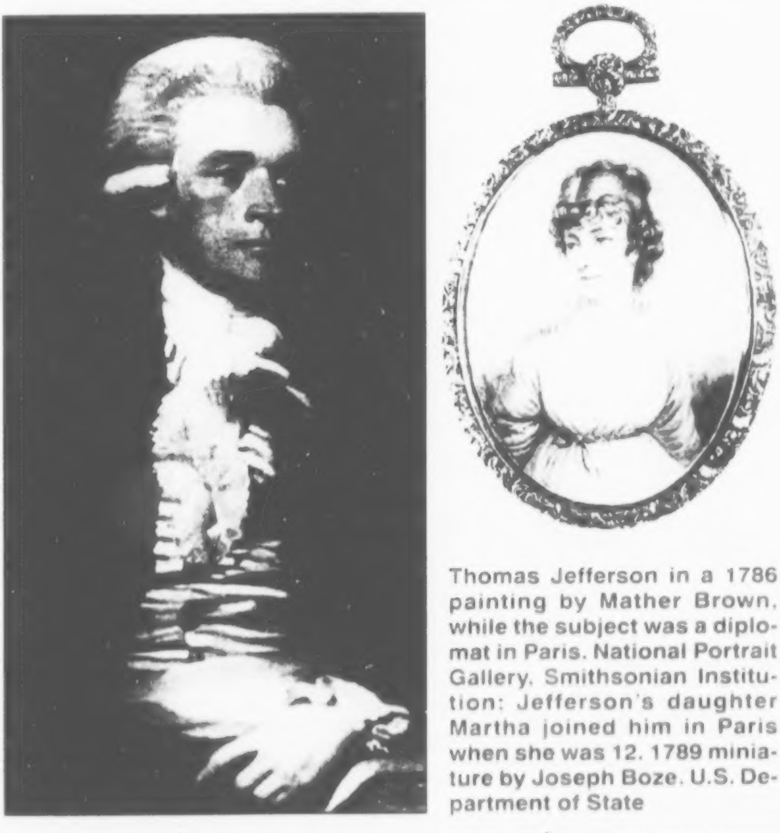
"Thomas Jefferson" portrays the complexities and contradictions of this flawed idealist and hardheaded realist. Jefferson deplored inequality among men, yet he owned slaves, supported servitude and relegated women to a secondary role. He sought to preserve Native American culture, but planned to "civilize" Native Americans and through his own expansionist policies pushed them out of areas settled and governed by Euro-Americans. He hailed freedom of the press as a bulwark of republican government until his own foibles and politics became its focus. He expounded the virtues of public education and founded a public university, but assumed access would be strictly limited. He argued that opposition political parties could be treasonous, but established the first opposition political party and won the presidency in 1800 in what he called the second American Revolution.

These complexities of Jefferson's public and private struggles and triumphs are at the core of this exhibition, which traces the development of Jefferson through his personal development to an ever-expanding realm of public influence — the Virginia Piedmont; the American Revolutionary state, local and national governments; the revolution of republicanism and personal rights in America and Europe.

"Thomas Jefferson" contains more than 150 items drawn from the Library's Jefferson collection and augmented by key loans from Monticello, the University of Virginia, the Virginia State Library, the National Portrait Gallery, the Pike County (Ohio) Historical Society, the James Monroe Law Office Museum, the Smithsonian Instituion, Randolph Mason County Museum in Kentucky, the National Archives and the American Antiquarian Society.

Among the many rare objects are two that have been rejoined for the first time since 1943; the "original rough draught" of the Declaration of Independence and the desk on which Jefferson wrote that draft (on loan from the Smithsonian Institution). The last section of the exhibition is a display of Jefferson's library, the seed from which the Library was restarted after the British burned the Capitol building during the War of 1812, destroying the original collection of some 3,000 volumes. A fire in 1851 in the Capitol destroyed two thirds of the books sold to Congress by Jefferson in 1815.

The display of Jefferson's library in this exhibition will be the first time ever that the public will be able to view Jefferson's library. It is also the first time that the volumes have been assembled in one place in the original order that Jefferson devised since the collection came to Washington in 1815. Visitors to the exhibition will be able to tell which volumes were owned by Jefferson and sold to Congress in 1815, which were recently identified and pulled from the Library's general collections, which have been recently purchased and which are still missing.



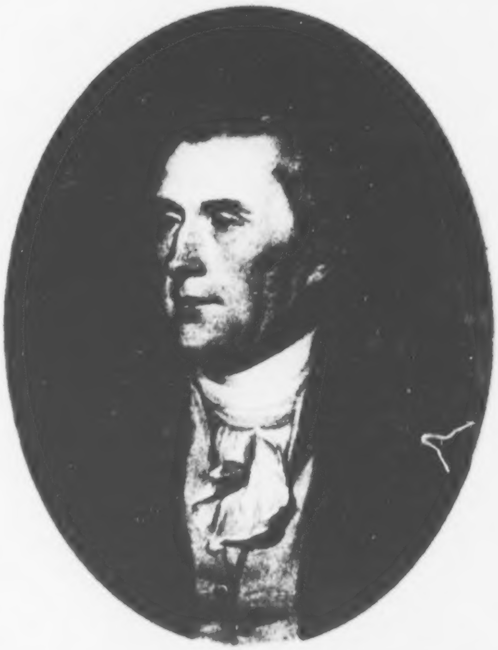
Thomas Jefferson in a 1786 painting by Mather Brown, while the subject was a diplomat in Paris. National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution: Jefferson's daughter Martha joined him in Paris when she was 12. 1789 miniature by Joseph Boze. U.S. Department of State

Life and Labor at Monticello

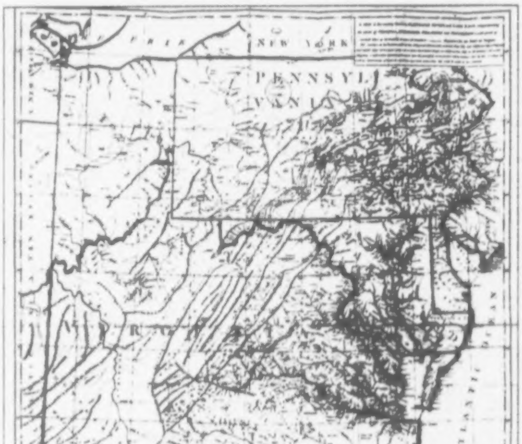
Eighteenth century Virginia was marked by extensive geographic movement from the Tidewater to the Piedmont beyond the fall lines of the Potomac, Rapidan, and James rivers and even over the Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains. Yet land-use patterns, life-styles, labor systems and social structures were replicated, refined and even reinforced by the upland movement. The Jefferson family, led by Peter and Thomas (as seen in their 1751 map of Virginia), had key roles in the emergence of the Piedmont. Thomas's identification with Western exploration and settlement grew from his father's early movement from east of Richmond west to the Piedmont. Thomas's acceptance of the social obligation of public service and his lifelong adherence to the plantation-slave system of agriculture were also products of his family experience in Virginia's plantation system. Jefferson's "Memorandum Book for 1773," "Promise of Freedom for James Hemings" and crop rotation plan are illustrative of plantation life. There is also notable testimony from former slaves at Monticello, including Madison Hemings, Israel Jefferson, Isaac Jefferson and James Hemings. Isaac Jefferson best described Thomas Jefferson in his library: "Old Master had abundance of books; sometimes he would have twenty of 'em down on the floor at once — read first one, then tother."

Also illustrative are a number of three-dimensional objects, such as Martha Jeffererson's thread case. Throughout his life at Monticello and Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson sought to create a classic example of the country gentleman's estate, based on his experiences in Virginia and France and his vicarious experiences through his vast personal library and broad network of correspondents. Jefferson's world of books provided him with opportunities throughout his life to experience other aspects of the world and learn selectively from them in an idealized realm, sometimes untempered by the reality of life experiences. Jefferson's own words are incorporated in his Literary Commonplace Book and his June 10, 1815, statement to John Adams that "I cannot live without books."

Isaac Jefferson was a blacksmith and tinsmith at Monticello in Jefferson's day and provided lively details of his life there in an 1847 interview. Daguerreotype, ca. 1840. University of Virginia Library.



Jefferson at age 48 in 1791, painted by Charles Willson Peale. Independence National Historical Park Collection: Jefferson prepared this map of four states from his "Notes on the State of Virginia," 1787. Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress.

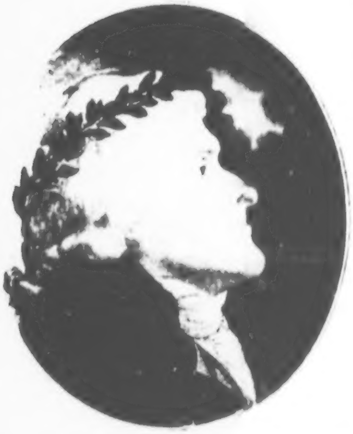


Creating a Virginia Republic

Virginia was the ground in which Jefferson planned to plant the roots of his ideal republic. Governmental, cultural, educational and societal institutions and activities were encompassed in Jefferson's broad vision of a republican society. Virginia's political, legal and educational systems were to be reformed and molded as a model to America and Europe.

From the onset of the American Revolution, Jefferson eagerly sought to rewrite Virginia's constitution and laws. Reforming his state's laws regulating crime, inheritance, established religion, education and the importation of slaves was a major focus of his activities. This quickly became for Jefferson "the whole object of the present controversy."

Like many admirers of the Enlightenment, Jefferson was convinced that science and the scientific method held the keys to learning and education in the broadest sense. Jefferson promoted studies of natural history, botany,



Michel Sokolnicki after Thaddeus Kosciuszko. ***Thomas Jefferson, a Philosepher a Patriote and a Friend.*** **1798 or 1799. Prints and Photographs Division**

archaeology and architecture. His library, which was the largest personal library in the United States by 1815, was a testament to his conviction that all subjects of learning fell within his and all learned men's purview.

Privately educated in grammar schools, the College of William and Mary and most important, through his books, Thomas Jefferson was an ardent advocate of public education as a cornerstone of a free republican society. Throughout his life, Jefferson promoted public education, primarily for white males but tangentially for women and African Americans. The founding of the University of Virginia (chartered in 1819) was the capstone of Jefferson's educational advocacy, and he devoted most of the last decade of his life to the university's establishment and well-being.

Letters and documents of Jefferson, including his exchange of letters with and about Benjamin Banneker; his own "Notes on the State of Virginia"; his scientific exchanges with French philosopher Comte de Buffon; his letter to Bishop James Madison, president of the College of William and Mary, on the optics of a rainbow; his plans for the University of Virginia; his 1796 letter to Robert Pleasants, a Richmond Quaker, on a plan for the public education of free blacks and slaves; and his own report to the American Philosophical Society on the Kentucky dinosaur, *Magalonnyx Jeffersoni*, are among the key items in this section.

Declaration of Independence

Drafting the Declaration of Independence in June and July 1776 became the defining event in Thomas Jefferson's life. Despite his desire to return to Virginia to help write that state's constitution, Jefferson was appointed by the Continental Congress to the five-person committee for drafting a declaration of independence and subsequently assigned the task of producing a document for the committee.

Drawing on contemporary documents, such as the Virginia Declaration of Rights, state and local calls for independence and his own draft of a Virginia constitution, Jefferson wrote a stunning statement. It told of the United States' right to rebel against the British government and establish its own based on the premise that all men are created equal and have the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Through the many revisions made by Jefferson, the committee and then by Congress, Jefferson retained his prominent role in writing the defining document of the American Revolution, and indeed the United States. Jefferson was particularly critical of changes that removed paragraphs attacking the slave trade and the British people for supporting their government's attempts to repress the revolution. Jefferson was justly proud of his role in writing the Declaration and skillfully defended his authorship of this hallowed document.

Jefferson's "original Rough draught" and composition fragment of the Declaration of Independence are the central documents. But there are other notable ones, such George Mason's Fairfax County Resolves and the Virginia Declaration of Rights, Jefferson's draft of the Virginia constitution, George Washington's personal copy of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson's notes on the writing of the Declaration of Independence and his copy of the Declaration as first presented to Congress, which he later gave to James Madison.

Establishing a Federal Republic

Although Thomas Jefferson was in France serving as United States minister when the federal Constitution was written in 1787, he was able to influence the development of the federal government through his writings and his roles as secretary of state, vice president, leader of the first political opposition party and third president. As an idealist, Jefferson supported the concept of a continuing revolution and the importance of individual and state rights, which are illustrated by his Nov. 13, 1787, letter to William Smith in which he wrote, "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure." In a Dec. 20, 1787, letter to James Madison, he wrote "I will now add what I do not like. First the omission of a bill of rights. ..."

As secretary of state, vice president and then president, Jefferson sought to establish boundaries for a federal government of limited powers, which can be seen in his annotated copy of the Federalist Papers, his draft of *A Manual of Parliamentary Practice for the Use of the Senate* (1801) and his Feb. 15, 1791, report on the constitutionality of a national bank.

Jefferson was a primary force in the planning, design and construction of a national Capitol building and the federal district, as illustrated by his 1791 map of the capital district.

Jefferson led his political party to victory in 1800. He called this victory the second American revolution and explained it most notably in his first inaugural address in 1801, and in a Sept. 6, 1819, letter to Spencer Roane in which he wrote, "They contain the true principles of the revolution of 1800, for that was as real a revolution in the principles of government as that of 1776 in its form."

Jefferson's partisan political activities are seen in a July 7, 1793, letter to James Madison urging him to attack Alexander Hamilton and "to cut him to pieces." The public scandals involving the personal sexual affairs of Hamilton and Jefferson are also illustrated by letters, documents, books and newspapers. When the deadlocked presidential election of 1800 between Jefferson and Aaron Burr created a constitutional crisis, Jefferson and the defeated incumbent, John Adams, established the principle of a peaceful transition of power and solution of the constitutional crisis.

Jefferson's key role in ending the importation of slaves in 1808 is seen in his Message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1806, and his principled public stand on the importance of the separation of church and state is illustrated by his Jan. 23, 1808, letter to the Rev. Samuel Miller: "I consider the government of the U.S. as interdicted by the Constitution from intermeddling with religious institutions. ..."

The West

Thomas Jefferson acquired an interest in Western exploration early in life from his childhood experiences in the Blue Ridge mountains on the western edge of the Virginia Piedmont settlements. He was also influenced by his father, Peter, surveyor and map maker of the Virginia frontier. Jefferson never physically ventured beyond the Virginia Blue Ridge, but he had a lifelong commitment to supporting exploration and asserting American claims to Western lands. In 1783 Jefferson asked Revolutionary War hero George Rogers Clark (brother of William Clark, who later joined with Meriwether Lewis) to lead an expedition to California. In 1786, as minister to France, Jefferson urged John Ledyard, Connecticut native and veteran of Cook's voyage to the Pacific, to attempt to find a land route from Vancouver to the Mississippi via Russia, as recounted in his autobiography.

As president, Jefferson successfully acquired the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 and sent Lewis and Clark (1803-1806) on a mapping and scientific expedition up the Missouri River to the Pacific. This is illustrated by Jefferson's 1803 instructions to Meriwether Lewis and Nicholas King's 1803 map, which Lewis and Clark used on their expedition. Jefferson also sent government expeditions to find the headwaters of the Red, Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, as seen in his 1806 report to Congress. In seeking to establish what he called "an Empire for Liberty," Jefferson formed the foundation of federal policies toward Native Americans. Despite a lifelong interest in their languages and intellectual support for their culture and government, President Jefferson was a strong advocate of policies forcing Native Americans westward or abandoning their Native American culture and way of life in the face of Euro-American land claims and settlements. Jefferson's differing voices on Native Americans are illustrated by a June 7, 1785, letter to the Marquis de Chastellux, a French philosopher and veteran of the American Revolution; an 1820 vocabulary of the Nottoway and Iroquois tribes from Philadelphia lawyer and fellow student of linguistics Peter DuPonceau; and a June 11, 1812 letter to John Adams in which Jefferson warned that many Native Americans "will relapse into barbarism and misery, lose numbers by war and want, and we shall be obliged to drive them, with the beasts of the forest into the stony mountains."

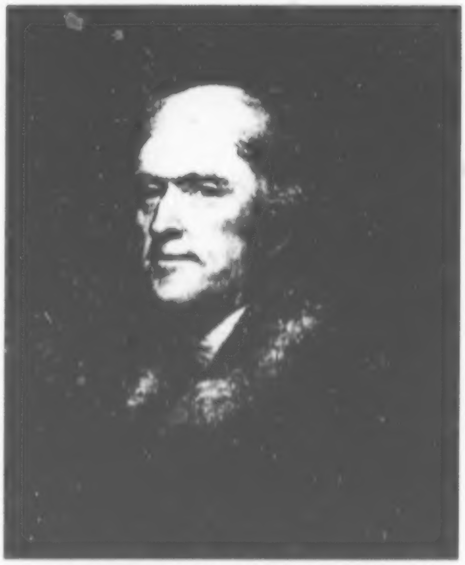
Other Resources

Beginning on April 24, the "Thomas Jefferson" exhibition will be accessible on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov**. In addition, the Library's entire collection of Jefferson Papers will be available online.

Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty, the companion volume to the exhibition, has been published in cooperation with Viking Press (see page 81). This heavily illustrated book contains an introduction by historian Garry Wills and essays by prominent scholars Joseph Ellis, Annette Gordon-Reed, Peter Onuf, Pauline Maier and Charles A. Miller. *The Declaration of Independence: The Evolution of the Text*, edited by Gerard W. Gawalt, has been published with the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation and is distributed by New England Press.

At the end of his presidency, Jefferson looked forward to having "such an empire for liberty as she has never surveyed since the creation," as he said in his April 27, 1809, letter to James Madison.

Jefferson was also interested in the extension of slavery to the Western territories, which he opposed in his proposed plan for the Northwest Ordinance in 1784, but supported with great trepidation in an April 22, 1820, letter to John Holmes during the Missouri Crisis, which sanctioned the spread of slavery into the Western territories by admitting states west of the Mississippi into the Union.



Rembrandt Peale's 1805 portrait of the president. New-York Historical Society.

A Revolutionary World or Revolutionary Times

Recognized in Europe as the author of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson quickly became a lightning rod for revolutionaries in Europe and the Americas.

As United States minister to France when revolutionary fervor was rising toward the storming of the Bastille in 1789, Jefferson became an ardent supporter of the revolution, even allowing his residence to be used as a meeting place for revolutionaries, led by Lafayette. This is illustrated by Lafayette's draft of the Rights of Man with Jefferson's annotations, 1789. Jefferson maintained his support for the French Revolution, although he wavered during the most violent and bloody stages, and this became a key policy of his opposition political party, as can be seen in his famous letters to Philadelphia merchant Tench Coxe and American diplomat to France William Short in 1793. To Coxe he wrote, "This ball of liberty, I believe most piously, is now so well in motion that it will roll round the globe." Speaking to Short on the French Revolution, Jefferson said, "And was ever such a prize won with so little innocent blood ... but rather than it should have failed, I would have seen half the earth desolated."

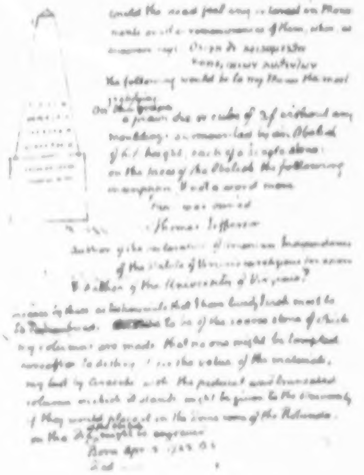
A revolution led by blacks in St. Domingue (Haiti) proved to be a crucible for testing the Jeffersonian right of revolution. Jefferson's solution was to consider the successful black government as a place for relocating black rebels and convicts from the United States, as he explained in 1801 and 1803 letters to James Monroe.

Jefferson reached the edges of his influence with attempts to intrude republican principles in Russia, Poland, Greece and the emerging South American nations. Jefferson's exchange of letters with Czar Alexander I in 1804 and 1805 illustrates his interest in spreading knowledge of republican society throughout the world.

Until his death, Jefferson was convinced that "this ball of liberty…will roll round the world," aided by the beacon of the Declaration of Independence.

Epitaph

An immortal legacy was Thomas Jefferson's goal in his twilight years. During his final decade, Jefferson drafted an autobiography, created political memorandum books, became increasingly concerned about the preservation of historical documents and staunchly defended his role as author of the Declaration of Independence. At key points in his life Jefferson had drawn up lists of his achievements, and on the verge of death he designed his own gravestone and epitaph: "Author of the Declaration of Independence [and] of the Statute of Virginia for religious toleration & Father of the University of Virginia." Facing public critics of his role in writing the Declaration of Independence and as symbol of individual freedom, Jefferson defended his opposition to slavery and asserted his authorship of the Declaration of Independence in a letters to Henry Lee, May 8,1825, and to Roger Weightman, July 4, 1826. To Lee he wrote, "This was the object of the Declaration of Independence. Not to find out new principles or new arguments never before thought of…but to place before mankind the common sense of the subject…" Speaking of the Declaration of Independence to Weightman, Jefferson wrote, "May it be to the world, what I believe it will be (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all), the signal of arousing man to burst the chains."



Jefferson prepared for his own death, designing his own tombstone and drafting a short epitaph. Manuscript Division

Nevertheless, Jefferson undoubtedly knew at his death on July 4, 1826, that the vagaries of life had left a vulnerable legacy. His slaves, land and library would have to be sold to satisfy his creditors. His concern for the canker of slavery is illustrated by an 1825 exchange of letters with his granddaughter Ellen Randolph Coolidge, his own will and a newspaper advertisement for the sale of his slaves. Responding to her comment that "I fear our Southern States cannot march the prosperity of New England whilst the canker of slavery eats into our hearts," Jefferson lamented that "one fatal stain deforms what nature had bestowed on us of her fairest gifts."

Fear for his reputation and public legacy led him to beg his closest friend, James Madison, to "take care of me when dead," in a

At the Exhibition

By Irene Chambers and Kim Curry

The Thomas Jefferson exhibition begins with a specially designed introductory area that alerts visitors to the focus of the presentation. Jefferson quotations, taken from a wide variety of sources, are projected on the opening panels and change before the viewer's eyes. Other text demonstrates Jefferson's influence worldwide by excerpting constitutions and declarations of independence from emerging nations in Africa (Zimbabwe, Liberia, Mozambique), South America (Peru, Bolivia), Asia and the Middle East (Vietnam, Israel) and Europe (Czech Republic and Slovakia) as well as the banners used during the Tiananmen Square protest in 1988, Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech, the Gettysburg Address and the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights.

The exhibition also features a timeline that delineates Jefferson's career and the context in which he made history. For example, one can see that Napoleon's rise to power and the births of Mozart, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Sojourner Truth occurred during his lifetime. Viewers will also learn that George Washington broke all contact with Jefferson, suspecting him of criticizing the former president in the press (Adams extended the olive branch and initiated the now famous correspondence between the two men.)

Multimedia elements will aid visitors in understanding Jefferson's impact and his world. These include a five-minute compilation of clips from television shows and movies in which Jefferson's words and ideas are quoted by politicians, cartoon characters and film stars (Mitzi Gaynor in "South Pacific," James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," Goldie Hawn in "Protocol"). In addition, two interactive stations will enable visitors to search Jefferson's library and explore how his organization worked, the authors he collected and the breadth of his interests. The books still being sought (see main story) will be marked with a placeholder, enabling viewers to see how Jefferson's library looks like in its entirety.

In addition to the book, "Thomas Jefferson" will be accompanied by an interpretive brochure, a film series, noontime presentations led by the curator of the exhibition and guided tours. The audio guide will feature some of the nation's top Jefferson scholars discussing the most controversial and intriguing aspects of his life and achievements. ◆

Ms. Chambers is the Library's Interpretive Programs officer; Ms. Curry, of the Interpretive Programs Office, is the "Thomas Jefferson" exhibition manager.

Feb. 17, 1826, letter. In his final letter, June 24, 1826, to Roger Weightman, Jefferson espoused the central role of the United States and the Declaration of Independence as signals of the blessings of self-government to the world.

Re-Creation of Jefferson's Library as It Was Delivered to the Library of Congress

Throughout his life books were vital to Thomas Jefferson's education and well-being. When his family home, Shadwell, burned in 1770, Jefferson most lamented the loss of his books. During the American Revolution and while United States minister to France in the 1780s, Jefferson acquired thousands of books for his library at Monticello. Jefferson's library went through several stages, but books were always critically important to him. They provided the little-traveled Jefferson with a broader knowledge of the contemporary and ancient worlds than most contemporaries of broader personal experience. By 1814, when the British burned the nation's Capitol and the Library of Congress within, Jefferson had acquired the largest personal collection in the United States. He offered to sell his library to Congress as a replacement for the collection destroyed by the British.

Jefferson's library as it was sold to Congress in 1815 is the core of this exhibit. Through a generous grant of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Jones, the Library of Congress is reassembling Jefferson's library as it was sold to Congress. Although the broad scope of Jefferson's library was a cause for criticism of the purchase, Jefferson extolled the virtue of its broad sweep and established the principle of acquisition for the Library of Congress: "There is in fact no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer." Proclaiming that "I cannot live without books," Jefferson began rebuilding his collection of several thousand books, which was sold at auction in 1829 to help satisfy his creditors. ◆

Mr. Gawalt is the early American history specialist in the Library's Manuscript Division and curator of the "Thomas Jefferson" exhibition.

Reid Baker

After the British burned the U.S. Capitol during the War of 1812, Jefferson offered to sell his own library to the nation. These volumes are from his original collection.

Digital Audio Future for Blind Library Patrons

The Library of Congress is developing a sophisticated "life cycle" cost tool to help it plan the complex transition from analog audio cassette books to a digital format in its national reading program for blind and physically handicapped individuals.

Currently, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) serves more than 765,000 readers with a circulation of 23 million books and magazines each year. A union catalog currently lists 325,000 braille and audio titles, in 22 million copies representing 40 languages, available to eligible users.

NLS is building a life-cycle cost model to help it choose, from among the many systems that are technologically feasible and the most efficient, a cost effective way to deliver digital talking books. The life-cycle cost project involves close working relationships with program patrons and the national network of cooperating libraries to accurately identify and categorize all program costs.

"This is a significant intellectual effort that will allow the Library to accurately identify overall program costs for the current talking book program as well as to project costs for the program in the years ahead," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. It will provide the Library with a management tool that will allow it to compare various digital talking book implementation scenarios. "For example, we will be able to project costs to the Library and to the national cooperating network of libraries for each of the delivery technologies now available or that become viable in the next several years. This model will be the cost analysis tool helping to build the platform for the Library to launch its new digital talking book service. With it, the Library will understand the costs required to "ramp-up" its new program over a period of years," Mr. Cylke said. The model will be completed by September 2000.

This cost analysis tool is the latest in a string of developments that NLS has pursued over the last two years. Laying the digital foundation is under way with development of a digital talking book standard through the National Information Standards Organization. The Library has installed its first state-of the-art digital recording studio that will permit specification development for a digital mastering and duplication system. It has installed a digital duplication system at its Cincinnati facility, and it will require narration contractors to begin providing digital recordings beginning in fiscal year 2001.

Staff from NLS met on Feb. 24 and 25 with representatives of the network of cooperating libraries for its first national review of the draft life-cycle cost model. Comments will also be solicited from program users nationally and from various constituent groups. Representing the network of cooperating libraries were Donna B. Calvert, West Virginia Library Commission; Jenifer Flaxbart, Texas State Library and Archives Commission; Linda Montgomery, Arizona State Department of Libraries, Archives and Public Records; and Lissa Shanahan, Indiana State Library. Representing the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies was Jim Scheppke, director, Oregon State Library. ◆

Conservation Corner

Jefferson's Books at Jefferson's Library

By YVONNE FRENCH

Cartloads of books that originally belonged to Thomas Jefferson are being treated efficiently in the Library's Conservation Lab to prepare for the exhibition "Thomas Jefferson."

On Aug. 24, 1814, the Library's core collection of 3,000 volumes was destroyed when the British burned the Capitol, where the Library was housed. On Jan. 30, 1815, Congress approved the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's personal library of 6,487 books for $23,950. On Christmas Eve 1851, another fire destroyed two-thirds of the collection. Many of the volumes have since been replaced, but some are still missing. As part of the Library's Bicentennial celebration, a worldwide search is under way to reconstruct Jefferson's library — the foundation of the Library of Congress.

Jerry Jones, owner and general manager of the Dallas Cowboys, last year gave a gift of $1 million to the Library of Congress to support a project to rebuild Jefferson's personal library (see *Information Bulletin*, May 1999).

A team of book conservators in the Library's Conservation Division are using state-of-the-art conservation techniques to prepare the books for the upcoming exhibition. The group is about halfway through stabilizing some 2,500 volumes.

More extensive treatments for some of the books are planned following the exhibition, which is to include an enclosed library of books shelved as Jefferson might have kept them.

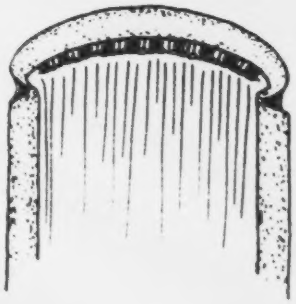
"This exhibition presents a unique opportunity for us to pool our efforts toward the common goal of preserving one of the Library's most important collections," said Conservation Division Chief Mark Roosa. "We've worked on items from the Jefferson Collection for many years. This is the first time that we have had a chance to look at it as a whole and assess its conservation needs."

The books fall in to five sometimes overlapping categories, according to an exhaustive November survey in which conservators went to the stacks and inspected each book individually.

Marita Clance

Senior rare book conservator Maria Nugent tags Thomas Jefferson's books for the treatment they are to receive. She wears a mask to prevent undue inhalation of "red rot" from the leather covers.

- 483 books had been treated or are in perfect condition
- 396 need full treatment, including repairs to their pages or text blocks, or pages of the book, but will be handled after the exhibition
- 51 pamphlets are in need of full treatment, including repairs to both binding and text block
- 703 require leather consolidation and dyeing to make the rebinding match the original color
- 1,082 need boards, or covers, reattached, need spine repairs or replacements, or need repairs to the endcap, the top or bottom of the spine (see illustration below). It is on this last group that the book conservators are now focusing. Solutions include:



- Books with loose or detached boards, or covers, are repaired by rebacking, which involves removing the spine leather, lifting up part of the boards nearest the spine, and tucking in a new leather spine to hold the book together, then replacing the old spine on top. Smaller books are hinged the same way using strong, fibrous Japanese paper instead.
- Loose or missing spines are repaired using the same rebacking method described above. If the spine is missing, a new one is created for it using centuries-old hand-tooling methods.
- Partially detached or missing endcaps are replaced with a simple, efficient technique of partial rebacking used by the Library's Conservation lab since its inception in the 1970s. Debris from missing endcaps is surgically removed. Then new squares of dyed-to-match leather are painstakingly pared around the edges of the suede side until the leather has a paper-thin margin. These squares are then applied to rebuild the endcap so that they are perfectly flush with the original leather. For detached endcaps, the original piece is then reapplied to the new endcap.

During treatments in the 1930s, the

continued on page 93

The Gift of a Book

University of Virginia Helps Rebuild Jefferson's Library

University of Virginia President John T. Casteen III on Feb. 24 presented to the Library a replacement copy for one of the books missing from the personal collection of Thomas Jefferson that Congress purchased from Jefferson in 1815.

As a Bicentennial project, supported by Jerry and Gene Jones, the Library of Congress has been replacing a number of titles, of the same edition, to replace volumes that were destroyed by a fire in 1851 in the U.S. Capitol, where the Library was then housed. The Library has managed to replace many volumes, but some 600 titles are still missing. The Library of Congress will exhibit the books as part of a major exhibition on Thomas Jefferson that opens April 24 (see story on page 86).

Yusef El-Amin

University of Virginia President John Casteen presents a copy of *The Ruins: Or a Survey of the Revolutions of Empires* to Dr. Billington as Albert Small and Karin Wittenborg observe.

At the suggestion of Albert H. Small, a member of both the University of Virginia's Board of Visitors and the Library of Congress's Madison Council, as well as a participant in the Monticello Cabinet, university librarians reviewed the list of missing volumes and found that the university held two copies of Constantin-Francois Volney's *The Ruins: Or a Survey of the Revolutions of Empires*, a translation from the French *Les Ruines ou Meditations sur les Revolutions des Empires*, published in 1796 by William A. Davis in New York. This translation of Volney's work is the same edition as the one Jefferson sold to Congress.

In accepting the volume, Dr. Billington said, "We are grateful to the University of Virginia for generously offering one of their own books to help us reconstitute Jefferson's library. We encourage other libraries to become inspired by the example of the University of Virginia and search their collections for Jefferson titles. We hope this grand project will revitalize public interest in the principle on which the Library of Congress has been built — that free access to knowledge, by both the governing and the governed, is essential to democracy."

Karin Wittenborg, university librarian at the University of Virginia, said, "We feel a special affinity for the Library of Congress, beyond the simple fact that we are two research libraries with important collections relating to Jefferson and American history and literature. Both of our founding collections were personally selected by Thomas Jefferson."

Mark Dimunation, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections division at the Library of Congress, said that because of Jefferson's importance as the author of the Declaration of Independence and as the country's third president, it is important to know the sources that influenced Jefferson's thinking. Books were "his laboratory," Mr. Dimunation said.

In the case of Volney, a philosopher who taught at the Ecole Normal Superieure in Paris, he was an author well-known to Jefferson. During Jefferson's years in France, they likely met at the salon of Madame Helevetius, and Volney also visited Jefferson at Monticello the same year the English translation of *Les Ruines* appeared. That they shared many of the same views can be certain.

In his work, Volney concludes a discussion in favor of the equality of all men before the law and the overthrow of tyranny, and from his comparison of religions, he infers the necessity of toleration and agnosticism in religious matters, where truth is not verifiable. These ideas are similar to those represented in Jefferson's writing of the Declaration of Independence and the statute of Virginia for religious freedom. ◆

Conservation

continued from page 92

Government Printing Office, then responsible for the Library's repairs, had used leather, about the same orange color as a baseball glove, to rebind broken books. But most of Jefferson's books have bindings of dark brown leather. While binders of that era were concerned with making a sturdy binding, today's conservators are also concerned with the artifactual integrity of the object, said Jefferson Collection Conservation Project Head Maria Nugent.

"We believe it is important to save as much as the original binding as possible because part of the history of the book can be learned from the binding," Ms. Nugent said. ◆

Ms. French is a fellow of the Library's 1999-2000 Leadership Development Program on four-month assignment to the Conservation Division.

SKAGGS
KASSEBAUM
BILLINGTON
BUMPERS
EDWARDS

Yusef El-Amin

Among the panelists at the recent Congressional Research Service conference on "Informing the Congress and the Nation" were (from left): former Rep. David Skaggs (D-Colo.), former Sen. Nancy Kassebaum Baker (R-Kan.), Dr. Billington, former Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.) and former Sen. Mickey Edwards (R-Okla.).

'Informing the Congress and the Nation'

CRS Sponsors Bicentennial Conference

BY THOMAS H. NEALE

On Feb. 29 and March 1, the Congressional Research Service of the Library sponsored a conference on "Informing the Congress and the Nation" as part of the yearlong commemoration of the Library's Bicentennial.

The Congressional Research Service (CRS), an administrative unit within the Library, works exclusively and directly for all members and committees of Congress in support of their legislative, oversight and representative functions. CRS provides research, policy analysis and information services that are timely, objective, nonpartisan and confidential on a wide range of domestic and international legislative issues.

The conference explored various aspects of the "informing function," the means by which Congress has collected, processed and acted on information vital to its role as national legislature over the past two centuries. The conference was supported in part by a generous grant from the Teresa and H. John Heinz Foundation.

The conference opened on the evening of Feb. 29 with a reception hosted by Dr. Billington and CRS Director Daniel P. Mulhollan in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building. Dr. Billington welcomed an audience of members of Congress, scholars and invited guests by noting that the Library's Bicentennial year also marks the 200th anniversary of the relocation of Congress to the new city of Washington. He emphasized the importance of public information and knowledge in a representative democracy, quoting James Madison in his assertion that, "Knowledge will forever govern ignorance: and a people who mean to be their own governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

Participants also included congressional and Library of Congress staff, representatives from the National Archives, the Woodrow Wilson Center, the First Federal Congress Project, the Office of the Senate Historian and other invited guests.

The guest of honor and distinguished scholar at the conference was Merrill Peterson, Jefferson Professor of History Emeritus at the University of Virginia, who delivered an original paper, "The Golden Age of the Senate: Webster, Clay and Calhoun." Mr. Peterson examined the extraordinary careers of these members of the "Great Triumvirate," who dominated the Senate from the 1830s to the early 1850s. In addition to the abilities of these giants, he also cited the Senate's small size, its reputation for comity and even the role of the superb acoustical characteristics of the Old Senate Chamber in the Capitol as contributing to the eloquence of debate that cemented the upper body's legislative preeminence during this period.

Proceedings continued the following day in the Jefferson Building with panels of historians, former members of Congress and members of the press, who explored various aspects of the informing function.

The morning panel of historians, held in the Members' Room in the Jefferson Building, discussed the informing function in the early 19th century. It was moderated by Noble Cunningham of the University of Missouri at Columbia. Mr. Cunningham drew on his pioneering scholarship as he discussed the use of "circular letters," widely circulated personal reports from members to their constituents, which were an important source of congressional news during this period.

Thomas Leonard of the University of California at Berkeley noted that Congress only gradually, and sometimes reluctantly, began to report its debates and proceedings on an institutional basis in the 19th century.

Richard John of the University of Illinois at Chicago emphasized the revolutionary effect of the spread of a nationwide postal service during this pre-telegraphic era. He also noted that, from the beginning, the U.S. Postal Service preserved correspondents' privacy and resisted proposals to censor the mails for political content.

Donald Ritchie, associate historian of the U.S. Senate, reviewed the origins of congressional reporting, establishment of press galleries in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the multiple roles often played by Capitol Hill reporters during this period.

Dr. Billington moderated a panel held in the Northwest Pavilion of the Thomas Jefferson Building that was composed of former members of Congress. Former Sens. Dale Bumpers and Nancy Kassebaum Baker and former Reps. Mickey Edwards and David Skaggs evaluated the role of information and analysis as they discussed public policy issues from the perspective of their combined total of 70 years of service in the houses of Congress.

Shared perceptions emerged as participants discussed the challenges facing legislators in an era when communications media are evolving rapidly and the volume of information available to members is growing at exponential rates. These included the increasing complexity of legislative issues members must address, a development further complicated by the proliferation of information.

The former members expressed their appreciation of the Library and the Congressional Research Service for the quality of their service to Congress and for being able to distill information from so many sources. The panelists also discussed how mass e-mail, the growth of single-interest groups and the proliferation of news sources on cable television and the Internet have increased demands on members' time and affected legislative deliberation.

The conference closed with a journalists' panel moderated by Paul Duke, veteran newsman and retired moderator of the Public Broadcasting Service program "Washington Week in Review." He was joined by Catalina Camia, Capitol Hill reporter for the *Dallas Morning News*, Pat Towell, longtime defense correspondent for *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, and Congressional Research Service Director Mulhollan.

Panelists discussed some of the working relationships within news organizations, among reporters covering the same beat, and with members of Congress. They recognized the importance of the "informing" function of news organizations, and the reporters expressed their satisfaction in fulfilling this role.

CRS Director Mulhollan characterized the conference as "substantive, eloquent and informative for participants and audience alike. We hope this program will stimulate new interest and further studies in the field of congressional history." ◆

Mr. Neale is an analyst in American national goverment in the Library's Congressional Research Service. The Library will publish the proceedings of "Informing the Congress and the Nation" later this year.

Japan Documentation Center Closed

The Japan Documentation Center (JDC) within the Library of Congress Asian Division closed its doors on March 31 at the conclusion of eight years of funding from the Japan Foundation's Center for Global Partnership. The JDC, a model of modern information gathering and document delivery, has provided researchers throughout the world with the most current, often difficult to obtain, information about Japan in a wide range of areas, including legislation, judicial decisions, economics, commerce and industry, the environment, politics, social conditions and national defense.

"During its years of operation, the JDC has built a unique collection of more than 5,000 documents, including draft legislation, think tank reports, policy studies, conference proceedings and other social science materials on Japan," said Asian Division Chief Mya Thanda Poe. "The center has provided important, timely, on-demand information from Japan to the U.S. Congress and congressional committees."

The center's primary user was Congress, whose information needs are served by the Library's Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS was instrumental in developing the center's first database of full-text scanned images. This database was later maintained by the Library's Federal Research Division, which continued to make the documents accessible electronically.

The center sponsored annual symposiums that featured leading scholars in the field of Japanese studies. In 1997, it jointly sponsored the Fifth International Conference on Japanese Information with the Department of Commerce. The center also offered workshops that introduced participants to conducting research in the JDC, many of whom were unfamiliar with the use of Japanese sources. It also published newsletters, both printed and online, to keep users informed of current developments in the field.

Plans to establish the Japan Documentation Center began with a Memorandum of Understanding between the Library and the Japan Foundation's Center for Global Partnership that was signed on May 1, 1992. With funding from a five-year grant from the Japan Foundation, the Center officially came into being that year. In November 1993, the Library established a Tokyo Acquisitions Facility to collect documents from issuing organizations. On March 7, 1994, Ichiko Morita was appointed head of the center. On April 1, 1997, a three-year grant extended the operation of the JDC to March 31, 2000.

The JDC collection will be maintained by the Japanese Section of the Library's Asian Division. Researchers can continue to search the JDC bibliographic index through the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/asian**. ◆

Democracy and the Rule of Law

Law Symposium Examines Changing World Order

BY DONNA URSCHEL AND
GAIL FINEBERG

Five U.S. Supreme Court justices took part in "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order," an international symposium March 7-10 co-sponsored by the Library of Congress and the New York University School of Law.

Chief Justice William Rehnquist opened the conference with remarks in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building on the evening of March 6. During the conference Associate Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Anthony Kennedy and Stephen Breyer, together with judges from the International Court of Justice, the German Constitutional Court and other federal courts in Brazil and the United States, joined legislators, legal scholars and experts in various fields from 21 countries to examine the relationship between the rule of law and the spread of democracy in many parts of the world. The participants discussed how countries with differing legal traditions confront major common problems under constitutionally provided rules of law.

The symposium, held in celebration of the Bicentennial of the Library of Congress and its Law Library and the Global Law School Program of New York University School of Law, consisted of nine panel discussions held over three days in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library and one day at New York University Law School's Washington Square campus.

The first panel, "Transnational Justice and National Sovereignty," featuring Justice O'Connor, analyzed the tensions that arise between national sovereignty and international jurisdiction. Panelist Philip Allott, a professor at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and the Global Law Faculty, New York University School of Law, took a philosophical point of view.

"It is we human beings, our human minds, that make war, injustice, exploitation, corruption — not God or evolution or our genes or the market," Mr. Allott said. By understanding what is happening and taking responsibility, human beings can make choices to "rehumanize humanity," and they can use the transformative power of the mind to "reconceive human society."

Justice O'Connor followed with "Vindicating the Rule of Law: Balancing Competing Demands for Justice." She spoke of themes to which the conference returned on several occasions, for example, accountability. "The rule of law is fundamental to the existence of a free society. To maintain the rule of law, accountability for transgressions against the law is essential. ... Pursuing accountability, however, becomes more complicated in certain contexts [especially in newly formed democracies]. ... Balancing the tension between international and domestic approaches to accountability is a tremendous challenge, but we must take the route that best vindicates democracy and the rule of law in each situation."

Bruno Simma, a professor at Ludwig-Maximillians University in Munich, Germany, and University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor, spoke on "International Adjudication and U.S. Policy - Past, Present, Future."

"Never before in the history of international relations has international adjudication — understood as the legally binding settlement of international disputes by an impartial third party — been as intensive as today. International courts and tribunals are increasing in numbers, and the caseload of some of these institutions appears to explode," Mr. Simma said.

"International adjudication derives its authority from the very sources that have made America a power based on the rule of law, which is fundamental to the existence of a free society, and separates civilization from anarchy. Therefore, further — and more active — participation of the world's only superpower in judicial settlement of international disputes is not only in the best interest of the international community but also in the best interest of the United States," he concluded.

The second panel examined "Roles of Women: Norms and Culture." Justice Ginsburg moderated. The commentator was Eva Cantarella, a law professor at the University of Milan and New York University School of Law. Panelists were Kenneth Karst, a professor at the University of California Los Angeles School of Law; Ellen Gracie Northfleet, a judge for the Fourth Regional Federal Tribunal, Porto Alegre, Brazil; and Azizah Y. al-Hibri, a professor at the University of Richmond law school in Virginia.

Ms. Northfleet observed, "The 20th century witnessed an enormous improvement in the status of women. These gains unfortunately have not been dispersed in equal shares in different cultures around the world. For the first part of the next millennium, the feminine question will remain a civil rights issue for women in developed countries ... and, it will still be a human rights issue for most women in the Third World. ... Bare survival for these women will continue to be their first and only worry," she said. After Mr. Karst gave a summary of the evolution of legislation concerning women in the United States, Ms. al-Hibri spoke of the original gender neutrality in Muslim law and its gradual overlay of interpretation inimical to women.

The third session examined "Political Status and Democracy in Multiethnic and Multiracial States." Stanley N. Katz, professor in public and international affairs at Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University, moderated. Ann Elizabeth Mayer, associate professor of legal studies at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, served as commentator.

Members of the panel were Jaydeva Uyangoda, a senior lecturer in political science, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka; Kogila Moodley, professor, Department of Educational Studies, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; and Nadezhda Mihailova, minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria.

Ms. Mihailova said, "The only way to strengthen the nations that have restored their sovereignty after the end of the Cold War is by establishing stable and prosperous democratic societies which already exclude ethnic opposition. Only the efficient exercise of human and minority rights guarantees the stability of the states."

The fourth session, "Natural Resources and the Environment: Individual vs. Community Interests," focussed on land uses, fisheries, and air and water pollution. The moderator was Koichiro Fujikura, law professor, Tezukayama University, Nara, Japan, and New York University School of Law. The commentator was Sidney Draggan, senior science policy adviser, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Members of the panel were Yuri Kostenko of the Parliament of Ukraine; Richard Stewart, law professor, New York University School of Law; and Antonio Azuela, attorney general for environmental protection, Mexico.

Mr. Kostenko asked: "Are we ready to build bridges between our societies and peoples and to pay back our debt to nature and to do this right away, while it is not yet too late?"

"At the moment the cardinal problem ... is the ability of rich societies to balance the level of their profits and life-styles in relation to the possibilities of the ecosystems of their countries ... [with] the ability of poor nations not to take a leaf from the book of previous practices in which nature was used to exhaustion."

The fifth panel covered "Religion, Culture and Governance." The moderator was Jean Bethke Elshtain, professor of social and political ethics, University of Chicago, and the commentator was Stephen Holmes, professor, Princeton University, Department of Politics, and New York University School of Law.

Panelists included Inder Kumar Gujral, member of parliament and former prime minister of India; Nur Vergin, professor, faculty of Political Science, Istanbul University, Turkey; and Alexander N. Domrin, from the Institute of Legislation and Comparative Law, Russia.

"There is some considerable degree of correlation between the religious-cultural traditions of various parts of the world and their democratic experience," said Mr. Gujral.

He concluded, "A strong ethic of public service is necessary for democratic society to survive. It is important not to forget this principle now, especially when every message in today's globalized society seems to be saying that unrestricted individualism is the solution to all the problems and infirmities of a society. No society can remain free and democratic if it is built only on human selfishness. 'Service before self' – a teaching that comes essentially from religion – is also essential for democracy to survive."

The sixth session covered "Corporate Power, National Sovereignty and the Rule of Law in a Global Economy." The moderator was Harry T. Edwards, chief judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, and the commentator was Robert Pitofsky, chairman, Federal Trade Commission.

The panelists were Daniel Tarullo, professor, Georgetown University Law Center; Michael John Trebilcock, professor of law and economics, University of Toronto and New York University School of Law; and Ko-Yung Tung, vice president and general counsel of the World Bank Group.

Said Mr. Tarullo: "Those who believe the global economy will require a more sophisticated framework will need first to convince states that their shared interests in structuring and regulating private conduct are at least as pressing as their divergent interests in commercial advantage and geopolitical position. One modest step down that path is to promote arrangements that accentuate the shared interests, rather than exacerbate national antagonisms."

Session seven dealt with "The State and Human Rights." The moderator was John M. Walker Jr., circuit judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and the commentator was Ratna Kapur, visiting professor, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law and director, Center of Feminist Legal Research, New Delhi, India.

Members of the panel were Philip Alston, law professor, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, and New York University School of Law; Robert Badinter, senator, French Senate, professor emeritus, Universite de Paris, and New York University School of Law; and Andras Sajo, professor, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, and New York University School of Law.

Two plenary sessions were also held: "Democracy, Legitimacy and the Rule of Law" and "Can We Use Law to Hold the Past to Account?"

U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy moderated the session on rule of law. Panelists were Thomas Franck, professor and director of the Center of International Studies at New York University School of Law; Daniel Fung, senior counsel Des Voeux Chambers, Hong Kong, and Rosalyn Higgins, judge, International Court of Justice, The Hague.

Prosser Gifford, director of scholarly programs at the Library of Congress, moderated the session on the use of law to hold the past to account. Panelists were Shlomo Avineri, professor, Department of Political Science, Hebrew University; Alex Boraine, director, Project on Transitional Justice, New York University School of Law and vice-chairman, South Africa Truth and Reconciliation Commission; and Luis Moreno Ocampo, attorney, Moreno Ocampo Abogados, Buenos Aires.

All sessions were cybercast live during the symposium — attracting an audience of 6,267 — and the archived video, which has been seen by thousands more, is available for up to six months on the Internet through these URLs for the Library of Congress sessions and the New York University School of Law sessions: **www.loc.gov/loc/cyberlc** or **www.law.nyu.edu/dialogue/cybercastarachive.html.**

In addition to support from the Library of Congress and the New York University School of Law, the symposium was funded in part through the generosity of Anthony and Beatrice Welters; William S. Hein & Co.; Court Record Services, Inc.; and the Friends of the Law Library (in association with gifts from the Fannie Mae Foundation, O'Melveny & Myers LLP, the West Group and LEXIS-NEXIS).

A book, *Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order*, based on this symposium, will be published by CQ Press, a division of Congressional Quarterly Inc., in early 2001. To reserve a copy, call (800) 638-1710 or email: bookhelp@cq.com. ◆

Ms. Urschel is a freelance writer in the Public Affairs Office. Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newspaper.

News from the Center for the Book

California Celebrations

Celebrating the move of the California Center for the Book to UCLA are (from left): California State Librarian Kevin Starr, Interim Director Natalie Cole, Michele Cloonan (holding *The California Community of the Book*, an early California Center for the Book publication), Dr. Billington, Center for the Book Director John Cole and Aimee Dorr, dean of the UCLA Graduate School of Education and Information Studies.

On Jan. 21, UCLA officially welcomed California's Center for the Book to its new home at the Department of Information Studies during a program that included the awarding of the UCLA Medal to Dr. Billington. The medal, UCLA's highest honor, was bestowed by UCLA Chancellor Albert Carnesale, who described Dr. Billington as "one of the era's great innovators" in education and in the preservation of America's cultural heritage.

"Moving the California Center for the Book from Sacramento to Los Angeles places this valuable program in one of the most dynamic urban centers in the world," said California State Librarian Kevin Starr. "The California State Library is providing funding to UCLA to help support the center. UCLA, in turn, will provide seed money to most of the 12 statewide satellite programs to help support their programs." "We're delighted with the California center's move to UCLA and the new statewide commitment to the national Center for the Book's goals," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, who also participated in the Jan. 21 program.

Michelle Cloonan, chair of UCLA's Department of Information Studies, opened the ceremony by explaining that the day's theme, "Creativity, Preservation, Liberty," was designed to complement "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," the theme of the Library of Congress's Bicentennial commemoration. While celebrating the importance of books and reading, the program also highlighted the importance of motion picture preservation and the announcement of a moving-image archival degree program that is being developed at UCLA as a cooperative project of the Department of Information Studies, the School of Theater, Film and Television, and the UCLA Film and Television Archive. Other speakers were Robert Rosen, dean of the School of Theater, Film and Television; Tim Kittleson, director of the UCLA Film and Television Archive; and Roger Mayer, president of Turner Entertainment Co. and chairman of the National Film Preservation Foundation.

In his remarks, Dr. Billington described the UCLA program and events to come later in Sacramento as "wonderful and appropriate ways" to celebrate the Library of Congress's Bicentennial. "Ours is a collaborative celebration, and today we are marking the beginnings of new collaborations between the Library of Congress and the libraries and universities of California." He noted that California was one of the most active states in the Bicentennial's Local Legacies project, and described new cooperative efforts being planned between the Library of Congress and the UCLA Film and Television Archive in preserving the nation's national television and video heritage. "Thus the Library of Congress looks forward to close cooperation with UCLA in both film and television preservation and in the continued development of the California Center for the Book."

Kevin Starr and John Cole

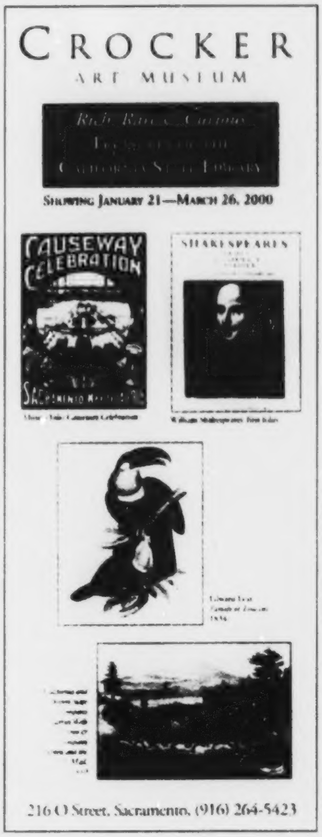
The partner libraries in the expanded California Center for the Book are the California State Library, Fresno County Library, Los Angeles Public Library, Newport Beach Public Library, Sacramento Public Library, San Diego Public Library, San Francisco Public Library, San Jose

Chancellor Carnesale congratulates Dr. Billington after presenting him with the UCLA Medal; bookmark from the exhibition, "Rich, Rare & Curious: Treasures of the California State Library," at the Crocker Art Museum.

Public Library, San Jose State University Library, Santa Monica Public Library, Shasta County Library and Stanford University Libraries.

The California Center for the Book's vision is "to promote the importance of reading, to improve literacy levels in California, to encourage the study of the book, book arts and printing; and to celebrate the book." For information about projects and plans, consult its Web site at www.calbook.org, or contact Natalie Cole, Interim Director, Department of Information Studies, UCLA, 222 GSE&IS Building, Box 951520, Los Angeles CA 90095-1520, telephone (310) 206-9361; fax (310) 206-4460.

Following the UCLA event, Dr. Billington, Ms. Cloonan, Mr. Cole and Mr. Starr departed for Sacramento and an exhibition opening that celebrated the 150th anniversary of the California State Library. The exhibition, "Rich, Rare & Curious: Treasures of the California State Library," curated by Gary Kurutz, director of special collections for California State Library, is at the Crocker Art Museum. Dr. Billington and Mr. Starr presented remarks during the opening.



CROCKER
ART MUSEUM

SHOWING JANUARY 21—MARCH 26, 2000

216 O Street, Sacramento, (916) 264-5423

CAUSEWAY CELEBRATION
SHAKESPEARES

Dr. Billington was presented with a framed resolution, introduced by State Senator Deborah Ortiz and approved by the California State Senate. The resolution reads:

WHEREAS, The People of California take the momentous occasion of the Sesquicentennial of the California State Library to recognize the Library of Congress on the occasion of its Bicentennial; and

WHEREAS, The People of California gratefully acknowledge the visit and inspiration of the Honorable James H. Billington, the 13th Librarian of Congress, in celebrating the founding of the California State Library, the oldest government library and cultural institution in the Far Western United States; and

WHEREAS, Under the able direction of Dr. James H. Billington, the Library of Congress is the foremost knowledge and information center in the world; and

WHEREAS, Under Dr. Billington's dynamic leadership, the Library of Congress has considerably benefited the people of California through its myriad programs ranging from information technology to the preservation and dissemination of its vast resources; and

WHEREAS, For two centuries, the Library of Congress has preserved the memory of the American people and the American experience; and

WHEREAS, The Library of Congress continues to make an invaluable contribution to the understanding and interpretation of California's unparalleled history through its rich collections and generous outreach programs; and

WHEREAS, Through its Center for the Book, the Library of Congress has stimulated a new appreciation for reading, literacy, the book arts, printing history, and book collecting throughout the Golden State, and

WHEREAS, Through its National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Library of Congress has made possible the California State Library's invaluable service to the visually impaired; and

WHEREAS, The Library of Congress is to be congratulated for its extraordinary service to the nation over the past two centuries; and

WHEREAS, the 200th birthday of America's national library in the year 2000 serves to underscore the vital role libraries play in our democratic society and the leadership of the Library of Congress as it embarks upon its third century; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED by Senator Deborah Ortiz, that she commends the Honorable James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress, on the occasion of the California State Library's Sesquicentennial and the Library of Congress's Bicentennial, and conveys to him the appreciation of the public for the serious manner in which he has worked to preserve for future generations the history of our nation. ◆

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.

77510 *****AUTO 3-DIGIT 132
ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE ON INFO/TE
SYRACUSE UNIV
CIJE COORDINATOR
4-194 CENTER FOR SCI & TECH
SYRACUSE NY 13244-0001

105

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS Information Bulleti

Vol. 59, No. 5 **May**

Library of Congress
33
1800
USA

2000
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
AMERICA
E PLURIBUS UNUM
TEN DOLLARS

America's Story
from America's Library

The Library Celebrates Its Bicentennial: April 24, 2000

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin
Vol. 59, No. 5
May 2000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

105

109

114

124

On the Cover: April 24 was an exciting day of celebration at the Library. Clockwise from upper right: Living Legend Pete Seeger singing *Turn! Turn! Turn!*; the Library of Congress Bicentennial commemorative stamp; design elements from the new Web site for children and families, "America's Library"; percussionist Tito Puente; the bimetallic Bicentennial commemorative coin; jazz vocalist Dianne Reeves. *Photos by Paul Hogroian.*

Cover Stories: The Library of Congress observed its 200th birthday on April 24, 2000, with a full day of special events:

- "America's Library," a new Web site for children and families, draws on the Library's rich Internet resources. 103
- Ceremonies, receptions and a musical celebration marked the day. 105
- Artists, writers, activists, filmmakers, physicians, entertainers, sports figures and public servants were honored as "Living Legends." 109
- Several groups honored the Library of Congress on its birthday with special resolutions. 110
- The Bicentennial has been an opportunity for individuals and organizations to make "Gifts to the Nation," which the Library then shares with the public. 112

Bicentennial Background: An examination of two Library of Congress magazines, *Civilization* and the *Quarterly Journal*. 114

Conservation Corner: A new Web site tells the story of the Library's preservation efforts. 117

ALA Honor: John Cole will receive the 2000 Lippincott Award. 117

Favorite Poems: A symposium and evening of readings concluded Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky's third term. 118

Looking at Lincoln: "The Latest in Lincoln Scholarship" was the theme of a symposium held at the Library in March. 122

From Egypt to the World: The Library hosted two panels on the subject of Egypt and globalization . 124

News from the Center for the Book 126

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

Web Site for Children and Families Debuts

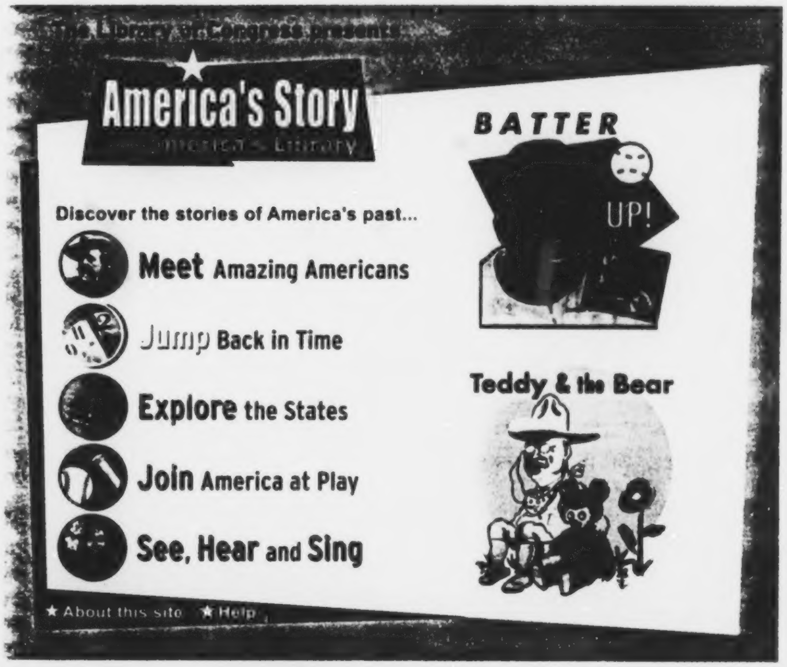
'There Is a Better Way to Have Fun with History'

"America's Library" (**www.americaslibrary.gov**), a new, easy-to-use and entertaining Web site designed especially for children and their families, debuted on April 24, during an 11 a.m. press event in the Jefferson Building, as part of the Library's Bicentennial celebration. The site was created to provide kids with an entertaining educational experience that draws on the unparalleled American historical collections of the Library.

"'America's Library' is our latest initiative to make the Library's collections as accessible as possible to all Americans," said Dr. Billington. "With this new Web site, children and their families will be able to learn about history in a new and exciting way. 'America's Library' puts the 'story' back in history."

Through the use of stories, richly embellished with photographs, maps, prints, manuscripts, and audio and video recordings from the Library's collections, "America's Library" invites users to learn about our past through extraordinary, at times idiosyncratic, materials, many of which have never been seen by the public. Interactive elements such as a "Scavenger Hunt" and "Send a Postcard" will encourage exploration of the site, and animated "teasers" on the main home page will delight users of all ages. Questions invite children to talk to their family and friends about what they have learned.

Bold graphics and bright colors will entice users to click on the following main home page links:



Meet Amazing Americans

Do you know what Abraham Lincoln had in his pockets on the night he was assassinated? Or the name of the newspaper that Frederick Douglass started to promote freedom for all slaves? The answers are among the fascinating facts conveyed in this section about these and other amazing Americans such as George Washington, Buffalo Bill, Harriet Tubman, Houdini and Teddy Roosevelt. (*Answers:* Lincoln was carrying eyeglasses, a handkerchief, nine newspaper clippings — all favorable to Lincoln, a lens polisher and a $5 Confederate note. Frederick Douglass founded *The North Star,* so named because slaves escaping at night often followed the North Star in the sky to freedom.)

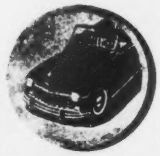
Jump Back in Time

On what day did Thurgood Marshall become a Supreme Court Justice? Who was the first woman doctor in the United States? Click on "Jump Back in Time" and visit any day in history. (*Answers:* On Oct. 2, 1967, Marshall became the first African American Supreme Court justice. Elizabeth Blackwell was America's first woman doctor; she graduated on Oct. 19, 1849, with an M.D. from a medical college in New York — the only school that would accept her.)

Gail Fineberg

Children attending the introduction of the new "America's Story from America's Library" Web site wasted no time "logging on, playing around, and learning something" on Internet workstations set up for their use following the program.

Explore the States



Take a trip across the country without ever leaving your home. Do you know how Virginia got its name? Or why people from Oklahoma are sometimes called "Sooners"? What's the "Golden State"? (*Answers:* Virginia is named for Elizabeth I, the Virgin Queen of England. "Sooners" are thus named because in 1889, these people had already staked their claims before the land was officially opened for settlement. The "Golden State" is California.)

Join America at Play

From America's pastime — baseball — to dancing, the nation at play is the focus. Everyone thinks of baseball as a uniquely American game, but do you know its origin? Is break-dancing a recent invention? (*Answers:* No one is exactly sure how baseball began, but it seems to have its roots in the English children's game called "rounders" or "four-old-cat" that was pictured in a British children's magazine in 1760. A film from 1898 shows an early "break-dancer" in New York City.)

See, Hear and Sing

The origins of animation, oddball instruments, and disasters, devastation and destruction are among the topics explored through films and sound recordings. Want to know who invented animation and when? Or the magnitude of the great earthquake that struck San Francisco in 1906? (*Answers:* Georges Melies in 1896. The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 registered 8.3.)

"America's Library" marks the first time in its history that the Library of Congress has created a public service advertising campaign in partnership with the Advertising Council. This campaign — "There Is a Better Way to Have Fun with History ... Log On. Play Around. Learn Something" — was created through the Advertising Council, with creative services donated by DDB Worldwide in Chicago. The spots will be distributed to 3,200 television stations and more than 6,000 radio stations nationwide on April 24. In addition to television and radio spots, an innovative Web banner featuring a pop-up film will be available for viewing and downloading through the Ad Council Web site at **www.adcouncil.org**.

The Advertising Council is a private, nonprofit organization that has been the leading producer of public service communications programs in the United States since 1942. The Council supports campaigns that benefit children, families and communities. The communications programs are national in scope and have generated strong, measurable results. Ad Council campaigns, such as "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk," "Take A Bite Out of Crime," and "A Mind Is a Terrible Thing to Waste," have helped to save lives and resources, to educate the public about issues and concerns of the day, and to make America a healthier country in which to live. In 1998, Ad Council campaigns received more than $1 billion in donated media time and space.

DDB Chicago is the largest of the DDB agencies worldwide, with more than 750 employees and 1999 billings of $1.2 billion. The agency works for a strong roster of blue-chip clients such as Anheuser-Busch, Energizer, FTD, General Mills, Lands' End, Sara Lee, McDonald's, State Farm and U S West Communications.

The "America's Library" Web site is hosted by GlobalCenter Inc., a Global Crossing company. GlobalCenter is a leading Internet services business providing customers the Internet infrastructure, including complex Web hosting, necessary to manage complex online enterprises. GlobalCenter's customers include many of the largest and most densely trafficked sites on the Web. Global Crossing, GlobalCenter's parent company, is building, and offering services over, the world's first global fiber optic network, which will have more than 101,000 route miles, serving five continents, 27 countries and more than 200 major cities.

"America's Library" was designed by 415 Productions Inc. of San Francisco. 415 Inc. is a full-service Web development firm providing custom online solutions that combine integrated strategy, cutting-edge technology, creative design and innovative user experiences. From Fortune 500 enterprises to internationally recognized arts organizations and upstart dot-coms, 415's clients include Hewlett-Packard, McGraw-Hill, Macromedia, Credit Suisse, the Library of Congress, 3Com, Fairmont Hotels, Hasbro, Intel, Lego and Providian Financial.

Yusef El-Amin

Peggy Conlon, president of the Advertising Council, joined the Librarian to introduce the site.

The content of the Web site has been reviewed by historians in the Library of Congress as well as by Distinguished University Professor of American history James B. Gilbert at the University of Maryland.

"America's Library" is a project of the Library of Congress's Public Affairs Office and the National Digital Library Program. By the end of 2000, the flagship American Memory collections (**www.loc.gov**) will offer more than 5 million historically important items, in collaboration with other institutions. More than 70 American Memory collections are now available in topics ranging from presidential papers and photographs from the Civil War, to early films of Thomas Edison and panoramic maps, to documents from the women's suffrage and civil rights movements. ◆

Library Celebrates Bicentennial

Coin, Stamp, Gifts and Concert Featured

BY GAIL FINEBERG

A happier 200th birthday for the Library would be hard to imagine. Bicentennial events began at 8 a.m. on April 24 with long lines and record-breaking commemorative coin and stamp sales, peaked with the launch of a new Web site and a three-hour birthday party on the East Lawn of the Capitol and ended with a Great Hall reception and celebratory remarks by Sens. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) and Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) and historian David McCullough.

On the afternoon of April 24, the only sunny day in two weeks, more than 5,000 people gathered on the Capitol's East Lawn, facing the Thomas Jefferson Building, for a three-hour birthday party.

The program opened with speeches by Dr. Billington and Gen. Colin Powell. "This Library is a gift to the nation," said Dr. Billington, emphasizing as he did in several speeches throughout the day that "this is a national celebration, not just of an institution but of the role of libraries everywhere in providing free and open access to knowledge and information."

Alluding often during the day to the Library's Jeffersonian principle of democratizing information, the Librarian said the Library's Bicentennial gift to the nation is making its historical record of American creativity widely accessible to everyone via its Web sites. He spoke of the well established and popular American Memory (**www.loc.gov**) collections of more than 3 million items and then told of a new site, America's Library (**www.americaslibrary.gov**), aimed at children.

"Today, we're unveiling a new kids' Web site, America's Library, which is easy to access and user-friendly," Dr. Billington said on stage during a jam-packed press briefing, which included a demonstration of the site and screening of the television ads that will support it. "We're putting the 'story' back in 'history,'" he said.

On its first day alone, the Web site registered 795,261 hits.

To reach a nationwide audience of young learners, the Library is publicizing its new Web site with its first-ever public-service campaign, in partnership with the Advertising Council. The ads will be aired on television and radio, and a Web "banner" has been developed for the Internet (see story on page 102).

ABC journalist Cokie Roberts, whose mother, Ambassador Lindy Boggs, was honorary Bicentennial co-chairman with retired Oregon Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, emceed a birthday party program as eclectic as the Library itself.

She and Gen. Powell, retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, opened with the Library's creation story — told often throughout the day and evening — of the act of Congress, ratified by President John Adams on April 24, 1800, that created a congressional Library that began with 740 books and three maps; of cash-strapped Thomas Jefferson selling his beloved private library of 6,487 volumes for $23,950 to Congress in 1815, to replace volumes burned in a Capitol fire set by the British in 1814; of the diverse collection that has grown to more than 119 million items; of recent efforts, supported by John Kluge and other friends of the Library, to expand free and open

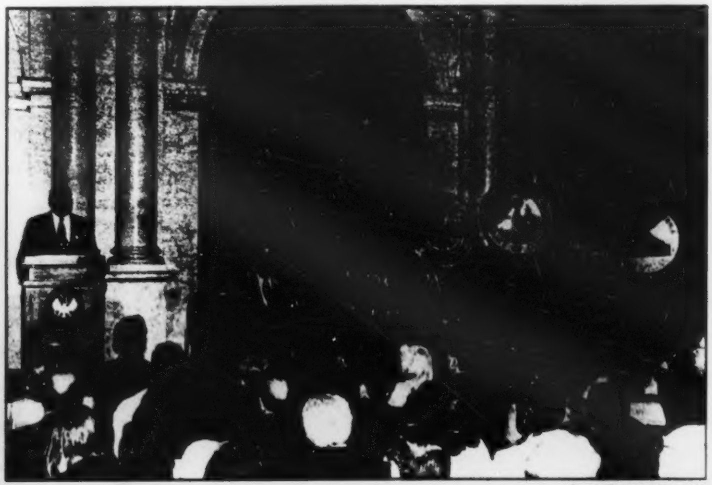
Susan Davis International

Paul Hogroian

More than 5,000 people enjoyed the afternoon birthday celebration concert on the East Front lawn of the U.S. Capitol; Big Bird and Maria enjoyed the festivities and helped blow out the candle on the birthday cake.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Dan Dalrymple



Susan Davis International

Dr. Billington (left) and Deputy Librarian Donald Scott (above at lectern) host ceremonies unveiling the Library's commemorative stamp and coins in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building on the morning of the Bicentennial.

access to the Library through the Internet.

Of course, books figured in the celebration. Demonstrating his love for the printed word, Dr. Billington settled into a chair to read Maurice Sendak's *Where the Wild Things Are to* a gathering of children. Roger Baum read a letter from grandfather L. Frank Baum, whose copyright for *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* was celebrated in a Library exhibition, in which the author told his audience of "dear readers" how much their love of his story meant to him.

In the spirit of Harry Houdini, whose collections are housed at the Library, illusionist David Copperfield asked the audience to suspend disbelief while he all but "disappeared" into a 1-foot-wide box, with his head protruding from one side and his feet from the other.

"Sesame Street's" Big Bird and his handler, Maria, then joined Dr. Billington on stage. "C and D are some of my favorite letters," chirped Big Bird, adding, "I love to go to the Library."

Big Bird and 33 other "Living Legends" (two had stand-ins), lined up on the stage to receive medals from Dr. Billington in honor of their contributions to American life and culture. The Library's staff had selected 84 Americans (see list on page 109), whose careers are as diverse as the Library's collections — cartoonists, artists and activists, sports figures, scholars, scientists and entertainers.

"I do a lot of charity events, but this was a fabulously different event. To have so many of the Living Legends show up shows you what they think of the Library," Ms. Roberts said.

Living Legend Mickey Hart introduced a medley of American musicmakers — Native American drummers and singers, African American dancers, country singers Ralph Stanley and the Clinch Mountain Boys and Kathy Mattea, Latin percussionists Tito Puente and Giovanni Hidalgo, folk-singers Pete Seeger and his grandson, Tao Rodriguez, jazz singer Diane Reeves, Clarence "Gatemouth" Brown and the soul group the Chi-Lites — all backed by the Saturday Night Live Band. (Mr. Puente recently died, on June 1.)

Middle-school girls shrieked with glee and admiration as two members of 'N Sync appeared at the podium briefly. After the concert, the girls raced around a fence to try for one last glimpse of the departing stars.

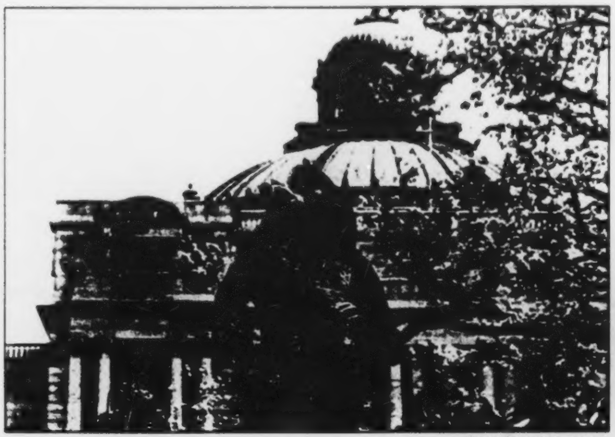
In an amped-up finale, with the crowd rocking along with the performers, Mr. Hart joined his Grateful Dead colleague Bob Weir on stage with the Eastern High School Choir, Ms. Reeves and Mr. Hidalgo. All the performers appeared together for "This Land Is My Land."

An evening reception celebrated the generosity of the Madison Council, the Library's private sector advisory group, which supported the Bicentennial events, and the opening of the exhibition focusing on Thomas Jefferson's life, love of books and conflicting ideas. After Sens. Stevens and Dodd praised the Library and the Librarian for his leadership, historian David McCullough concluded official ceremonies of the day with his eloquent expression of reverence for the Library.

"What a glorious and truly worthy cause for celebration this is," he said, reviewing the story of the Library's creation that included a glimpse of an 1815 congressional debate. One member asked his colleagues if they realized how much they were spending for books, not to mention "books in foreign languages you cannot read."

"How many books have gone out of here, that were inspired here?" McCullough asked. "If books are voyages to discovery, this certainly is the port of embarkation." ◆

Ms. Fineberg is the editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*


Susan Davis International

Rori Godsey, a freshman at Archbishop Carrol High School in Washington, sings the National Anthem to an appreciative crowd to open the Library's Bicentennial birthday celebration.

Dan Dalrymple

ABC journalist Cokie Roberts emceed the program, which included performances and participation by drummers and chanters known as the Smokey Town Singers; country vocalist Kathy Mattea, retired Gen. Colin Powell and two members of the pop group 'N Sync; the weather cooperated and the large crowd enjoyed the sunny afternoon of music and celebration.

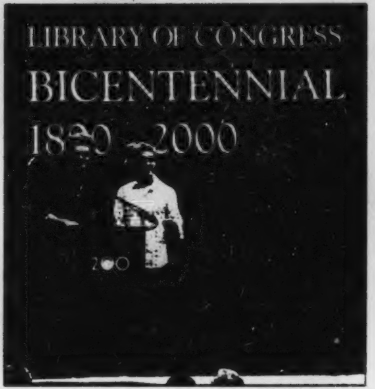
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BICENTENNIAL
200
1800 - 2000
Susan Davis International

Susan Davis International

BICENTENNIAL
200
1800 - 2000
Susan Davis International

Susan Davis International

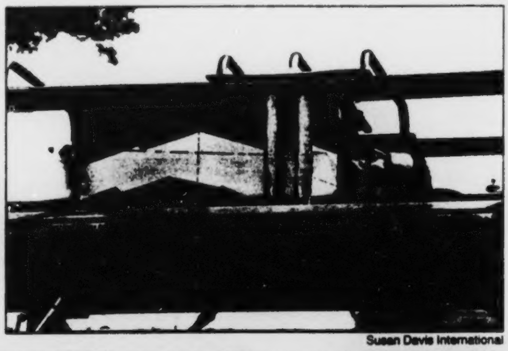
Dan Dalrymple


LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BICENTENNIAL
1800 - 2000
200
Susan Davis International

Susan Davis International

113

Susan Davis International

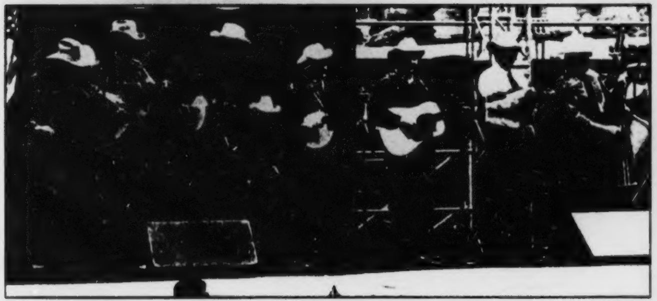


Susan Davis International

David Copperfield's assistant watches her boss magically disappear into a 1-foot-wide box; Dr. Billington tells of the importance of libraries in America; among the Library's 84 Living Legends honored at the event were Jeanne Kirkpatrick, Alan Lomax, Gordon Parks, Katherine Paterson, Jaroslav Pelikan, Colin Powell and Tito Puente.

Susan Davis International

Susan Davis International



Jim Higgins

Susan Davis International

Bluegrass legend Ralph Stanley and the Clinch Mountain Boys perform; Living Legends Ahmet Ertegun, Andrew Goodpastor, Catherine Galbraith (accepting for her husband, John Kenneth Galbraith), Katharine Graham and Mickey Hart; Janice Ruth of the Manuscript Division accompanies Gloria Steinem, another Living Legend; Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, Dr. Billington and historian David McCullough attended the evening reception and opening of the Bicentennial exhibition "Thomas Jefferson."

Yusef El-Amin

Yusef El-Amin

Living Legends

Americans Honored for Creative Contributions

The Library of Congress honored more than 80 "Living Legends" as part of its Bicentennial celebration. Medals were bestowed by Dr. Billington during a National Birthday Party and Concert on the East Lawn of the U.S. Capitol.

"During its yearlong celebration of its Bicentennial, the Library of Congress is recognizing a number of Americans whose varied creative contributions to American life have made them living legends," he said

"Selected by the Library's curators and subject specialists, those honored include artists, writers, activists, filmmakers, physicians, entertainers, sports figures and public servants. Each in his or her own way has advanced and embodied the quintessentially American ideal of individual creativity, conviction, dedication and exuberance. Their professional accomplishments and sense of commitment have enabled them to provide examples of personal excellence that have benefited others and enriched our nation in a variety of ways."

The list of Living Legends reflects the breadth and diversity of America's cultural and civic heritage, which is mirrored in the Library's unparalleled collections of more than 119 million items in some 460 languages. Among those in 10 disciplines who have been selected are: children's author and illustrator Maurice Sendak, whose works enrich the Library's Children's Literature collection; author William Styron, who has worked with the Library's Center for the Book to promote literacy and some of whose personal papers are housed in the Library's Manuscript Division; caricaturist Al Hirshfeld, whose craft is honored by the Library's Swann Gallery of Caricature and Cartoon; composer Stephen Sondheim, whose 70th birthday will be celebrated on May 22 at a special musical tribute in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium; filmmaker Steven Spielberg, two of whose films are included in the Library's National Film Registry ("E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial" and "Raiders of the Lost Ark"); percussionist Mickey Hart and folk singer Pete Seeger, who have worked with the Library's American Folklife Center to preserve the nation's musical heritage; and comedian Bob Hope, whose field is being honored on May 10 with the opening of the Library's Bob Hope Gallery of Entertainment. ◆

Living Legends

Hank Aaron — baseball player
Madeleine Albright — federal official, diplomat, political scientist, educator
Muhammad Ali — boxer
Harry Belafonte — musician, actor, humanitarian
Tony Bennett — singer
Big Bird — television star
Larry Bird — basketball player
Herbert Block (Herblock) — political cartoonist
Judy Blume — author
T. Berry Brazelton — physician
Gwendolyn Brooks — poet
William F. Buckley Jr. — magazine editor, writer, television host
Carol Burnett — comedian, actor, entertainer, singer
Benjamin Solomon Carson — pediatric neurosurgeon
Benny Carter — musician, songwriter
Johnny Cash — musician, songwriter
Vinton Cerf — technology innovator
Ray Charles — musician
Linda Chavez — public official, political commentator
Julia Child — chef, author, television performer
Beverly Cleary — author
David Copperfield — magician
Bill Cosby — actor, entertainer, comedian, philanthropist
Walter Cronkite — broadcast journalist
Merce Cunningham — choreographer, dancer, dance company director
Michael DeBakey — physician, surgeon
Sylvia A. Earle — oceanographer
Marian Wright Edelman — civil rights activist, human rights advocate
Ahmet Ertegun — record company
Suzanne Farrell — dancer, executive, teacher
John Kenneth Galbraith — economist, author
Andrew Goodpastor — retired army officer
Stephen Jay Gould — biologist, educator, author
Katharine Graham — publisher, chairman of the executive committee of *The Washington Post*
Mickey Hart — musician
Al Hirshfeld — caricaturist, illustrator
Bob Hope — comedian, entertainer, film star
Quincy Jones — musician, composer, arranger, producer, entertainment executive
Jenette Kahn — DC Comics (for Superman)
Max Kampelman — lawyer, diplomat, educator
George Kennan — statesman, author on American diplomatic history
Jackie Joyner Kersee — track and field athlete
B.B. King — musician
Billie Jean King — tennis player
Jeanne Kirkpatrick — diplomat
Ursula LeGuin — author
Annie Leibovitz — photographer
Carl Lewis — track and field athlete
John Lewis — civil rights activist, member of Congress
Alan Lomax — folklorist, ethnomusicologist
Yo Yo Ma — musician
Robert McCloskey — author, illustrator
Mark McGwire — baseball player
Rita Moreno — actress, dancer, singer
Toni Morrison — author
Gordon Parks — photographer
Katherine Paterson — author
I.M. Pei — architect
Jaroslav Pelikan — historian, author
Itzhak Perlman — musician
Colin Powell — retired U.S. Army General
Leontyne Price — opera singer
Tito Puente — percussionist, bandleader, arranger
Sally Ride — astronaut
Cal Ripken Jr. — baseball player
Fred Rogers — television star
Philip Roth — author
Martin Scorsese — filmmaker
Pete Seeger — folk singer
Maurice Sendak — author
Bobby Short — pianist, singer
Stephen Sondheim — composer, lyricist
Steven Spielberg — filmmaker
Ralph Stanley — musician
Gloria Steinem — journalist, activist
Isaac Stern — musician
Barbra Streisand — actor, singer, entertainer, filmmaker
William Styron — author
Harold Varmus — government health institutes administrator, educator
Gwen Verdon — dancer, actress
Lew Wasserman — film, recording and publishing company executive
Fred Whipple — astronomer
Tiger Woods — golfer
Herman Wouk — author

Honoring the Library and Its Bicentennial

Three Resolutions and Two Proclamations

BY JOHN Y. COLE

Resolutions and proclamations often are tricky. Sometimes they are meaningless. At other times their meaning comes not as much from the words but from the effort that produces them.

Both the words and the efforts behind the words mattered in the three Bicentennial resolutions and two Bicentennial proclamations that Dr. Billington announced during the Bicentennial celebration on April 24. The resolutions and proclamations came from important but different constituencies: the U.S. Congress; the American Library Association; the California State Senate; the executive branch, represented by the president of the United States; and the District of Columbia, represented by the mayor. Each statement congratulates the Library of Congress, but thus highlights different Library of Congress functions and services. ◆

Concurrent Resolution from the U.S. Congress

H. Con. Res. 269 was approved by the House of Representatives on March 28, 2000 by a vote of 416-0, and by the U.S. Senate by unanimous consent on April 13.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Commending the Library of Congress and its staff for 200 years of outstanding service to Congress and the Nation and encouraging the American public to participate in bicentennial activities.

Whereas the Library of Congress, America's oldest Federal cultural institution was established on April 24, 1800, and in its 200 years has become the largest and most inclusive library in human history;

Whereas the Library's mission is to make its resources available and useful to the Congress and the American people and to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity;

Whereas, in furtherance of its mission, the Library has amassed an unparalleled collection of 119 million items, a superb staff of "knowledge navigators," and networks for gathering the world's knowledge for the Nation's good;

Whereas the Library, the Congress, and the Nation have benefited richly from the work of thousands of talented and dedicated Library employees through its 200-year history;

Whereas the citizens of the United States have generously contributed to the Library's collections through their own creativity, social and scholarly discourse, donation of materials in all formats, and generous philanthropic support;

Whereas the goal of the Library's bicentennial commemoration is to inspire creativity in the centuries ahead and remind Americans that all libraries are the cornerstones of democracy, encouraging greater use of the Library of Congress and libraries everywhere;

Whereas this goal will be achieved through a variety of national, State, and local projects, developed in collaboration with Members of Congress, the staff of the Library of Congress, librarians and librarians throughout the Nation, and the Library's James Madison Council and other philanthropic supporters;

Whereas the centerpiece of the bicentennial celebration is the Local Legacies Project, a joint effort of the Congress and the Library of Congress to document distinctive cultural traditions and historic events representing local communities throughout the country at the turn of the 21st century; and

Whereas the bicentennial commemorative activities also include symposia, exhibitions, publications, significant acquisitions, the issuance of a commemorative coin and stamp, and enhanced public access to the collections of the Library of Congress through the National Digital Library: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress commends the Library of Congress and its employees, both past and present, on 200 years of service to the Congress and the Nation and encourages the American public to participate in activities to commemorate the Library's bicentennial.

Resolution from the American Library Association

Resolution Congratulating the Library of Congress on 200 Years of Service to the Congress and the Nation, Adopted by the Council of the American Library Association, January 19, 2000

Whereas the Library of Congress will celebrate the Bicentennial of its founding on April 24, 2000; and

Whereas the Library of Congress theme of "Libraries-Creativity-Liberty" recognizes the contribution that all libraries make to our nation and its local communities; and

Whereas to mark the Library of Congress's Bicentennial, the American Library Association and the Library of Congress have developed "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries," a national photography contest and future traveling exhibition, a Tip Sheet for promoting libraries and building partnerships, and a Bicentennial Toolkit for "Celebrating Libraries-Creativity-Liberty" in libraries nationwide; and

Whereas the Library of Congress and the American Library Association have collaborated on arrangements for libraries throughout the nation to be sites for second-day issue ceremonies for the Library of Congress Bicentennial postage stamp; and

Whereas historically the Library of Congress has played a major role in the development of national library services and technical standards in all aspects of librarianship, particularly cataloging, classification, preservation, the sharing of bibliographic data, the Copyright Office, and library services for the blind and physically handicapped; and

Whereas in cooperation with the American Library Association, the Library of Congress has played a major role in promoting libraries and librarianship in the United States and in countries throughout the world; and

Whereas through the years many Library of Congress staff members have served as officers, executive board and committee members of the American Library Association, including eight individuals who have been President of the American Library Association: Herbert Putnam (1898,1903-04), Ernest Cushing Richardson (1904-05), William Warner Bishop (1918-19), Herman H.B. Meyer (1924-25), L. Quincy Mumford (1954-55), Lucile M. Morsch (1957-58), Frederick H. Wagman (1963-64), and Carol Nemeyer (1982-83); and

Whereas the Library of Congress, as the largest library in the world with a collection of materials in many forms and languages, sets a high standard of performance and service in which all Americans can take pride; now, therefore be it

Resolved that the American Library Association congratulates the Library of Congress and joins the Congress, the American people, and the staff of the Congress and its service to the Nation during its Bicentennial commemoration. ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, January 19, 2000 (s) William R. Gordon, Secretary of the Council.

Proclamation from the President of the United States

Bicentennial of the Library of Congress, A Proclamation by the President of the United States, April 21, 2000

The Library of Congress is truly America's library. Established on April 24, 1800, as the Congress prepared to transfer the Federal Government from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C., it is our country's oldest Federal cultural institution. With Thomas Jefferson's private library as its core, the Library of Congress has reflected from its earliest days the breadth and variety of Jefferson's interests and his love of democracy, expanding the store of human knowledge and helping ensure the free flow of ideas.

Two centuries later, the Library's collections remain diverse and expansive, containing materials on virtually every subject, in virtually every medium. The Library houses approximately 120 million items, including more than 18 million books and some of the world's largest collections of maps, manuscripts, photographs, prints, newspapers, sound recordings, motion pictures, and other research materials. The Library also offers wide-ranging services to the Government and the public, serving simultaneously as a legislative library and the major research arm of the United States Congress; the copyright agency of the United States; the world's largest law library; and a major center for preserving research materials and for digitizing documents, manuscripts, maps, motion pictures, and other specialized materials for use on the Internet.

Today America's library is also the world's library. An international resource of unparalleled reach, the Library of Congress provides services through its 21 reading rooms in three buildings on Capitol Hill as well as electronically through its web site, which registers more than four million transactions each workday from people around the globe. With its remarkable collections and resources, the Library has truly fulfilled its stated mission to make "available and useful... and to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity for future generations."

Libraries have always enabled people, in the words of James Madison, to "arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives." These words, inscribed at the entrance of the James Madison Memorial Building of the Library of Congress, are a tribute to the Library's past and a sustaining

continued on page 123

Resolution from the California State Senate

Introduced by State Senator Deborah Ortiz and approved on January 12.

Whereas the People of California take the momentous occasion of the Sesquicentennial of the California State Library to recognize the Library of Congress on the occasion of its Bicentennial; and

Whereas the People of California gratefully acknowledge the visit and inspiration of the Honorable James H. Billington, the 13th Librarian of Congress, in celebrating the founding of the California State Library, the oldest government library and cultural institution in the Far Western United States; and

Whereas under the able direction of Dr. James Billington, the Library is the foremost knowledge and information center in the world; and

Whereas under Dr. Billington's dynamic leadership, the Library of Congress has considerably benefited the people of California through its myriad programs ranging from information technology to the preservation and dissemination of its vast resources; and

Whereas for two centuries, the Library of Congress has preserved the memory of the American people and the American experience; and

Whereas the Library of Congress continues to make an invaluable contribution to the understanding and interpretation of California's unparalleled history through its rich collections and generous outreach programs; and

Whereas through its Center for the Book, the Library of Congress has stimulated a new appreciation for reading, literacy, the book arts, printing history, and book collecting throughout the Golden State; and

Whereas through its National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Library of Congress has made possible the California State Library's invaluable service to the visually impaired; and

Whereas the Library of Congress is to be congratulated for its extraordinary service to the nation over the past two centuries; and

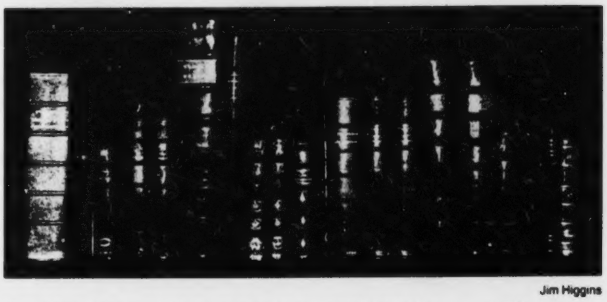
Whereas the 200th birthday of America's national library in the year 2000 serves to underscore the vital role libraries play in our democratic society and the leadership of the Library of Congress as it embarks upon its third century; now, therefore be it

Resolved by Senator Deborah Ortiz, that she commends the Honorable James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress, on the occasion of the California State Library's Sesquicentennial, and the Library of Congress's Bicentennial, and conveys to him the appreciation of the public for the serious manner in which he worked to preserve for future generations the history of our nation.

Gifts to the Nation

Project Expands Library's Depth and Diversity

BY DONNA URSCHEL



Jim Higgins

Books from the original collection of Thomas Jefferson, sold to the Library after the British burned the Capitol in 1814

More than two years ago, in anticipation of its 200th birthday, the Library of Congress drew up a list of potential gifts, historically significant and rare materials that would add depth and diversity to the Library's existing collections.

All sorts of things were on the list: the Harry A. Blackmun papers, a Beethoven letter, the letters of Edna St. Vincent Millay, the Martha Graham Archives, long-playing jazz discs, identical books from Thomas Jefferson's original library, a Persian celestial globe, the Revolutionary War maps drawn by Lafayette's cartographer and many more items. The categories included Americana; maps, atlases and globes; rare books and foreign rarities; performing arts and visual arts.

In addition to acquisitions, the Library had lists of endowed chairs and curatorships, symposia, exhibitions and general outreach initiatives .

Through the addition of these gifts, the Library aimed to enrich the collections, to make them available to the broadest possible public and, thereby, strengthen its service to the nation. The Library hoped its friends and donors would join in the birthday celebration by making a "Gift to the Nation."

"The importance of the Gifts to the Nation project cannot be overestimated," said Dr. Billington. "Even the world's largest library needs to continue to enrich its collections with important items. The re-creation of Jefferson's library and the acquisition of other rare items that the Library is seeking will benefit our millions of patrons worldwide."

There were no disappointments on April 24. Through the generosity of private donors, the Library received more than $40 million in donations and gifts.

More than half, $22 million in gifts, was given by members of the Library's Madison Council, a private sector advisory group of 100 prominent cultural, business and philanthropic leaders. The Madison Council represents 3 percent of the donor base, according to Larry Stafford of the Library's Development Office. The remainder, $20 million in gifts, came from the other 97 percent of donors.

One of the most ambitious Gifts to the Nation projects is the reconstruction of the original core of the Library, the vast and diverse personal collection of Thomas Jefferson.

In 1815, Jefferson sold his 6,487 volumes to Congress for $23,950, after the British in 1814 burned the U.S. Capitol, including the 3,000 items of the Library of Congress.

Jefferson, a man of encyclopedic interests, had the largest and finest library in the country, containing books in French, Spanish, German, Latin and Greek on a wide variety of subjects: architecture, the arts, science, literature, engineering, philosophy, wine-making and geography. About 11 horse-drawn wagons carried the books from Monticello to the Capitol.

At 7:30 a.m., on Christmas Eve 1851, disaster struck again, when nearly two-thirds of Jefferson's books were destroyed in another Capitol fire that was started by a faulty chimney flue.

Thanks to a five-volume bibliography that describes Jefferson's library as it was in 1815, the Library knows what was in the original Jefferson collection. The bibliography was started in 1943 by E. Millicent Sowerby, as a Jefferson Birthday Bicentennial project (Jefferson was born in 1743.) The first volume was published in 1952 and the last in 1959. Sowerby worked from Jefferson's manuscript list of the books in 1815 and other Library of Congress manuscript lists. She also perused Jefferson's letters to get further descriptions of the books.

Sowerby's bibliography lists 4,931 titles; some entries represent multivolume sets. Sowerby was able to determine which original books were still in the Library and which matching editions could be found in Library collections. Sowerby's groundwork was invaluable nearly 45 years later, when the Library, as a Bicentennial project, decided to re-create the 1815 Jefferson Library.

"There was no serendipity. We knew there were duplicates," said Mark Dimunation, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, "but locating, retrieving and consolidating several thousand volumes from all corners of the Library was a demanding challenge."

Many entries were located, but 1,012 remained missing. The Library started buying the missing titles on the antiquarian market.

Their purchase is made possible by a $1 million gift from Dallas Cowboys owner Jerry Jones and his wife, Gene, and by a $100,000 gift from James Elkins and his wife, Margaret.

So far, the Library has bought nearly 300 titles. Mr. Dimunation said the prices for the books vary greatly. "We're getting some for as little as $200 to $300. The most expensive book was $30,000," he said.

Several books have been donated, including one from the University of Virginia, which held two copies of Constantin-Francois Volney's *The Ruins: Or a Survey of the Revolutions of*

Empire, which was translated from the French and published in 1796 by William A. Davis in New York.

The Library still needs 597 titles to complete the Jefferson project. Mr. Dimunation said the Library is combing the antiquarian market, working with an agent, contacting dealers, looking on the Internet and generally asking for help. But he is not sure all the items can be found.

"Some of these books are small pamphlets. Just by their physical nature, they're not likely to have survived," he explained.

Mr. Dimunation also said the books are not the kind that modern bibliophiles are collecting. Jefferson's collection was a working tool; he bought books for their contents. Jefferson did not buy books the way many bibliophiles do today: because they are first editions or in an unusual format.

One thing is certain. The Library would not consider buying a different edition of a needed book. "No," Mr. Dimunation said forcefully. "That would be corrupting the bibliography."

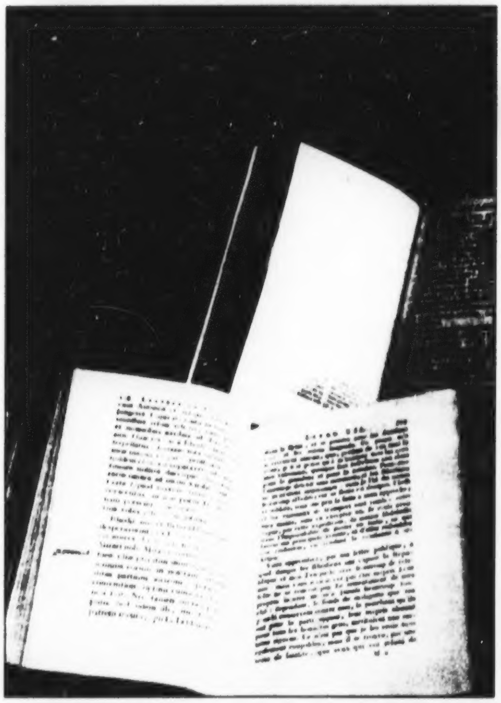
As each book comes into the Jefferson library, more is revealed about Jefferson himself.

Mr. Dimunation said recently in a speech, "Jefferson interacted with his books as if in an intellectual dialogue. They prompted ideas, they fed arguments, they posed puzzles, they offered practical advice, and they explained the unknown forces of the universe. Each book that entered his collection opened another opportunity. And because Jefferson often wrote to others regarding his books, we can follow along as Jefferson leaps, linking one idea to the next."

Although the reconstruction of the Jefferson library has received much attention, many other extraordinary Gifts to the Nation have been donated to the Library.

The Geography and Map Division is celebrating the acquisition of six rare manuscript maps that were drawn by Michel Capitaine du Chesnoy, the skilled cartographer who served as the Marquis de Lafayette's aide-de-camp during the American Revolutionary War.

The purchase of the maps was made possible by a $650,000 gift from Gerry and Marguerite Lenfest, members of the Madison Council.



More books from Jefferson's library

"There are only 18 Capitaine maps in existence. Now we have six," said John Hébert, chief of the Geography and Map Division.

In addition to their rarity, the maps hold great value for the Library because they provide a deeper understanding of events during the Revolutionary War.

"The maps shape a much more full history — who were the participants in the war and how they interacted," said Mr. Hébert.

As a group, the maps document major aspects of Lafayette's activities while serving as a volunteer in the Continental Army directly under Gen. George Washington's command. Gens. Lafayette and Washington eventually brought the fight for independence to a successful conclusion with the surrender of Cornwallis on Oct. 19, 1781, at Yorktown, Va.

Idealistic and just 19 years old when he arrived in America in 1777 to assist his hero George Washington in the battle for liberty, Lafayette was accompanied by the talented Capitaine, who served as his aide-de-camp. Today, Capitaine is recognized as one of the finest cartographers of his time.

The maps are beautifully drawn, hand colored and in pristine condition. There is a large map of the 1781 Virginia Campaign, which is accompanied by a brief handwritten text; there are two plans of the 1778 military activities in and around Newport, R.I.; a plan of the retreat from Barren Hill in Pennsylvania, 1778; a map of the Battle of Monmouth, N.J., 1778; and a map showing troop movements between the battles of Ticonderoga and Saratoga in New York, 1777.

The large map of Virginia is considered to be one of the most important examples of Revolutionary War cartography. It documents the many skirmishes and military engagements that took place in 1781 on the long road to victory at Yorktown. Washington directed Lafayette to go to Virginia after the Battle of Monmouth. Capitaine accompanied Lafayette southward, thoroughly documenting sites of engagements in Virginia. He also provided an abundance of economic and social information, including the locations of mills, ferries, plantations and places of worship.

Previously, these maps were in private hands, and their use was restricted to scholars of 18th century America. At the request of the Library's Geography and Map Division, the New York firm of Richard B. Arkway Inc. located the maps and facilitated their purchase.

Another extraordinary acquisition is the Kenneth Walker Architectural Drawings Collection. The Walker collection is an important addition to the Library because it demonstrates how the architectural drawing developed, artistically and technically, over the last four centuries.

Although valued at more than $1 million, the collection was purchased for $500,000; the other half was donated by Kenneth Walker. The Library's portion was made possible through a donation of $500,000 from Nancy Hart Glanville, a Madison Council member and chair of its Visual Arts Acquisitions Subcommittee.

continued on page 116

Bicentennial Background

The Library's Magazines

BY JOHN Y. COLE

Between now and the end of the year, the *Information Bulletin* will examine at the history and development of several of the publications of the Library of Congress. This month, we examine the Library's two principal magazines.

Civilization: The Magazine of the Library of Congress (1994-present)

A special section, "The Knowledge Age: The Library of Congress Turns 200," celebrates the Library's Bicentennial in the most recent issue of *Civilization* (April-May 2000).

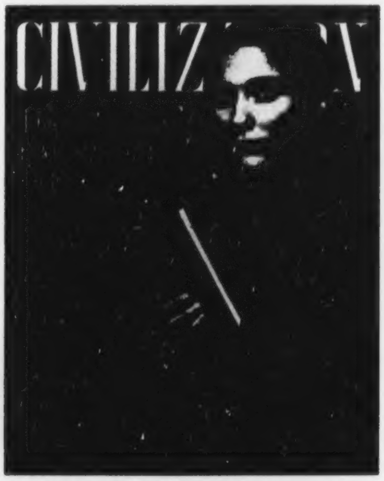
The foreword, "In a Haze of Information, Finding Truth," is by Dr. Billington, in his capacity as guest editor for the issue. Other contributors are Ariel Rosenblum, National Digital Library ("Digital Knowledge: A New Tocquevillian Ideal"), Peggy A. Bulger, American Folklife Center ("Folk Knowledge: Lore for Life), James H. Hutson, Manuscript Division ("Written Knowledge: Illuminating Manuscripts"), this writer ("Printed Knowledge: Myth of the Dying Book"), former Congressional staffer Jeffrey Biggs (Political Knowledge: Confessions of a Staffer"), and Ben Gerson ("Branded Knowledge: Copyrights and Wrongs.") The issue also contains "A Birthday for the Books" a reflective historical article by contributing editor Nicholas von Hoffman, a description of the Jefferson library restoration project by Mark Dimunation, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, and a review by senior editor Sara Austin of James Conaway's *America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000.*

An independent magazine published bimonthly since 1994 under a licensing agreement with the Library, *Civilization* represents a significant departure for the Library of Congress. It is a commercial venture inspired by the Library and its collections but in no way an official Library of Congress publication.

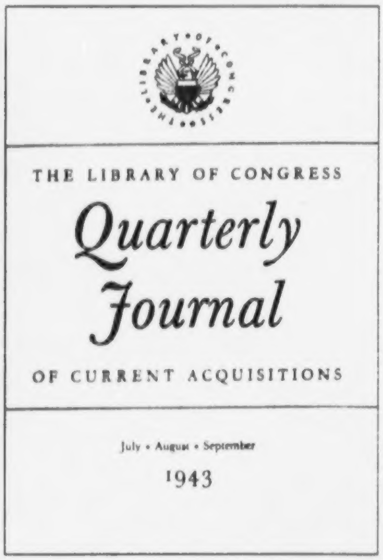
In the early 1980s, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin (1975-1987) initiated a feasibility study for a commercial magazine connected with the Library of Congress that would reach a broad general audience. In anticipation of such a magazine, in 1983 the Library ceased publication of *The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* a government publication that had a small, circulation base (paid circulation of about 1,000) and a specialized — if important — appeal. (The winter 1979 issue contains a brief history of the *Quarterly Journal* by Frederick Mohr, its editor.) Negotiations with the private sector for a new magazine, however, did not succeed until the administration of Dr. Billington (1987-present). The first issue of *Civilization: The Magazine of the Library of Congress* was dated November-December 1994 and featured on the cover, appropriately enough, Thomas Jefferson — the subject of a since published biography by Joseph J. Ellis. Since that issue, *Civilization*'s paid circulation has reached 250,000, giving the Library of Congress its largest audience ever for a Library-connected publication. Prior to the special section in the April-May 2000 issue, *Civilization* honored Library of Congress anniversaries in two special issues, one marking the 100th anniversary of the Thomas Jefferson Building, 1897-1997, and "Creative America," which inaugurated the Library's Bicentennial celebration.

Aimed at a general audience and containing contributions by professional writers, *Civilization* did not "replace" *The Quarterly Journal.* It has a different function. Most of the contributors to *The Quarterly Journal* were Library of Congress specialists, and most of their articles focused on the Library's acquisi-

CIVILIZATION
PREMIERE ISSUE
AMERICAN SPHINX



The premiere and current issues of *Civilization, The Magazine of the Library of Congress;* the premier issue of the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal,* with covers through the years opposite.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Quarterly Journal

OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

July • August • September

1943

SESQUICENTENNIAL ISSUE

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Quarterly Journal
OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

The Quarterly Journal
OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
AGE OF WOMAN

The Quarterly Journal
OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

tions and collections. During its 50-year history, summarized below, *The Quarterly Journal* contributed immensely to the Library's history. Moreover its basic function — communicating information about the Library's collections to a wider audience — is still a Library of Congress priority.

The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress (1943-1983)

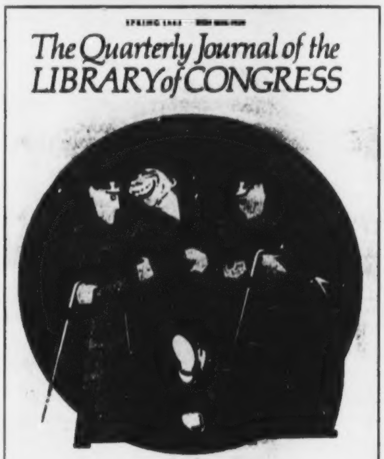
The Quarterly Journal was established by Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish under the title *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. In his introduction to the first issue, dated July-September 1943, Librarian MacLeish described the new journal as "a work of cooperative scholarship" aimed primarily at bringing the collections and programs of the Library to the attention of Congress, the government and the American people. He acknowledged two developments that made this "convenient and useful" publication possible. They were the agreement by the Public Printer to publish the journal, technically speaking, as a supplement to the Library's *Annual Report* and, second, the agreement by the distinguished American poet and critic Allen Tate, the Library's consultant in poetry for 1944, to serve as editor.

MacLeish appointed Robert Penn Warren to be poetry consultant and editor of the *Quarterly Journal* on July 23, 1944. When his term expired on July 15, 1945, editorial responsibility for the journal was transferred to the Acquisitions Department, and John L. Nolan became editor. For the next 20 years the journal systematically emphasized new acquisitions in all of the Library's departments. Many of the descriptions of individual items and collections are unsurpassed. In June 1963 Sarah L. Wallace became editor. A new cover and format were introduced in January 1964, and the words "of Current Acquisitions" were dropped from the title. Readers began seeing fewer articles about acquisitions and more issues devoted to specific topics. Frederick B. Mohr became editor with the October 1977 issue.

Following is a selective sampling of *Quarterly Journal* issues and articles:

- 1943 July, August, September, Vol. 1, No. 1: "Toward a Rare Book Policy in the Library of Congress," by consultant Lawrence C. Wroth.
- 1945 October, Vol 3, No. 1: A special issue containing five articles about the Lessing J. Rosenwald collection.
- 1950 November, Vol 8, No. 1: A special sesquicentennial issue dedicated to the founding of the Library in 1800 and containing eight articles about early Americana.
- 1952 February, Vol 9, No. 2: Two articles about the Alfred Whital Stern collection of Lincolniana, plus annual reports of acquisitions in the Orientalia and Slavica collections and in the subjects of philosophy and religion.
- 1958 May, Vol. 15, No. 3: "Some Thoughts on the Roosevelt Papers" by Elting E. Morison and the catalog of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Exhibit, plus annual reports about acquisitions of manuscripts, rare books, Hungarica and Slavica.
- 1965 April, Vol. 22, No. 2: This special theme issue on "The Creation of a Notable Book" includes essays by Dan Lacy, Aldous Huxley, Fritz Eichenberg, and Joseph Blumenthal.
- 1972 April, Vol. 28, No. 2: Four articles about the history of copyright.

The Quarterly Journal of the LIBRARY of CONGRESS



- 1972 October, Vol 29, No. 4: Four articles about the history of the Jefferson Building.

continued on page 116

Background

continued from page 115

- 1975 April, Vol. 32, No. 2: This issue, which marks the Library's 175th anniversary, begins a series of biographical essays about individual Librarians of Congress. (The 11th and final essay is published in the July 1976 issue).
- 1975 October, Vol.32, No. 4: A special issue about women and the Library's resources for the study of women.
- 1979 Fall, Vol. 36, No. 4: The issue includes a special tribute to poet Allen Tate, the *Quarterly Journal*'s first editor.
- 1980 Summer-Fall, Vol. 37, Nos. 3-4: A double issue containing 12 articles about the Library's motion picture, sound recording and television collections.
- 1983 Fall, Vol. 40, No. 4: The final issue. Editor Frederick Mohr thanks "our authors, who have taken care to follow Librarian Archibald MacLeish's initial instruction that they write as scholars but not necessarily *for* scholars,' the *QJ* staff (associate editors James Hardin, Iris Newsom and Evelyn Sinclair; production manager Johanna Craig; and designer Gerald A. Valerio), who in spite of full schedules, editing and producing the Library's many other publications, have managed to find time to put together this 'work of cooperative scholarship,' and our readers, whose continuing loyalty to a journal that was often elusive and sometimes eccentric firmly establishes their membership in that select group 'to whom books are not tools alone but objects of human and humane interest and concern.'" ◆

The Quarterly Journal of the
LIBRARY of CONGRESS

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.

Gifts

continued from page 113

The more than 120 drawings, now located in the Prints and Photographs Division, represent the work of many masters, such as Antoine Derizet, John Nash, Antonio Sant'Elia, Frank Lloyd Wright, Le Corbusier, Rem Koolhaas, Michael Graves, Aldo Rossi, Charles Gwathmey, John Hejduk, Louis-Pierre Baltard, Ferdinando Galli Bibiena, Erich Mendelsohn, Hector Guimard, Louis Kahn, Paul Rudolph, Edwin Lutyens and Stanford White.

C. Ford Peatross, the Library's curator of Architecture, Design and Engineering Collections, said other architects, in addition to masters, are included. Also, a variety of drawing types, media and methods of representation are part of the collection, which is both historically and geographically broadly based and includes examples from Italy, Germany, France, the Netherlands, England, India, Japan, Mexico and the United States.

Mr. Peatross said he is "thrilled" to acquire the Walker Collection, as it greatly enhances the scope and prestige of the Library's existing collections and will promote scholarship. Mr. Walker, in turn, is delighted to see his collection go to the Library and remain intact as a teaching tool, said Mr. Peatross.

Mr. Walker, who received his master's in architecture from Harvard and is now a leader in retail design, collected the drawings from the 1960s to the mid-1980s.

Mr. Peatross said the collection helps to show how architectural drawings really developed. During the Italian Renaissance, architectural drawings became increasingly sophisticated. Travel by architects and the more frequent exhibition and publication of their drawings fostered technical and artistic advances in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, Mr. Peatross said, architectural drawings reflected the enormous developments in building technologies, from the use of new materials such as iron and steel and entirely new methods of construction, to the introduction of elaborate and constantly evolving systems for plumbing, heating, cooling, ventilating, illuminating and moving people to, from and within buildings.

The collection reveals more than history. Maricia Battle, assistant curator of Architecture, Design and Engineering Collections, said, "It's interesting to look and compare the drawings and see who was influenced by whom." She and Mr. Peatross displayed drawings and pointed out how Frank Lloyd Wright's son, Lloyd Wright, and Le Corbusier were obviously influenced by Antonio Sant'Elia.

Not all Gifts to the Nation go to the specific purchase of an item. A number of generous donations have been placed in the American Legacy Endowment, established by Edwin L. Cox, vice chairman of the Madison Council. The endowment supports the future acquisition of important, historically significant items for the national collections.

Charles Durham, a Madison Council member, donated $1 million to the endowment. Nancy Hart Glanville, who helped the Library purchase the Walker architectural drawings, gave another $500,000 to the endowment.

Through a gift arrangement, John Kluge, chairman of the Madison Council, gave $3 million to the Library, which is being used to support numerous events of the Bicentennial celebration this year and over the next few years.

"I am especially grateful for the support and friendship of the Madison Council members and other Library patrons," said Dr. Billington, "Thanks to the generosity of so many, unique historical materials are being brought into America's library, where they will be preserved and made available for future generations." ◆

Ms. Urschel is a freelance writer in the Public Affairs Office.

Conservation Corner

New Web Site Tells Preservation Story

BY MARK S. ROOSA

Bach to
Baseball Cards

Preserving the Nation's Heritage at the Library of Congress

On April 24 the Library's Preservation Directorate launched *Bach to Baseball Cards*, a Web publication that celebrates 200 years of preservation at the Library of Congress.

The site, **www.loc.gov/preserv/bachbase** contains illustrations and descriptions of some of the most important preservation treatments that have been carried out at the Library. It illustrates both the diversity of the Library's collections and the broad range of creative techniques that have been applied over the years to preserve and protect our nation's rich resources for future generations.

The historical importance of each item described in the publication is followed by a brief discussion of its preservation treatment. Accompanying thumbnail images can be expanded and printed out. Items included in the publication span the range of formats found in the Library's collections and include books, manuscripts, photographs, prints, works of art, sound recordings and moving images.

Bach to Baseball Cards was prepared jointly by staff in the Conservation Division and curators in the custodial divisions and is being issued in two online volumes. This first volume contains more than 100 entries. A second volume, to be issued this summer, will complete the publication. ◆

Mr. Roosa is the Library's Conservation Officer.

Distinguished Service

Cole to Receive 2000 Lippincott Award

John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, is the 2000 recipient of the American Library Association (ALA) Lippincott Award, which recognizes distinguished service to the profession of librarianship.

John Y. Cole

The cash award of $1,000, originally donated by the late Joseph W. Lippincott, is now donated by his son, Joseph W. Lippincott Jr. Mr. Cole is the third Library of Congress employee to receive the award in its 51-year history. The others were Henriette Avram (1988) and Frank Kurt Cylke (1994). The award and citation will be presented during the ALA annual conference in Chicago in July.

The award recognizes Mr. Cole, a librarian and historian, "for his distinguished service as the founding director and driving force behind the Center for the Book. Under Cole's leadership, the Center for the Book has grown into an office of national and international importance." Furthermore, "Cole has exposed the American people to the power of the written word through dozens of national reading and library promotion projects including the landmark 'Read More About It' series on CBS Television."

In 1996 Mr. Cole received the President's Award of the District of Columbia Library Association for "his outstanding contributions to the library community." In 1992 he received a special achievement award from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for his "strong and spirited leadership" of the Center for the Book, which "has set a standard of excellence for the nation's educational and cultural life that is an inspiration to all."

Mr. Cole came to the Library of Congress in 1966 and worked in the Congressional Research Service and the Reference Department before becoming chair, in 1976, of a Library-wide Task Force on Goals, Organization and Planning established by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin. In 1977, when the task force's work ended, Dr. Boorstin named Mr. Cole the first director of the new Center for the Book.

Mr. Cole is a graduate of the University of Washington, Johns Hopkins University and George Washington University, where in 1971 he received a Ph.D. in American civilization. He is the author of four books and dozens of articles, most of them about the history, collections or activities of the Library of Congress. Since 1978 he has edited 14 publications for the Center for the Book. In addition to his duties as director of the Center for the Book, he has served as the Library's acting associate librarian for cultural affairs (March 1990-February 1992) and acting director of publishing (September 1993-May 1995). He currently is co-chair of the Library's Bicentennial Steering Committee. ◆

Reading, Voice, Publication

'Poetry and the American People' Symposium

By DONNA URSCHEL

Poetry scholars, writers, publishers and fans packed the Mumford Room on April 4 to attend the Library of Congress Bicentennial Symposium "Poetry and the American People: Reading, Voice and Publication in the 19th and 20th Centuries."

Panelists provided perspectives on the historical context of poetry, on the state of publishing and on poetry as a medium of expression to an enthusiastic crowd, which responded with lively questions and comments.

Also, the producers of the "Favorite Poem Project" film provided a behind-the-scenes look at the challenges of filming the poetry readings, complete with humorous outtakes of the film.

The symposium was part of a two-day event, "Poetry in America: A Library of Congress Bicentennial Celebration," which started on Monday evening, April 3, with readings of "favorite poems" by Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky and other poets. Mr. Pinsky also presented the first video and audio recordings from his "Favorite Poem Project" to a standing-room-only crowd in the Coolidge Auditorium.

The symposium was sponsored by the Center for the Book, the Madison Council and the Poetry and Literature Center, all in the Library of Congress; the Poetry Society of America; and the Academy of American Poets. John Cole, the Center for the Book director, and Prosser Gifford, the Library's director of Scholarly Programs, moderated the panels.

Experts in the history of reading launched the symposium with a discussion on "Recovering the Experiences of American Readers." They were David D. Hall, Harvard University Divinity School; Barbara Sicherman, Trinity College; and Joan Shelley Rubin, Department of History, University of Rochester.

Mr. Hall cited *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, to demonstrate how reader responses to a book change over the years and can differ depending on a reader's perspective.

"We can fashion a history of reading by two principal objectives: one, understand the text that readers encounter and, two, understand the responses of readers themselves," said Mr. Hall. "Text most certainly imposes itself on readers. Who hasn't been either captured and swept away by what they've read or suspicious of and unbelieving of what they've read?" he asked.

Ms. Sicherman, the next speaker, showed how reading changes consciousness and, in turn, changes lives. She examined the reading of two women in the late 19th century, Katherine Thomas, who later became president of Bryn Mawr College, and Rose G. Cohen, who wrote an autobiography, "Out of the Shadow."

"In different ways, reading helped Thomas and Cohen to attain more self-assertive identities than were expected of women in their time and place," she said.

Ms. Sicherman concluded, "The imaginative space opened up by reading can, under the right circumstances, stimulate creativity and foster a reciprocal, rather than a one-way, relationship between books and lives."

The third participant of the panel, Ms. Rubin, traced the love of poetry among several figures in the 19th century to show that "poetry has been a vibrant, active presence in the lives of American people."

DAVID D. HALL
BARBARA SI
JOAN SHELLEY RUBIN

Yusef El-Amin

Yusef El-Amin

Yusef El-Amin

Panelists at the Bicentennial Symposium "Poetry and the American People: Reading, Voice and Publication in the 19th and 20th Centuries" included David Hall, Barbara Sicherman and Joan Shelley Rubin.

Yusef El-Amin

John Cole, director for the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, speaks with Kenneth Cmiel of the Department of History at the University of Iowa, one of the presenters at the poetry symposium.

The second panel examined "Poetry and Voice." It included Kenneth Cmiel, Department of History, University of Iowa; Paul Breslin, Department of English, Northwestern University; and Mr. Pinsky.

Mr. Cmiel presented a comprehensive history of poetry, observing how in the 19th century "poetry held a different place in the world than it does today."

"In the mid-19th century, a poet could be conceived of as an unacknowledged legislator of the world; a president like Lincoln could occasionally greet visitors with a poem, and by the time you went through the sixth McGuffey reader, you had read Milton, Burns, Longfellow, Pope, William C. Bryant and Shakespeare, among others," he said.

Through the years, Mr. Cmiel said, poetry shifts in purpose, from a more public, civic role to a more personal form of expression. "Poetry is a quieter voice in the culture," he said. One reason is that poetry had to jostle with all sorts of mass culture.

From 1890 to 1920, the sound culture underwent major shifts that affected poetry. In the 1890s, the popular music industry exploded, with mechanically reproduced sounds such as the player piano and in the 1920s, the radio.

"Poetry is a mix of cadence and words, and music is a mix of cadence, words, melody and harmony. Music is not the same as poetry. Always in music, words are diminished, because some part of the oral response is devoted to the melody, the harmony, the beat," he said.

"Pop music becomes so important in the culture, it pushes poetry and the form of poetic expression to a different place," Mr. Cmiel concluded.

A second thing that changes in those years is the rise of plain-style prose, as espoused in Strunk and White's *Elements of Style*. "Rhetoric falls off the map," Mr. Cmiel said.

"Oratory falls off the map as well," he added. It is replaced by a conversational — unaffected, informal — style of speaking in public. Oratory, according to Mr. Cmiel, was a sister art to poetry. It, too, was about words, rhythm and cadence.

Even in music, the new conversational style was evident in crooning, and the person to truly master the new conversational style in public was President Franklin Delano Roosevelt with his "fireside chats."

Although poetry is diminished, it continues to be one of the fine arts and holds a strong place in our culture, said Mr. Cmiel. In this "loud culture" of today, poetry can provide a moment of quiet, a gentle way to bring some expression to the wonders of life.

But Mr. Cmiel warns that there is a danger: "We can't let poetry become "too quiet or too personal," lest people will stop reading and writing it all together.

The next panelist was Mr. Breslin, who relayed his recent experience at a Chicago Uptown poetry "slam," an informal event in which participants recite poetry as a performance art.

"What I liked about the slam was its openness and spontaneity. It was not a sanctimonious location; it was a bar. What I don't like is the competitive aspect of the event, the instant response and critique of the audience."

The last member of the "Poetry and Voice" panel was Mr. Pinsky, who ironically lost his voice to laryngitis and spoke only briefly.

"In poetry, the voice that matters is not the voice of the skilled performer and it's not the voice of the professor; it's the voice of whoever likes the work of art," Mr. Pinsky said.

"If poetry is on the uprise, it is the response to an elegant, beautiful mass culture," Mr. Pinsky added.

The panelists then took questions from the audience. One woman asked a question that elicited a variety of opinions throughout the symposium. She explained that she writes poetry, but people have advised her that her poems are not universal. "What makes a poem universal?" she asked.

Mr. Pinsky was the first to answer. He said it is the physical appeal of the poem, the elegance and beauty of the sound that creates its universality. "If it is arranged artfully enough," Mr. Pinsky said, "the reader will hang on until he understands it."

Mr. Breslin said the poem needs to be "utterly true to experience" to be universal. But Mr. Gifford, the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs director, said perceptions change. "Byron used to be considered universal. Universality is subject to taste."

Another question from an English teacher generated laughter from many in the audience: "I'd like to bring this answer home to my students. Could you explain to them why English teachers make them memorize and recite poetry?"

Mr. Breslin, who makes his students memorize two poems per quarter, provided an answer, "You don't really get inside the poem until you read it out loud. So when you memorize the poem, it starts to be a part of you. You have to live with it awhile."

continued on page 121

Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky (left), with "Favorite Poem" readers Rita Dove, Louise Glück, W.S. Merwin, Joshua Weiner, Naomi Shihab Nye and Bill Ivey.

Favorite Poems

Poet Laureate Closes His Third Term

By NATALIE J. EVANS

A young woman standing in her living room in front of a video camera told a story of family hardship and courage and read "The Minstrel Man" by Langston Hughes: "Because my mouth is wide with laughter and my throat is deep with song, you do not think I have suffered, after I have held my pain so long, because my mouth is wide with laughter, you do not hear my inner dancing, you can not know I die."

The words, Pov Chin said, described the person she had become.

Pov Chin, whose family came to America to escape genocide in Cambodia, was among the Americans reading their favorite poems for "Poetry in America: Favorite Poems," a project to document for the Library's permanent archives the poetry Americans were reading at the time of the Library's Bicentennial, which coincides with the turn of the century.

Closing his unprecedented third term as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, Robert Pinsky capped his Favorite Poem Project on April 3 with a presentation to the Library of the video and audio recordings that capture Americans talking about and reading poems that have particular meaning for them.

Poets themselves also read their favorites, when Mr. Pinsky was joined in the Coolidge Auditorium by Bicentennial Poetry Consultants Rita Dove, a former poet laureate; Louise Glück, and W.S. Merwin. Witter Bynner fellows Joshua Weiner and Naomi Shihab Nye also read, as did Bill Ivey, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, who recited a poem he said "was instrumental in repairing a broken heart and relationship."

Though not a smoke-filled coffee house filled with people gathered to hear the words and rhythms of the poets of the "beat generation," the Coolidge was packed with a crowd whose faces mirrored thoughts and emotions prompted by the stories and poems they heard. (The event was also cybercast on the Library's Web site.)

Pov Chin spoke about the dangers that her family encountered and the killing of her grandmother and brother as they ran for safety toward the Thailand border. Ms. Chin said that , like the "Minstrel Man," she walked around the halls of her school, smiling and looking happy when in fact she was filled with grief as she remembered all those who had died so she could live.

In another video segment, an aging mother found comfort in the poem "The Holy Longing" by Johann Wolfgang von Goëthe. Though "parents never expect one's children to die first," Olivia Milward said, her eldest daughter died from cancer. Nothing could ever remove that pain, she said, but the poem provided some solace.

Todd Hellems, a student, tried to express himself to his family, to explain the struggles he encountered on a daily basis, but he could not find the words until he read "Yet Do I Marvel" by Countee Cullen. Then, after Cullen provided the words, Mr. Hellems could say, "Yet, do I marvel at this curious thing, to make a poet black and bid him sing."

Student John Ulrich described his South Boston neighborhood, where, as in other American cities, young people were experiencing the trauma of living in a drug culture. Drugs and despair were causing them to feel hopeless and creating a community frightened for its future. Mr. Ulrich said he had experienced friends committing suicide and dying from heroin overdoses. The poem, "We Real Cool," by Gwendolyn Brooks, helped put into focus the plight of his generation. He and his friends organized a community group to bring hope to the neighborhood.

Richard Samuel, a native of Seattle, found that Frank O'Hara's "Poem" expressed the need for people to feel in control, even though they may be very much out of control.

A middle school student, Kiyoshi Houston, was fortunate. His mother exposed him to poetry at an early age. Reading in Japanese and then English, Kiyoshi expressed the beauty in the poem by Sone-No Yoshitada, "The Lower Leaves of the Trees." But it was his grandfather's voice that brought relevance to the poem and exposure to the beauty of the words. He told Kiyoshi, "The sunset of purple and orange engulfs and grabs, the angels and ancestors are cooking cookies for you."

A photographer, Seth Rodney, remembered returning home after having been rejected by a woman. Rodney said he decided to read a poem by Sylvia Plath, "Nick and the Candlestick." The worlds of the author and this photographer were far apart, yet he was able to connect with her words. Mr. Rodney, a Jamaican immigrant, found that Plath's poem "spoke directly to my life." ◆

Ms. Evans is on temporary assignment in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

Yusef El-Amin

"Favorite Poem" readers greet members of the audience after the April 3 presentation in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium.

Symposium

continued from page 119

In the third panel, "Making of the Favorite Poem Project and Tapes," Maggie Dietz, project director; Juanita Anderson, executive producer; and other members of the production team discussed their efforts to film the poetry readings.

Ms. Anderson said it was a challenge to find ways to make the poems come alive. In addition to the reading, Ms. Anderson said she was trying to convey a sense of who the reader was and a sense of place.

"People ask, 'How did you get everyone to be so intimate?' It was a bonding process. You let them get to know you. You have to have a conversation, and you have to get them to forget the cameras are there," Ms. Anderson explained.

The fourth panel, "Poets and Publishers," included four participants: Jerry W. Ward, Tougaloo College; Robert Boyers, editor, *Salmagundi;* Leslie Morris, Harvard College Library, and Jack Shoemaker, publisher, *Counterpoint.*

Mr. Boyers, whose magazine receives 5,000 unsolicited manuscripts per year, said there is a lot of good poetry out there — "many, many excellent poets" — but it's hard to get published. Many magazines tend to go with writers who are previously published. He said a proliferation of writing programs has generated more manuscripts.

"In short, although there is too much poetry out there to take in, much is admirable and compelling," said Mr. Boyers.

Mr. Ward, a critic, writer and editor whose most recent work is *Trouble the Water: 250 Years of African American Poetry* (1997), said he disagrees with Mr. Pinsky's affection for poetry on the Internet. (The poet laureate is the poetry editor for the online magazine *Slate.*) "While there's some good things to be said of the Internet, poetry still loves the page vs. the screen. I still want the look and the feel of the printed page," Mr. Ward said.

Even when Mr. Ward writes poetry, he prefers pencil and paper. "At certain stages of composition, I must have the evolving product on the page and not on the screen," he said.

Ms. Morris, an archivist at the Harvard College Library, discussed how James Laughlin founded and operated his literary magazine, *New Directions,* which she described as a case study in poetry publishing. Funded by a wealthy aunt, Mr. Laughlin ran his magazine in the red for 40 years. In the 1970s, it started to make a profit. His philosophy, Ms. Morris said, was to publish only what he liked.

She read excerpts from letters exchanged between Mr. Laughlin and William Carlos Williams. She also discussed Mr. Laughlin's dealings with the troubled Dylan Thomas. "Jay [Mr. Laughlin] attracted and kept good poets because he cared for their interests in every way," she said.

Mr. Shoemaker, the last panelist to speak, provided a historical context to the last 40 years of poetry publishing. In the '60s and early '70s, there was a golden age of poetry publishing, because of a proliferation of small-press magazines. In the late '70s and the '80s, the poetry market was abysmal. "Poetry sales plummeted, the small press disappeared; there was a crisis in publishing," he said.

The '90s, however, has been a time of expansion, with brisk poetry sales and the appearance of poetry slams. Writing schools are crammed, according to Mr. Shoemaker.

"This is a time on fire. As poets and publishers, we can enjoy ourselves for this moment," he said.

On that positive note, the symposium moved to its concluding event, the reading of their own poetry by Joshua Weiner, Naomi Shihab Nye, Robert Pinsky, Rita Dove, Louise Glück, and W.S. Merwin. ◆

Ms. Urschel is a freelance writer in the Public Affairs Office.

Lincoln scholars at a March 25 Library symposium included Doris Kearns Goodwin, Allen Guelzo, Daniel Stowell, Cullom Davis, William Lee Miller, Kenneth Winkle and Thomas Turner.

The Latest on Lincoln

Symposium on Lincoln Scholarship Convenes

BY PAUL VERDUIN

How did Abraham Lincoln develop his fabled forbearance? How did he manage to rise from such humble origins? How vast and varied was his law practice, and how did it serve his political ambitions? Did he indulge his mind by digesting the weighty works of philosophical writers like Mill, Carey and Wayland? Was his tragic assassination a Confederate plot? And did his law partner despise his troubled widow as he turned to writing his controversial biography of Lincoln?

These and other questions about our 16th president were addressed and debated at the Library on March 25 during an all-day symposium appropriately titled "The Latest in Lincoln Scholarship." Co-sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Institute of the Mid-Atlantic and the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the event featured presentations by seven nationally recognized Lincoln scholars, followed by remarks from noted presidential biographer Doris Kearns Goodwin.

The opening speaker before the capacity audience was University of Virginia professor William Lee Miller, author of *Arguing About Slavery*, a much-praised book dealing with an earlier 19th century antislavery figure, John Quincy Adams. Turning his thoughts to Lincoln, Mr. Miller engaged his audience with a close-up view of his evolution from a vitriolic Illinois political attack-man of the 1830s and early '40s, to the paragon of civility, magnanimity and forbearance that characterized his presidency. Mr. Miller, an ethics professor, titled his address "A Very Poor Hater: Instances of Lincoln's Magnanimity."

The symposium's second address, "An American Journey: The Rise of Abraham Lincoln," was delivered by Kenneth J. Winkle of the University of Nebraska. Calling Lincoln "a self-described self-made man," Mr. Winkle said there was "surprising complexity" in this characterization. Popularized by renowned political leader Henry Clay, the self-made concept was understood in Lincoln's day as "one who rendered himself great by his own efforts." Lincoln, Mr. Winkle contended, was "adept at identifying and seizing opportunities for self-advancement," particularly during the great economic expansion in Illinois and other Western states between 1832 and 1836. The economic downturn known as the Panic of 1837 "could not have been more fortunate in its timing," since it precipitated a brisk demand for attorneys as young Lincoln was admitted to the Illinois Bar.

Cullom Davis, the senior editor and director of the Lincoln Legal Papers project throughout most of the 15-year effort, and Daniel W. Stowell, who took over as director and general editor in January, deftly demonstrated to the audience how to access and make sense of the nearly 100,000 computer-based documents in the DVD-ROM *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln: Complete Documentary Edition*. Cases as diverse as murder trials, domestic squabbles and high-powered railroad litigation were explored.

"Herndon and Mary Todd had never gotten along," David Herbert Donald pronounced in *Lincoln's Herndon* (1948), his benchmark biography of Lincoln's third law partner, William Henry Herndon. Although the story of Herndon's hatred of Mary Todd Lincoln has found universal acceptance for five decades, Douglas L. Wilson, co-director of the Lincoln Studies Center at Knox College, expressed profound doubt about Donald's thesis. "There is no evidence Herndon hated Mary Todd, or wanted to get back at her, declared the author of the Lincoln Prize-winning *Honor's Voice: The Transformation of Abraham Lincoln* (1998). Mr. Wilson recounted a humorous 1837 episode, when, after dancing for the first time with 19-year-old Springfield debutante Mary Todd, Herndon complimented her for dancing "with the ease of a serpent." The primordial "serpent" tale has always been understood as the fatal faux pas that earned the brash youth Mary's lasting enmity.

Mr. Wilson, however, sees the episode differently: Herndon, meaning no insult, immediately saw the unintended effect of his remark, regretted it, and became "very apologetic." What's more, he does not think Mary held the incautious remark against Herndon. Years later, in 1866, Mr. Wilson finds the widowed Mary Lincoln's letter to Herndon accepting his interview invitation to be "very gracious" in tone. "She trusted him with sensitive information."

Mr. Wilson makes no attempt to deny that Mary was furious when Herndon published his 1866 lecture on the Ann Rutledge romance, which depicted the maid of New Salem as the only woman Lincoln ever loved, and went on to declare that during their 23-year marriage, "Mr. Lincoln has known no joy." Herndon never asserted, Wilson maintained, that the unhappy character of the marriage was "solely the fault of Mary." The fortuitous result of the troubled union, Herndon believed, was that it was a crucial factor in Lincoln's becoming president.

Thomas R. Turner, historian at Bridgewater State College, opened the afternoon session by taking issue with the thesis put forward by William Tidwell, James O. Hall and David Gaddy in *Come Retribution: The Confederate Secret Service and the Assassination of Lincoln.* Their theory is that John Wilkes Booth was taking orders from Jefferson Davis's collapsing rebel administration. Mr. Turner believes the available evidence, or lack thereof, conclusively supports the view that Booth and his co-conspirators acted alone, without Confederate help.

"If we haven't heard about Lincoln as a man of ideas, it is because we have been listening with tin ears." With this criticism, Allen C. Guelzo, dean of the Templeton Honors College at Eastern College, challenged the attendees to reexamine the Prairie Rail Splitter's remarkable intellect. The 2000 Lincoln Prize laureate quoted William Herndon's estimation that "Lincoln was far from the country innocent that many people imagined him to be." "Lincoln was a persistent thinker and a profound analyzer ... entirely logical ... shrewd ... cunning. ... [He was] the superior of all and governed by his intellectual superiority."

Citing intellectual works read and digested by Lincoln, Mr. Guelzo began with those of Charles Lyell and Robert Chambers. The latter turned Lincoln into what Herndon called "a firm believer in the theory of development [evolution]." Continuing his list, Mr. Guelzo mentioned works of political economy read by Lincoln: John Stuart Mill, Henry Carey and Francis Wayland. The result was that "Lincoln had no trouble holding his own, with ease" in discussions centering on "the great intellectual controversies of the 19th century." The president's best friend, Joshua Speed, said "Lincoln's mind was of a metaphysical and philosophical order. He read law, history, Thomas Brown's philosophy, or William Paley, Burns, Byron, Milton, or Shakespeare." "Today, we prefer to avoid the strife of ideas," Mr. Guelzo concluded, "But it was the strife of such ideas which brought us Abraham Lincoln."

In her impromptu remarks during the speakers' panel discussion, author Doris Kearns Goodwin, who is in the middle of writing her biography of the Lincoln presidency, declared, "Lincoln was more married to his Cabinet than to Mary during the Civil War. The Cabinet members came to grow under Lincoln, and respect him and accept his leadership," she added.

"I'm fascinated with the circle that included not only these men, but their wives and daughters as well. There is a thing about fathers and daughters here that I want to explore." According to Goodwin, "the pleasure these men had in the company of other men" in the Cabinet is an important dynamic — one that is in stark contrast to the iciness apparent in Jefferson Davis's Confederate Cabinet. ◆

Mr. Verduin is an independent historical researcher.

Resolutions

continued from page 111

goal as it embarks on its third century."

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 24, 2000 as a time to commemorate the Bicentennial of the Library of Congress. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this occasion with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities that celebrate the many contributions the Library of Congress has made to strengthening our democracy and our national culture.

In Witness Thereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth. (s) William J. Clinton

---

Proclamation from the Mayor of the District of Columbia

Library of Congress Day, April 24, 2000; A Proclamation by the Mayor of the District of Columbia

Whereas the Library of Congress, America's oldest federal cultural institution, was established in the District of Columbia on April 24, 1800, and both the Library of Congress and the District of Columbia are celebrating their Bicentennials in the year 2000; and

Whereas, the Library of Congress' Bicentennial theme of "Libraries-Creativity-Liberty" recognizes the contribution that all libraries make to our nation and our local communities; and

Whereas the District of Columbia is participating in Local Legacies, a Library of Congress Bicentennial project that will document the District of Columbia's distinctive cultural traditions; and

Whereas in its two hundred years of existence, the Library of Congress has become the world's largest and most comprehensive library, and also one of the most accessible, providing service through 21 reading rooms on Capitol Hill and its Web site which, by registering more than four million transactions each working day, is one of the most frequently used Web sites in the world; and

Whereas the District of Columbia Public Library, in a new partnership with the Library of Congress, has been designated the District of Columbia Center for the Book, through which it will celebrate, honor, and promote books, reading, literacy and the literary heritage of the District of Columbia:

Now, Therefore, I, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, do proclaim April 24, 2000, as "**Library of Congress Day**" in Washington, D.C. (s) Anthony A. Williams, Mayor, District of Columbia ◆

Egypt: Yesterday and Tomorrow

Library Symposium Examines Egypt's Globalization

BY DONNA URSCHEL

Dr. Billington and Egypt's first lady, Suzanne Mubarak, greet Mary-Jane Deeb, the Library's Arab world area specialist, and Mona Makram-Ebeid, an American University professor and former member of the Egyptian Parliament. On the eve of the Egypt and Globalization symposium, Mrs. Mubarak delivered a lecture on the ancient Library of Alexandria.

Despite some roadblocks, Egypt is on its way to becoming part of the global community, said experts at the symposium "Egypt and Globalization" on March 28 at the Library.

Experts described how Egypt has taken important economic and political steps toward globalization. Policies are still needed, however, to solve many complex issues, such as illiteracy, unemployment and the high cost of communications technology.

The symposium, sponsored by the African and Middle Eastern Division of the Library, was part of a one-day program on "Egypt: Yesterday and Tomorrow," which began with the visit the day before of first lady Suzanne Mubarak of Egypt.

Mrs. Mubarak, chairman of the International Commission for the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, gave a talk on the ancient Library of Alexandria and on the international effort under way to revive the library.

The following day's symposium consisted of two panels: globalization in the Egyptian media and globalization and the Egyptian economy. Mary-Jane Deeb, Arab world area specialist at the Library, and Prosser Gifford, the Library's director of Scholarly Programs, chaired the panels.

Media panelists included Shafik Gabr, publisher of a new English-language monthly magazine in Cairo called *Pharaohs;* William Rugh, former ambassador to Yemen and president of America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (AMIDEAST); and Mohammed Wahby, president of the Association of Arab Correspondents in Washington.

Mr. Gabr, whose new magazine focuses on globalization in Egypt and the Middle East, urged Egypt to privatize its media and other industries. He also described other important challenges ahead for the country, including the need to improve the standard of living by creating jobs, the need to attract foreign investments and the need for effective public-private partnerships.

"The Mideast economies are all in transition. We are at a very serious crossroads," he said.

Mr. Gabr said he started his magazine eight months ago to bring into focus the issues related to Egypt's entering the world economy.

"*Pharaohs* is a response to globalization. It provides information from outside Egypt to Egypt and from Egypt to the outside in English. *Pharaohs* has a mission of bringing together leaders on what's happening in this transition. It provides a platform for dialogue on the issue," he explained.

The next panelist was Mr. Rugh, who presented a historical overview of the role of the media in Egypt and the Arab world. He outlined the long history of the media in Egypt, whose first daily newspaper was published in 1828. In 1953, Egypt was a pioneer in radio broadcasting in the Arab world, and in the early 1960s Egyptian television became important for news and entertainment. The 1970s, however, saw a lessening in influence, as the new mass media, such as the Internet and cable television, drew viewers away from the traditional Egyptian media.

The third media panelist was Mohammed Wahby, who noted that, "except for the fall of the Berlin Wall and dissolution of the Soviet Union, no other subject [in recent history] has created as much controversy in the media as globalization."

He argued that to some globalization comes with a set of positive values: democracy, pluralism and respect for human rights. ... To others, globalization is perceived as emanating from the United States and imposing a Western value system on the entire world.

"Why does the debate about globalization rage so furiously in Egypt?" he asked, and then answered, "The concept of the state is deeply ingrained in the Egyptian soul, and during the last two centuries, Egypt played a leading role in the culture and politics of the Arab world. The centrality of Egypt might be threatened by globalization."

The Egyptian economy was the focus of a panel that included Kemal Dervis, vice president for the Middle East and North Africa region at the World Bank; Ibrahim Khalifa, director of the Egyptian Growth Investment Co.; and Richard Holmes, president of the National U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Dervis said Egypt went through "some really radical" economic changes and transformations during the past 15 years. The 1970s were good years for the economy, but 1980s were "terrible for Egypt," because of a collapse of oil prices and a stalemate in the Egyptian economy, he explained. The public sector and trade deficits were huge, and there was a large foreign debt.

Luckily, creditors gave Egypt a 50 percent reduction in debt, and this relief "completely turned around Egypt's economy," Mr. Dervis said. But those years of hardship in the 1980s — which resulted in cutbacks in social and public expenditures — took a toll on the infrastructure of Egypt, he said.

For Egypt to compete successfully in the global marketplace, it must:

Improve skill formation and education, said Mr. Dervis. "Egypt is trying hard, but the challenge is huge. Higher education needs a radical overhaul. The public sector cannot do it by itself. The private sector has to enter the sphere, but not just with private academies for the wealthy."

The second challenge is to create a trade policy with Europe. Mr. Dervis thinks this can be achieved by providing services, specifically tourism and high technology.

"Egypt is very underexploited in the tourist area. Tourism can grow 20 to 25 percent," Mr. Dervis said.

The third challenge is for Egypt to create a strong social policy to aid its less fortunate citizens.

"With globalization, there will be large segments of the population who will feel left out. It is unavoidable for a while," he said.

Mr. Khalifa, who followed Mr. Dervis, described some of Egypt's economic successes: The nation has reduced its budget deficit year after year and, as of fiscal year 1998-99, was at 1.3 percent of gross domestic product. Egypt has reduced inflation from 21 percent in 1991-92 to 3.8 percent in 1998-99, and Mr. Khalifa pointed out that Egypt has a strong foreign currency reserve of about U.S. $18 billion.

Privatization, according to Mr. Khalifa, has helped Egypt to revitalize its stock market, receive an influx of foreign investments, develop new management and new management techniques and create a generation of new entrepreneurs. It has even helped attract Egyptians living abroad to return home.

The symposium concluded with Mr. Holmes, who discussed the role of communication technology in globalizing the Egyptian economy. He noted that Egypt must improve its technology infrastructure and provide citizens with increased access to the new technologies. In answer to criticisms about globalization, Mr. Holmes said, "technology imposes itself and there's nothing you can do about it." ◆

Ms. Urschel is a freelance writer in the Public Affairs Office.

Tracer Bullet

New Publication Features 18th Century Technology

As part of the Library's Bicentennial celebration, the Science, Technology and Business Division has published an additional subject bibliography in its "Tracer Bullet" series. "Science and Technology in 18th Century America" is a 24-page guide to a variety of materials and sources in the collections of the Library of Congress, which is helpful in researching science, invention, technology and medicine during this period in history.

Not intended to be a comprehensive bibliography, this guide is designed to put the reader "on target" — as the name of the series implies. There are suggested subject headings under which books can be located in the Library's card, book, and online catalogs. Also included are references to introductory works, basic texts, and numerous specialized titles, including biographies and bibliographies, books for younger readers, and a guide to Internet sources.

All Tracer Bullets from 1989 to the present, as well as a some earlier issues, are accessible on SCTB Online at **lcweb2.gov/sctb** or on the Science Reading Room home page on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/scitech**.

The printed publication is free, and may be obtained by writing to the Science, Technology, and Business Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 20540, or by calling (202) 707-5664. A list is available of many other Tracer Bullets on a range of subjects in science, technology and medicine. ◆

Stephen Sondheim Salute To Air June 21 on NPR

On May 22, the Library of Congress held a special 70th birthday tribute to this titanic figure in the history of the American musical theater, which included a concert version of his rarely heard 1974 musical, *The Frogs*, based on the comedy by Aristophanes, and a selection of Sondheim's favorite songs by other writers, offered with the composer's personal commentary.

Performers at the concert event included Nathan Lane, Audra McDonald, Brian Stokes Mitchell, Marin Mazzie, Debra Monk and Davis Gaines.

The Stephen Sondheim birthday salute will be broadcast on National Public Radio stations on June 21 — check your local listings for stations and times. ◆

News from the Center for the Book

Reading Promotion Partners Meet at the Library

"Today, literacy and reading promotion are hot topics," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole on March 17 in welcoming participants to the center's annual "idea exchange" for its national reading promotion partners.

"The Center for the Book has been in the business since 1977, and I cannot recall a more active or upbeat time. I especially want to thank those organizations that were part of this partnership network when it started in 1987 and have stayed with us. I also offer a special welcome to the many new organizations that have joined us in recent years and are here today to share their best ideas and to find new project partners."

Forty educational and civic organizations sent representatives to the meeting in the Library's Mumford Room, which was decorated with reading promotion posters and filled with descriptive literature about projects sponsored by reading promotion partners.

In her remarks, Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams described the center's expanding Web site (**www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**) and its increasing importance to all of the Center for the Book's activities. In addition to descriptions about the center's projects and publications, it includes information and links to more than 300 organizations in the United States and around the world that promote books, reading, literacy and libraries. The list includes universities and scholarly institutions concerned with book and library history. Ms. Williams cited statistics about the Web site's steadily increasing use: in February 2000, for example, 23,030 transactions were handled by the center's site, compared to 21,172 in February 1999.

Anne Boni, the center's program specialist in charge of the reading promotion partners network, presented an overview of current Center for the Book activities, briefly mentioning the following projects: Building a Nation of Readers, the national reading promotion theme for 1997-2000, Letters About Literature, River of Words and the Viburnum Foundation Family Literacy Project. She also discussed two Library of Congress Bicentennial projects/themes that the Center for the Book will carry into the new century through its reading promotion and affiliated state center partnership networks: Favorite Poem, and "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries," which will be cosponsored with the American Library Association. She stressed that these projects offer many opportunities for continuing and future partnerships.

The meeting featured brief presentations from every organization present, plus several special presentations introduced by moderator John Cole. Holly O'Donnell of the U.S. Department of Education started with a description of the America Reads Challenge. This project, an effort to increase the reading proficiency among America's youth, aims

Jim Higgins

Jim Higgins

Jim Higgins

Participants in the 2000 annual "idea exchange" for the Center for the Book's national reading promotion program included (from top): Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel Boorstin, the center's founder; Ruthann Saenger, National Federation of Press Women with author Louisa Moat, who holds her book, *Straight Talk About Reading;* Center for the Book Program Specialist Anne Boni with Marie Harris Aldridge of the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science Taskforce.

"to have all children reading well and independently by the end of the third grade." The Center for the Book assisted in organizing America Reads in 1996 and has supported its expansion in subsequent years. The presentations continued through lunch, concluding with a statement from Vera Hunter of the Church and Synagogue Library Association.

Educator Louisa C. Moats, coauthor of *Straight Talk About Reading: How Parents Can Make a Difference During the Early Years* (1999), made a special presentation about "tips for reading tutors." Drawing on current research about reading instruction, she emphasized the importance of printed matter to acquiring vocabulary. Ms. Moats also is the author of *Teaching Reading IS Rocket Science* (1999), a booklet prepared for the American Federation of Teachers, a Center for the Book partner.

Mary Haggerty of the Boston television station WGBH gave a special video presentation about "Between the Lions," the new PBS daily program that helps kids learn to read. Set in a library and aimed at children between the ages of 4 and 7 and their families, the series combines innovative puppetry, animation, live action and music into an entertaining learning adventure. It is co-produced by WGBH Boston and Sirius Thinking Ltd., and funded in part by a grant from the Education Department through the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Since 1996 the Center for the Book and several of its reading promotion partners have been advising the developers of "Between the Lions," particularly about how the series can be introduced to families, literacy professionals, educators and librarians. Mary Haggerty announced that the center and the other 14 "founding partners" would be included in forthcoming national advertising for the series in national newsmagazines and in *The New York Times*.

Jim Higgins

Jim Parker represented the Department of Education's Office of Vocational and Adult Education.

Virginia Mathews, the center's consultant for the Viburnum Foundation / Center for the Book Family Literacy project, concluded the day with a plea for including libraries in reading promotion and literacy projects. She also called for "full-flowered literacy," by which she meant exposing children as early as possible not only to books but also to the idea that books are part of every aspect of life. ◆

Center for the Book Reading Promotion Partners at the March 17 Annual Meeting

Academy of American Poets
America Reads, U.S. Department of Education
American Foundation for the Blind
American Library Association
American Printing House for the Blind
Armed Services YMCA
"Between the Lions," WGBH
Book Adventure Foundation
Book It!, Pizza Hut
Books for Kids Foundation
Church and Synagogue Library Association
Corporation for Public Broadcasting
District Lines Poetry Project
Everybody Wins! DC
First Book
Friends of Libraries USA
General Federation of Women's Clubs
International Board of Books for Young People
International Reading Association
International Rivers Network
Kidsnet
Lindy Boggs National Center for Community Literacy
Literacy Volunteers of America Inc.
Lutheran Church Library Association
National Center for Learning Disabilities
National Children's Book and Literacy Alliance
National Council on the Aging Inc.
National Endowment for the Arts
National Federation of Press Women
National Newspaper Association Foundation
New Jersey Connection
PBS Literacy Link
Read Across America, National Education Association
Reading Is Fundamental Inc.
U.S. Department of Education
U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science
U.S. National Institute for Literacy
Vermont Center for the Book
White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science Taskforce
Women's National Book Association

Jim Higgins

Dr. Billington, Jonathan Key (*The Enterprise Mountaineer*, Waynesville, N.C.) and Rep. Charles H. Taylor (R-N.C.), chairman of the House subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, at the April 13 National Newspaper Association's congressional luncheon, which was hosted by the Center for the Book on April 13.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

5387 ********* 3-DIGIT 132
005DUS
SYRACUSE UNIV
ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE ON INFO/TEC
CIJE COORDINATOR
SYRACUSE NY 13244

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
200
LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 6
June 2000

The Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 6
June 2000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
200
LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

145

On the Cover: Bob Hope's career spans several decades and entertainment forms, including vaudeville, radio, film and television. Mr. Hope recently donated to the Library his archives of scripts, memorabilia and more than 85,000 pages of jokes.

Cover Story: The opening exhibition in the Library's new Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment is a celebration of vaudeville and Mr. Hope's contribution to variety entertainment. 142

I Spy: Pinkerton's, the nation's oldest security firm, has donated its archives to the Library. 131

A River Runs Through It: The fifth annual River of Words awards ceremony honored young people for linking poetry and art to the environment. 132

Bicentennial Background: Illustrated catalogs and checklists have been a hallmark of Library exhibtions through its history. 134

Wickersham Award: Charles F.C. Ruff was honored by the Friends of the Law Library of Congress in March. 136

Law Day 2K: Charles Rhyne, the originator of the idea of Law Day, was the featured speaker at this year's event. 137

Discovering Brazil: The Hispanic Division and the Brazillian Embassy celebrated the 500th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. 139

Open World 2000: The Library's Russian Leadership Program has entered its second year. 140

148

Sacred Places: Harold Hongju Koh delivered the keynote address for the Library's Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. 148

The Thangkka Returns: A gift from the Tibetan Dalai Lama has been returned to the Library. 149

Mapmaker, Mapmaker: Two map societies with ties to the Library held a joint meeting in California in April. 150

CNI Task Force: The Library played a role in the recent meeting of the Coalition for Networked Information Task Force. 152

Blooon-die!!: A new Library exhibition celebrates cartoonist Chic Young and his life's work, the comic strip *Blondie*. 154

News from the Center for the Book 158

149

THE HALL CLOCK SAYS 9:20
MY WATCH SAYS SEVEN O'CLOCK
THEY'RE EITHER GOING TO BE AWFULLY EARLY OR AWFULLY LATE

157

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

The First Private Eye

Library Receives Pinkerton Archives

BY DONNA URSCHEL

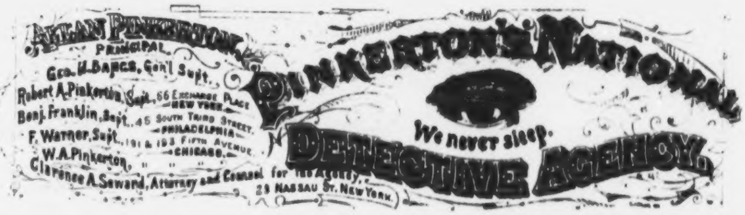
Pinkerton's Inc., the nation's oldest and largest security services company, has donated its archives to the Library. The archives document the history of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, founded in 1850 by Scottish immigrant Allan Pinkerton, one of the most important figures in crime detection and law enforcement during the latter half of the 19th century.

Approximately 100 boxes of documents and photographs will be added to the Library's Manuscript Division, which holds nine volumes of Pinkerton's Civil War correspondence. The archives encompass the period from 1850 to 1938 and have never been accessible to the public. Selective access was given only to a limited number of authors and historians.

"We are honored that the Library of Congress considers our archives to be of historical significance and are proud to share the details of our organization's past with the nation," said Don W. Walker, Pinkerton's president. "It is particularly fitting that we make this gift in the year we also celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Pinkerton Agency."

The archives donation is part of the Gifts to the Nation Bicentennial Project to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Library of Congress in 2000. The Gifts to the Nation Project encourages benefactors to donate rare and important materials to the national collection in the Library.

The archives include the following materials: 195 binders on criminal investigations; a large collection of photographs, including criminal "mug shots" of the day; biographical information on Pinkerton and his sons, William and Robert, who continued to run the agency after their father's death; correspondence; personnel files; promotional materials; canvassing papers; privately printed works of instruction for detectives; and privately published volumes on topics of interest of the agency.



ALLAN PINKERTON, PRINCIPAL.
Geo. H. Bangs, Gen'l Supt.
Robert A. Pinkerton, Supt., 66 Exchange Place, New York.
Benj. Franklin, Supt., 45 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
F. Warner, Supt., 191 & 193 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
W. A. Pinkerton, " "
Clarence A. Seward, Attorney and Counsel for the Agency, 29 Nassau St. New York.

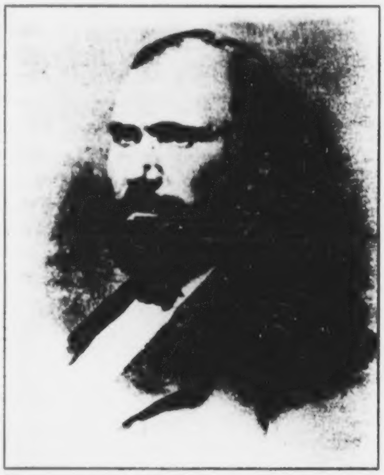
PINKERTON'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY.

We never sleep.

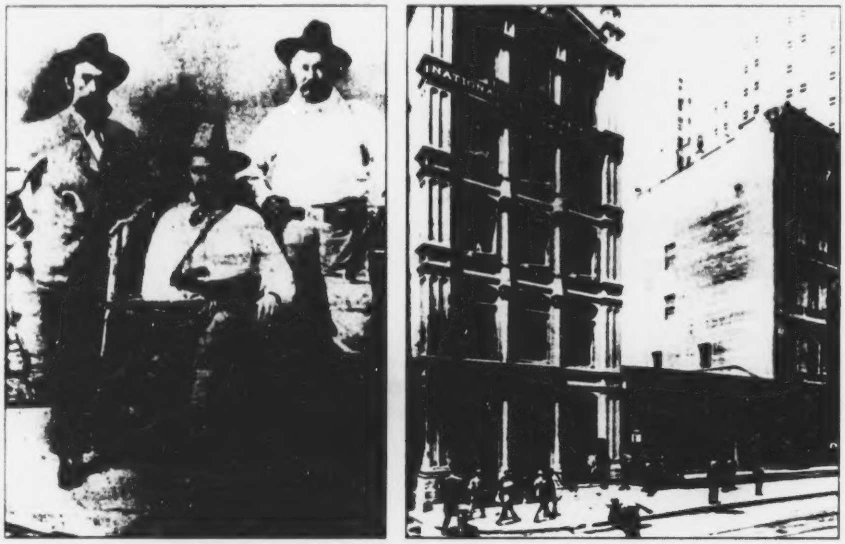
Highlights of the archives include:

- "The Tent Picture" of Pinkerton, outside his quarters, after the Battle of Antietam, in October 1862, with President Lincoln and Gen. John McLernand, a former Chicago attorney. In letters from William Pinkerton, who accompanied his father during the Civil War as a 16-year-old cadet, he recalled that a portrait of the president alone had been planned, but Lincoln had ushered his two Chicago friends into the picture.
- Two 1903 letters from William Rudolph, "The Missouri Kid," to William Pinkerton, in effect begging him to save his life. Rudolph, a young and extremely violent bank robber, had murdered in cold blood a novice detective who was the son of

continued on page 133



Pinkerton Agency ad; Allan Pinkerton, portrait taken in Mathew Brady Studio, c. 1861



William Pinkerton and railroad special agents, late 1870s; Pinkerton Office, 57 Broadway, New York, ca. 1900

John McShane

Award winners include (front row, from left) Rachel Rees, El'Jay Johnson, Calvin Hargis, Angel Salto and Christine Yin; (back row, from left) Kt Harmon, Gracie Jordan, Robert Hass, Eon Justin Hatter, Kevin Maher and Shintaro Maeda.

'River of Words'

Winners and Finalists Honored at the Library in April

By JOHN Y. COLE

The fifth annual River of Words awards ceremony, held in the Library's Mumford Room on April 29 combined excited young people, proud parents and guardians, good poetry and art, and an enjoyable and informative learning experience about the environment.

Twelve young people, ages 6 to 17, were honored for their creativity in linking poetry and art to their awareness of the environment around them. Emphasis in this national contest is on the theme of watersheds. As in past years, program moderator and former Poet Laureate Robert Hass responded to each poem and work of art and its author, often drawing insightful and surprising comments from the young creators.

The Center for the Book cosponsors the project with the International Rivers Network. River of Words was founded by Mr. Hass with Pamela Michael, who serves as project director. State centers for the book in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah are among the many organizational participants. Support comes from more than a dozen corporations, foundations and individuals.

The following students were honored at the ceremony:

- **International Grand Prize (Poetry):** Christine Yin, age 13, Guangzhou, China.
- **National Poetry Grand Prizes**: Calvin Hargis, 8, Aztec, N.M., Gracie Jordan, 12, Woodside, Calif., Kevin Maher, 12, Lafayette, La., Kt Harmon, 17, Vicksburg, Miss.
- **National Art Grand Prizes**: Angel Salto, 6, Brooklyn, N.Y., Rachel Rees, 10, Susanville, Calif., Shintaro Maeda, 14, Wichita, Kan., Eon Justin Hatter, 15, Decatur, Ga.
- **Shasta Bioregion Prize**: Brett Docherty, age 17, Bolinas, Calif.
- **Anacostia Watershed Prize**: El'Jay Johnson, 8, Washington, D.C.

The state of Georgia was featured in the program. The Georgia River of Words project presented a brief video about its activities, and Petey Giroux, the Georgia coordinator, in a costume as "Earthina," in words and music presented Mother Earth's views about the importance of water ("Why Don't You Keep It Clean? You Can Adopt A Stream! Pollution We've Seen: Clean Water's Nifty Peachy Keen!)

Then Mr. Hass presented the 2000 River of Words Teacher of the Year Award to Pamela Segers from Avondale Estates High School in Decatur, Ga. Nancy Larson Shapiro, director of the Teachers and Writers Collaborative in New York City, also spoke during the program and offered her support to the project.

John McShane

National Art Grand Prize winner Rachel Rees with former Poet Laureate Robert Hass at the River of Words awards ceremony.

In connection with River of Words 2000, on April 27 students from the Washington area attended a workshop that included a visit to the Anacostia River, which is a branch of the Potomac. On May 2, the Center for the Book hosted an educator's workshop that attracted 35 teachers, museum specialists and reading promoters.

Poetry from the 2000 prize winners and finalists has been published in a 55-page booklet, *River of Words: The Natural World as Viewed by Young People*. The artwork by the 2000 winners may be seen on the River of Words Web site.

In her introduction to the new booklet, Pamela Michael notes that a recent study showed that although "children in the United States could identify over a thousand corporate logos, few could recognize and name more than a handful of the plants that grew in their own neighborhoods." River of Words, she explains, "was created to help children regain an intimacy with the web of life and to develop a rich and sustaining" feeling for the "language of landscape."

The deadline for next year's contest is Feb. 15, 2001. For more information, contact River of Words, P.O. Box 4000-J, Berkeley, CA 94704, e-mail: row@irn.org; Web site: www.riverofwords.org. ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

John McShane

Robert Boone of the Anacostia Watershed Society, Robert Hass and El'Jay Johnson, winner of the Anacostia Watershed Prize.

Pinkerton

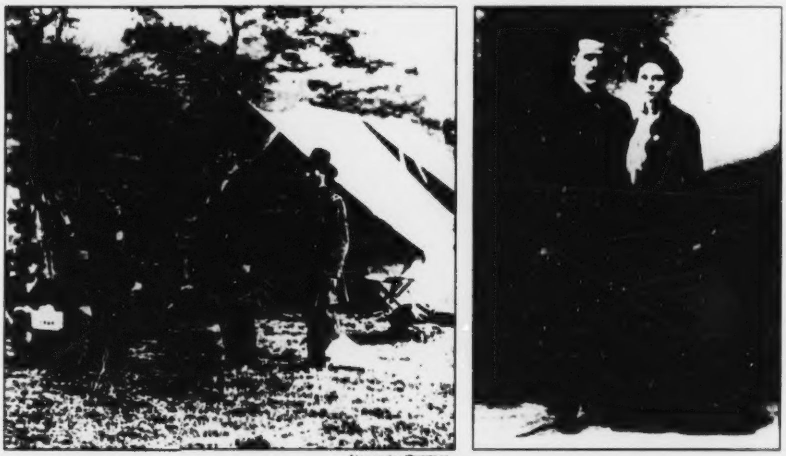
continued from page 131

a Pinkerton superintendent. The letters were written from jail, following Rudolph's capture after an escape and long manhunt. Rudolph later was hanged.

- An original 1901 photograph, by DeYoung Studio, in New York, of Harry Longbaugh, "The Sundance Kid," and his mistress, Etta Place, taken just before their departure for Argentina. Pinkerton detectives learned of the photograph when they were in Manhattan weeks later investigating the rumored embarkation of the "Wild Bunch" leaders. DeYoung, who knew nothing about the notoriety of his customers, reportedly was impressed with their elegance, and supposed that they were members of "Western Society." This is the only known photograph of Place. Pinkerton cropped separately the images of Place and Longbaugh, and reproduced both in "WANTED" posters.

Of the 195 criminal investigations binders, two-thirds cover the period of Pinkerton's greatest activity in criminal work, from 1880 to 1910. The binders contain photographs and sketches of criminals, suspects and gang members, as well as Pinkerton operatives; photographs and illustrations of burglar tools, safe-cracking equipment, and crimes in progress; "REWARD" and "WANTED" posters and handbills; many press clippings from 1870 to 1938; penciled daily draft reports from detectives; criminal histories (Pinkerton "rap sheets"), gang histories, and crime chronologies.

Also included are "office narratives," written by clerks, covering all or parts of an investigation; interoffice communications concerning investigations; correspondence with local law enforcement officials; correspondence with Pinkerton informants; letters to Pinkerton from criminals; and correspondence between criminals.



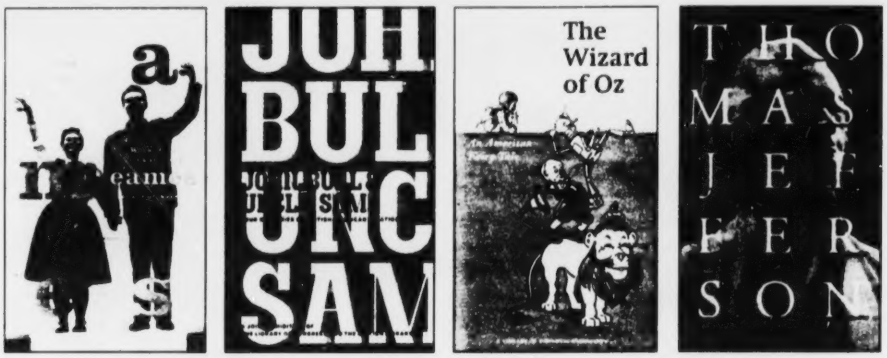
Alexander Gardner

"The Tent Picture"—Allan Pinkerton, President Abraham Lincoln and General John McLernand at Antietam, 1862; Harry "The Sundance Kid" Longbaugh and Etta Place, New York, 1901, prior to emigrating to Argentina.

Ownership of the detective agency remained in the Pinkerton family for many years. In 1884, Pinkerton passed the agency to his sons, William and Robert. His grandson, Allan II, inherited the agency in 1907, and his great-grandson, Robert II, in 1930. When Robert Pinkerton II died in 1967, without a male heir, family direction of the corporation came to an end.

Pinkerton's Inc., has since grown to a $1.5 billion organization that provides a wide range of security services. The company has its U.S. headquarters in Westlake Village, Calif., and is a member of the Securitas Group of Stockholm, Sweden, a world leader in the security industry. ◆

Ms. Urschel is a freelance writer in the Library's Public Affairs Office.



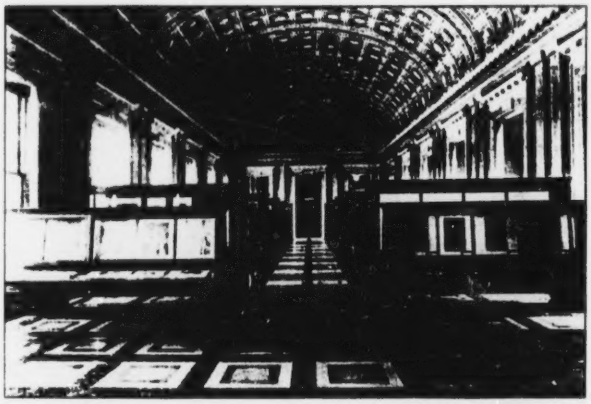
Covers of the brochures of the Library's Bicentennial exhibitions.

Bicentennial Background

Exhibition Catalogs and Brochures

BY JOHN Y. COLE

A trend is developing in the Library's exhibition-related publications. The printed catalogs, checklists and publications accompanying the four Bicentennial exhibitions, for example, are varied in size and nature but together reflect these patterns: less emphasis on large, scholarly and comprehensive volumes; partnerships with publishers outside the Library, both commercial and scholarly; and an emphasis on brief, colorful and well-illustrated "checklists" that are distributed without cost to the viewing public.



An exhibition of prints on display in 1901 in the Southwest Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Attractive brochures were produced for each of the four Bicentennial exhibitions Reflecting the Bicentennial theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," these exhibitions are: "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention" (reflecting creativity; Library of Congress, May 20–Sept. 4, 1999, currently on tour); "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British American Relations" (reflecting libraries; Library of Congress, Nov. 17, 1999–March 4, 2000); "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale" (reflecting creativity; Library of Congress, April 21–Sept. 23, 2000) and "Thomas Jefferson" (reflecting liberty; April 24–Oct. 31, 2000).

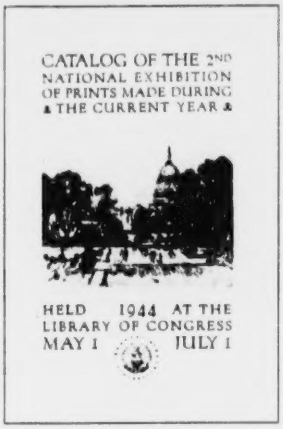
Images from the Library's major exhibitions became available online from the Library's Web site in the early 1990s, and today that availability helps shape decisions about the nature of the printed exhibit catalogs and related publications. Other factors, all present since the Library's first exhibitions early in the 20th century, include the exhibition's overall purpose, the size of the expected viewing audience and the cost and funding source for the proposed catalog, checklist or related publication.

The Library's formal exhibitions program began, like so many other Library of Congress activities, with the opening of the Jefferson Building in November 1897. The following second story spaces were set aside "for exhibition purposes" by John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress 1897-1899: the Northwest Gallery (then called "Curtain") and Pavilion, where the Jefferson exhibition is today; the Southwest Gallery and Pavilion, today's location of the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition; and the Southeast Pavilion, which is between the Hispanic and European Divisions. The Library's first "exhibitions," mounted in 1898, were displays of prints from the Department of Graphic Arts and rare and early printed books. No printed descriptions of the items exhibited have been located.

The first major Library of Congress exhibition, and the first to be well documented, was one that the Library mounted about its own activities in the U.S. government pavilion at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exhibition or "World's Fair" in St. Louis in 1904. A Library of Congress Exhibits Office was not, however, formally established until 1942.

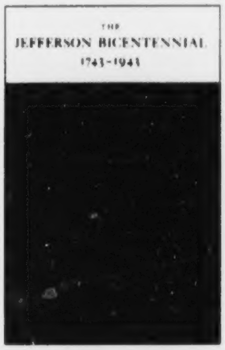
Following is a sampling of the variety of exhibition descriptions, catalogs and checklists produced by the Library prior to the Bicentennial. Unless otherwise noted, the publisher is the Library of Congress.

The Library's 1904 *Annual Report* includes as an appendix (pp. 227-287), a detailed report about the Library's exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. It includes a diagram of the layout, photographs and a complete description of the exhibition's major sections and all of the items displayed from the Library's collections. The Library also published a series of pamphlets describing the exhibition.


CATALOG OF THE 2ND
NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF PRINTS MADE DURING
THE CURRENT YEAR
HELD 1944 AT THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
MAY 1 JULY 1

Catalog of the 2nd National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year, Held at the Library of Congress, May 1-July 1, 1944. 28 p.

The Jefferson Bicentennial, 1743-1943. A catalog of the exhibitions that opened at the Library of Congress on April 12, 1943. It includes "The Permanence of Jefferson," an address delivered at the Library on April 13 by Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter. 171 pages.

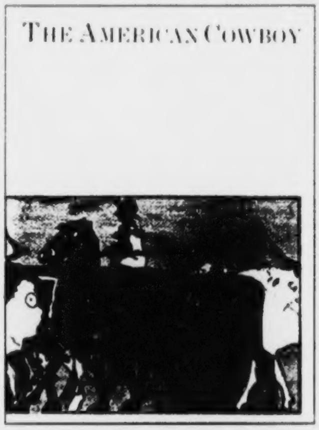

THE
JEFFERSON BICENTENNIAL
1743-1943

Kansas and Nebraska: Centennial of the Territories. 72 pages, 1959. This catalog for one in a series of exhibitions commemorating anniversaries in histories of various states also contains an address at the exhibition opening by Kansas Sen. Andrew Schoeppel.

Image of America: Early Photography, 1839-1900. A catalog of an exhibition at the Library that was on display Feb. 8-April 22, 1957. 88 pages. In the preface, exhibits officer Herbert J. Sanborn explained that the 348 photographs were selected "on the basis of the importance of the subject in depicting various aspects of American history, life, and progress," and that the exhibition "was assembled in the hope that it would make the photographic resources of the Library better known and encourage the further use of them."

Fifty Years of Animation: Building a Better Mouse, by J. Michael Barrier, 1978. 36 p. The catalog for a ground-breaking popular culture exhibition on display at the Library from Nov. 21, 1978–Jan. 30, 1979.

The American Cowboy, by Lonn Taylor and Ingrid Maar. 228 pages, 1983. One of the Library's first "coffee table" books, this volume documents a major exhibition presented at the Library on March 26, 1983-Oct. 2, 1983. It presents essays, many color illustrations and a four-page list of "exhibition items not illustrated." In his acknowledgments, project coordinator Lonn Taylor calls "The American Cowboy" exhibition and catalog "the most extensive study of an American folk hero ever undertaken by a public institution.


THE AMERICAN COWBOY

Living Traditions of Russian Faith: Books and Manuscripts of the Old Believers, by Abby Smith and Vladimir Budaragin. 51 pages, 1990. This booklet describes and presents color photographs of books in an exhibit displayed by the Library of Congress during the May-June 1990 visit to America of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

continued on page 141

KANSAS and NEBRASKA

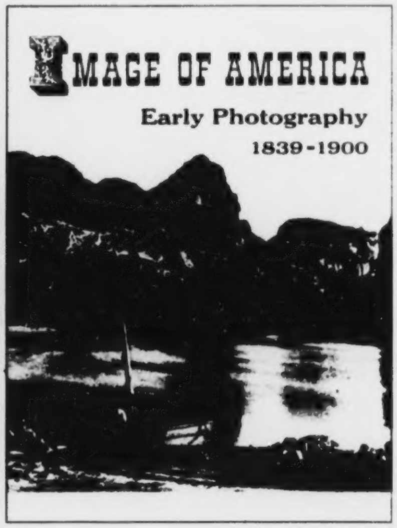
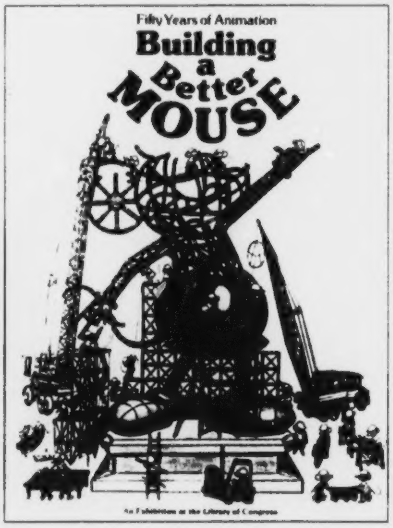


IMAGE OF AMERICA
Early Photography
1839-1900


Fifty Years of Animation
Building
a
Better
MOUSE
An Exhibition at the Library of Congress

Friends Honor Ruff

Charles F.C. Ruff Receives Wickersham Award

By ANNE L. MERCER

The Friends of the Law Library of Congress presented the 2000 Wickersham Award for "exceptional public service and dedication to the legal profession" to Charles F.C. Ruff on March 28.

In the Chamber of the Supreme Court, Mr. Ruff was recognized for his remarkable legal career, which has combined public service at the highest levels, zealous and effective representation of clients in private practice, the teaching of law and legal scholarship and a commitment to the profession.

Abe Krash, president of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress, congratulates Charles Ruff on winning the 2000 Wickersham Award during a March 28 ceremony in the Chamber of the Supreme Court.

At the dinner in the Supreme Court Great Hall, Associate Supreme Court Justice Stephen G. Breyer welcomed the group to the court and reminisced about his association with Mr. Ruff. The event was hosted again this year by Gail Littlejohn, senior vice president for government affairs of Lexis-Nexis.

Following dinner, the group moved to the court's chambers, where they were welcomed by Law Librarian Rubens Medina. "Once again, it is an honor and a pleasure for me to welcome you back to these historic chambers for what to us in the Law Library of Congress has become the event of the year, the Wickersham Award Dinner. We are proud, and it is fitting, that this institution–the Law Library of Congress, an integral part of the legal and lawmaking tradition of this country–is associated with this great tradition."

Tributes to Mr. Ruff were offered by three longtime associates. Associate Deputy Attorney General David Margolis offered remarks in behalf of Eric Holder Jr., deputy attorney general of the United States, who was unable to attend. He was followed by Charles Miller who has worked with Mr. Ruff at Covington & Burling for many years, and Lloyd N. Cutler, of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, who was himself the award winner in 1996. All three spoke with affection and humor and related personal experiences from working with Mr. Ruff during his varied career. This included his role as the last special prosecutor in the Watergate investigations, his work as the second-ranking official of the Department of Justice and his time heading both of the District of Columbia's public law offices — serving as U.S. attorney and as Corporation Counsel. He became known most recently to the nation while serving as counsel to the president. His handling of President Clinton's defense in the impeachment trial won him praise on both sides of the aisle.

Following the remarks, Abe Krash, president of the Friends and master of ceremonies, presented the award and Mr. Ruff thanked the speakers for their warm remarks.

Among those in attendance from the Library of Congress were Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress Emeritus; Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs; Daniel Mulhollan, director of the Congressional Research Service; Elizabeth Pugh, general counsel; David Sale, director of legal research; and Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services. Also in attendance were William T. Coleman Jr., the 1997 Wickersham Award winner; David Leebron, dean of Columbia Law School, Mr. Ruff's alma mater; James P. Hoffa, president of the Teamsters Union; David Kendall, counsel to the president; and the executive director of the American Association of Law Libraries, Roger Parent, together with the president-elect of the association, Robert L. Oakley of the Georgetown University Law Center.

The Law Library of Congress is the largest and most comprehensive source of legal information in the world and a research center for foreign, international and comparative law. The Friends of the Law Library of Congress is a national nonprofit group that encourages awareness of and support for the Law Library. The Wickersham Award is named for George Wickersham (1858-1936), who, with other noted jurists, attorneys and scholars, conceived the Friends as a way to help build a great national law library. Wickersham was a partner in the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, a benefactor at this year's dinner.

Two additional benefactors providing major support for the 2000 Wickersham Award dinner were Lexis Publishing and West Group. Patron supporters were BNA Inc., Covington & Burling, and Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering. ◆

Ms. Mercer is the executive director of the Friends of the Law Library. For more information about the Friends or the Wickersham Award, contact her at (202) 707-5076.

Law Day 2000

Law Library of Congress Hosts Annual Event

BY MARIE-LOUISE H. BERNAL

> *"Now, therefore, I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, May 1, 1958, as Law Day–USA. I urge the people of the United States to observe the designated day with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and I especially urge the legal profession, the press and the radio, television and motion picture industries to promote and to participate in the observance of that day."*

Since that day, every U.S. President has annually issued a Law Day Proclamation, and the activities surrounding the event have not abated, as evidenced by the Planning Guide the American Bar Association (ABA) distributes every spring as well as by the special Law Day Chair the ABA appoints to coordinate and inspire Law Day events nationwide. The theme for the year 2000 celebration was "Speak Up for Democracy and Diversity."

Former Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Law Librarian Rubens Medina, Charles Rhyne, Margaret Hennebry, president of the World Jurist Association, and Abe Krash, president of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress, at the Library's recent Law Day celebration.

History, of a kind, was made when the Law Library on May 1, 2000, honored and featured as speaker the originator of the idea of Law Day, Charles S. Rhyne. In introducing the speaker, Law Librarian Rubens Medina described Mr. Rhyne, 88, as "a distinguished lawyer in private practice, a prominent litigator and a prolific author who spent most of his career at the center of political power. He counseled several presidents and became a recognized expert in the field of aviation law. As a passionate proponent for human and civil rights, he fought discrimination throughout his career wherever he encountered it.

"As a litigator, Mr. Rhyne successfully argued many cases before the Supreme Court. His desire to increase the public's awareness of the rule of law and to halt the use of force found its ultimate expression in 1958, when President Eisenhower, through Mr. Rhyne's efforts, signed a Presidential Proclamation declaring May 1, 1958, as Law Day USA. These efforts received worldwide attention, when *Time* magazine devoted its May 8, 1958, cover to Charles Rhyne, then president of the American Bar Association."

The Law Librarian concluded by noting Mr. Rhyne's remarkable "ability to translate his vision into reality, which has not only earned him numerous honorary degrees and positions of leadership, but also two Nobel Prize nominations. However, his crowning moment came in 1963, when 2,500 legal representatives from all over the world came together in Athens to discuss how to extend the rule of law internationally in the first World Peace Through Law Conference. He served as president for the World Peace Through Law Center from its inception until the organization in 1991 changed name to the World Jurist Association."

Mr. Medina also thanked the Friends of the Law Library of Congress. With the support of the Friends, "the Law Library has been able to develop its own annual tradition to observe Law Day, as a way to celebrate the significance of law and the legal profession here and in other countries of the world, and as a way to reflect the wealth of the Law Library's vast global collection and the expertise and diversity of its research and reference staff." The Friends were represented by Abe Krash, president; former Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, member of the board; as well as by the executive director, Anne Mercer.

"It is an honor to speak to you in the Library building dedicated to Thomas Jefferson," Mr. Rhyne said. "I think Jefferson, with his belief in freedom of thought and individual liberty, as well as his recognition of the importance of a public declaration of these rights, would have approved of the Law Day we celebrate.

"I thought you might be interested in the way Law Day came about, and the way it has changed with the times. Mine will not be a scholarly presentation, but I hope it will offer some insight, and some amusement, about how public pronouncements often come into being.

"The justifications for a Law Day were twofold, one timeless and one very much a product of its times. The timeless notion was the use of law to

Speaker Charles Rhyne explains the background of the text of the original Law Day radio broadcast he delivered on May 1, 1958, to Margaret Henneberry and Richard Danner of the Duke University School of Law; Mr. Rhyne with Margaret Bush Wilson (left) and Mabel McKinney-Browning of the American Bar Association

achieve individual and social justice. The application of that notion to the Cold War, to contrast democracy with communism, was a product of its times, but one which, I think, is relevant to the new democracies which have replaced the communist regimes."

Mr. Rhyne then revealed how he persuaded President Eisenhower to sign the Law Day Proclamation.

"The immediate inspiration for a May 1 celebration of Law was directly related to the Cold War. For many years, the American news media gave front-page headlines and pictures to the Soviet Union's May Day Parade of new war weapons. I was distressed that so much attention was given to war-making rather than peacekeeping.

"My idea was to contrast the United States' reliance on the rule of law with the Soviet Union's rule by force. To that end, I drafted a U.S. Presidential Proclamation, which made its way from John Foster Dulles, secretary of state, to Sherman Adams, chief of staff to President Eisenhower, and stopped there.

"Time passed. May 1 was fast approaching and I had heard nothing, so I went to see Adams. He pulled the Proclamation out of his desk and gave it back to me, saying 'The President will not sign a Proclamation praising lawyers!'

"I strode down to the Oval Office and handed it to President Eisenhower himself. As he stood there reading it, Adams burst in yelling 'Do not sign that paper praising lawyers!'

"The President held his hand up for silence until he had read the entire document. Then he said 'Sherm, this Proclamation does not contain one word praising lawyers. It praises our constitutional system of government, our great heritage under the rule of law, and asks our people to stand up and praise what they have created. I like it and I am going to sign it.' And he did. ... It has always seemed to me that Adams thought I was urging not recognition of Law Day but recognition of a Lawyers' Day, sort of like Mother's Day or Father's Day. I am glad that President Eisenhower set him straight."

Mr. Rhyne closed by expressing the hope "that the opportunity which Law Day provides to reflect on the use of law by both nations and individuals will prompt both you in this audience and the leaders of nations to explore ways in which not only the Internet, but also other new technologies, can make more law more readily available to those who need it."

The event was held in the Jefferson Building and attracted an audience of close to 100, including Margaret Bush Wilson, the American Bar Association chair of Law Day 2000, and her colleague Mabel C. McKinney-Browning, director of the ABA Division of Public Education. Also in attendance was Senior Associate Dean Richard A. Danner of the Duke University School of Law, to represent Mr. Rhyne's alma mater. Among other guests in the audience were Margaret Henneberry, president of the World Jurist Association; Kamla K. Hedges, director of Library Relations for the Bureau of National Affairs; Marilou M. Righini, consultant and editor for Transnational Publishers Inc.; Hans Wabnitz, legal counsel at the World Bank; Luz Sadak, Inter-American Development Bank; and Susan Hoban and Joel Sachs from NASA.

Joining staffers from the Law Library and from other parts of the Library of Congress were also many law librarians, such as Linda Corbelli from the Supreme Court Library; Randall J. Snyder from the Executive Office of the President Law Library; and Mary Alice Baish, associate Washington affairs representative, Georgetown University Law Center, representing the American Association of Law Libraries. ◆

Ms. Bernal is special assistant to the Law Librarian.

'500 Years of Brazil's Discovery'

Cultural Ambassador Helps Celebrate Brazil's Milestone

BY GAIL FINEBERG

ORDEM E PROGRESSO

José Mindlin, former cultural secretary of São Paulo, Brazil, and director of the Guita and José Mindlin Library, helped the Library's Hispanic Division and the Brazilian Embassy celebrate "500 Years of Brazil's Discovery" on April 26 in the Pickford Theater.

Welcoming Mr. Mindlin to the Library, Dr. Billington spoke of his guest's wide-ranging interests, reflected in his personal library of more than 25,000 titles, of which some 10,000 are rare books. Mr. Mindlin's public career began as a reporter for one of the leading newspapers of São Paulo; he is now the chairman of its editorial board. A lawyer, entrepreneur and a man of letters with interests in Brazil's culture, economy, politics, science and business, Mr. Mindlin is "one of the Renaissance men of our times," Dr. Billington said.

Mr. Mindlin has been a generous and faithful supporter of the Library of Congress, not only through his donation of publications, but also through his involvement in the funding of at least four long-term internships at the Library.

He focused on four centuries of Brazil's history—its colonial period (1500 to 1822) and the shaping of its national life during the remainder of the 19th century, which, he said, "must be separated from what came after."

He noted that Brazil's human history predates European contact. "It is easy to speak about the importance of celebrating 500 years of Brazil, but to begin, is this figure correct or real? Our territory was already inhabited before 1500 A.D., by a large population, estimated in the 1500s at 3 million Indians, with their own communal organization and traditions. So when one talks ... of discovery, it must be qualified: there was an encounter, a definition that seems more adequate, and actually is being increasingly preferred," he said.

The encounter occurred on April 22, 1500, when Pedro Alvares Cabral, commander of a Portuguese armada, sighted the South American mainland and staked a claim for Portugal. Cabral "thought this country was not a very large island," Mr. Mindlin said, adding that Brazil would be revealed as a vast, mysterious territory with dangers that challenged Jesuit missionaries and settlers dispatched by the Portuguese crown.

Even now, he said, Brazil has not been fully discovered. "The media have represented this beautiful country as a haven for football, violence, corruption, samba and the freedom of carnival. This image is not totally correct," he said, adding that the past 500 years of history, though important, are only "preparatory to a comprehensive description of what we are today, and to what we expect to be in the future."

The Portuguese found Brazil attractive, as did the French, Dutch and Spanish. With this competitive interest in Brazil's resources—red dyewood, which was the original source of trade, gold and silver, precious stones and sugar—there came a need for colonial Brazilians to fight other Europeans' territorial ambitions. The first agreement between Spain and Portugal on frontiers was not reached until 1750.

The Jesuits were enterprising, and their missionary efforts spread throughout the country between 1625 and 1759. They protected the Indians from enslavement by Portuguese and Spanish agricultural landowners as well as adventurers, Mr. Mindlin said, and they taught the Indians music, painting and the manufacture of many artifacts, including musical instruments. Trained to become good artisans and copyists, the Indians were not encouraged to think independently.

The religious influence was responsible for an extraordinarily beautiful Brazilian baroque architecture. "Magnificent churches were built in the main cities, and not only religious architecture, but also painting and sculpture flourished throughout Brazil," he said.

Thoughts of independence began to take root in the late 18th century. "This was the beginning of the patriots, intellectuals and enlightened citizens," Mr. Mindlin said. Students returning home from studies abroad were thinking about revolution, and there was news of the war for independence in the United States.

Revolutionary events in Europe had a profound effect on Brazil. Napoleon's invasion of Portugal prompted the Portuguese prince regent, Dom João, to move the Portuguese court to Brazil in 1808. "I would like to stress at this moment our great debt to Napoleon; if the French had not invaded Portugal, nothing would have changed so swiftly."

Brazil matured quickly as the seat of the Portuguese empire. The prince opened Brazilian ports to trade with friendly nations, including Great Britain, and also government offices in Rio de Janeiro, a supreme court, a bank, the royal treasury, mint, printing office, a national library with holdings from the Portuguese National Library and other academic institutions.

With the death of Portugal's queen, Maria I, in 1816, the regent became King João VI. He returned to

continued on page 141

RLP Phase Two

Russian Leadership Program Has Impact on Society

BY GAIL FINEBERG AND THE RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP PROGRAM OFFICE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RUSSIAN
LEADERSHIP
PROGRAM
"OPEN WORLD"

Russian Federation Council and State Duma delegations arrive in Washington on June 20 to talk to members of Congress and Cabinet officials about energy, federalism, environment, health care and the rule of law as part of their participation in the Open World 2000 Russian Leadership Program.

A Russian Federation Council delegation headed by Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Mironov, deputy chairman of the Federation Council Committee on Science, Culture, Education, Health Care and Ecology, are visiting the Library. Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) and Michigan Gov. John Engler is hosting this delegation in Washington and Michigan.

Duma delegations coming to Washington include eight energy specialists, six who are discussing rule of law matters, eight who are interested in federalism and seven who are focusing on environmental issues.

Supported by a $10 million appropriation from Congress, Open World 2000 is bringing some 2,000 Russian political leaders, including the Duma and Federation Council delegates, to the United States this spring and summer to meet and talk with their counterparts at the federal, state and local levels. In this, the second year of the Library's Russian Leadership Program, Open World 2000, about 20 percent of the elected representatives to the Duma and the Federation Council, the lower and upper houses of Russia's parliament, will visit the United States to exchange views on policy issues with their congressional counterparts as well as top officials in the executive branch.

Said Dr. Billington, chairman of the Russian Leadership Program: "With a newly elected president and a newly elected parliament, post-Yeltsin Russia is undergoing a generational change in its political landscape. The 2000 RLP opens new avenues of dialogue between U.S. government officials and the new emerging political leadership in Russia at a critical time both for U.S.-Russian relations and the world.

"The Library of Congress is extremely pleased to have again been authorized by the U.S. Congress to manage the RLP," added Dr. Billington, who was recently elected a foreign member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. On Feb. 15 Russian Federation Ambassador to the U.S. Yuri Ushakov presented the Librarian with the Pushkin Medal for his service in promoting Russian language and culture throughout the world.

In April, Dr. Billington and Rep. Charles Taylor (R-N.C.), chairman of the House Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee, traveled to Moscow, where they met with Duma leaders to plan Open World 2000 and participated in a reunion conference of more than 200 alumni of the 1999 Russian Leadership Program.

The American Foreign Policy Council is organizing programs for the Duma and Federation Council delegations in Washington and congressional districts. Last year, more than 2,150 leaders from most of Russia's 89 regions traveled throughout the United States and met Americans from every walk of life—farmers, business leaders, schoolteachers and a wide range of public-office holders, from local firemen to public housing and community health directors, from school superintendents and small-town mayors to state legislators, senators and representatives.

Although this experience will be repeated this summer, Open World 2000 has expanded the legislature-to-legislature exchange. Some 130 members of the Russian parliament will be traveling to the United States over the next 18 weeks.

In May, Duma delegations arrived in Washington to discuss defense, agriculture, land reform, banking and taxation. Gen. Andrei I. Nikolayev, chairman of the Duma's Defense Committee, who headed an 11-member delegation on defense, met with U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen. The defense delegation also met with their counterparts in the Senate and House, and Reps. Robert "Bud" Cramer (D-Ala.) and Roscoe Bartlett (R-Md.) hosted delegation members in their state districts.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, met with former Vice Premier Alexander N. Shokhin, chairman of the Duma Committee on Credit Organizations and Financial Markets and former vice premier of the Russian Federation. Mr. Shokhin headed a Duma banking delegation. Rep. Charles Taylor (R-N.C.) was the congressional host.

Rep. George Radanovich (R-Calif.) hosted a Duma tax delegation led by Kurban-Ali A. Amirov, member of the Duma Committee on Budget and Taxation.

Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) and Rep. Bart Stupak (D-Mich.) hosted meetings on land reform matters for Duma deputies led by Viktor A. Semenov.

A seven-member delegation of Russian Duma agricultural specialists also completed a seven-day visit to the United States in May. Rep. Roger Wicker (R-Miss.) hosted the group for three days in Tupelo, Miss., before they traveled to Washington for meetings with Senate and House members and executive branch officials. Duma member Vladimir N. Plotnikov led the delegation.

"The level of interest by the Duma members in exchanging views on agricultural issues and their interest in the U.S. experience was astounding," said Rep. Wicker. "The RLP is providing a wonderful opportunity for members of Congress not only to host and teach our counterparts in the Duma, but also to share their experiences as they lead a historic transition toward democracy and a free-market economy."

Congress established the Russian Leadership Program at the Library of Congress in 1999 and has allocated $20 million for the program over the past two years. Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Joint Committee on the Library, was the chief sponsor of the authorizing legislation for both the 1999 and 2000 programs. The representative bodies of both the United States and Russia have worked together to implement the unprecedented legislative exchange. The program is designed to expose Russian political leaders to American free enterprise and democratic institutions and, in turn, to allow U.S. leaders to learn firsthand their counterparts' experience in leading Russia's transition from communism to a society based on market economies and the rule of law.

"The RLP attracts American and Russian leaders at the highest level because it is a unique peer-to-peer exchange of ideas, opinions and beliefs," said Geraldine Otremba, chief executive officer of the Russian Leadership Program. "U.S. and Russian political leaders can engage in an honest and open debate on key policy issues, which can only lead to improved U.S.-Russian relations."

Former Rep. James W. Symington, who was executive director of the inaugural 1999 program, is chairman of a new advisory board for the program. "Serving as executive director of the innovative 1999 pilot was one of the most rewarding assignments in public service I have had," he said. "I look forward to working with Dr. Billington to build an advisory board for the Russian Leadership Program that will advance a number of policy areas and broaden knowledge of this superb exchange effort."

The Library awarded grants to partner organizations to implement the Open World 2000 program and has contracted again with the American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS, headed by Dan Davidson, to manage the logistical aspects of the program. ◆

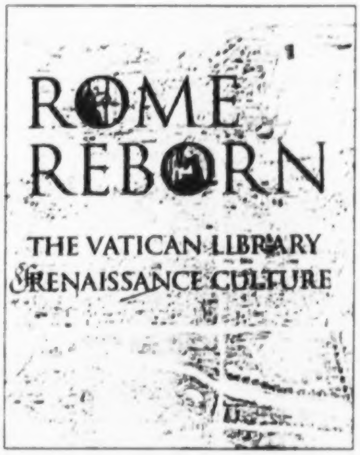
Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Exhibitions

continued from page 135

From the Ends of the Earth: Judaic Treasures of the Library of Congress, by Abraham J. Karp. 376 pages, 1991. A volume based on an exhibition marking the 75th anniversary of the Library's Hebraic Section.

Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library & Renaissance Culture, edited by Anthony Grafton. Published in association with the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana. 323 pages. A book of scholarly essays published as an "accompanying volume" to a major Library of Congress exhibition of items from the Vatican Library that was on display Jan. 6-April 30, 1993. The volume contains 216 color plates of individual items, plus detailed captions. ◆



Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.

Brazil

continued from page 139

Portugal in 1821 to contain a revolution there and appointed his son, Dom Pedro, as regent in Brazil. Dom Pedro refused orders a few months later to return to Lisbon, established a legislative assembly in São Paulo and proclaimed Brazil's independence from Portugal on Sept. 7, 1822.

Dom Pedro I was crowned emperor in 1822, but after a troubled reign marked by conflict with the assembly, he abdicated in favor of 5-year-old Dom Pedro de Alcântara in 1831. For the next nine years, Brazil seethed with civil unrest until both houses of parliament declared the young regent had reached majority in 1840. The Brazilian Empire lasted to 1889.

Dom Pedro II proved to be an enlightened leader. Brazil grew and prospered under his reign, and the country enjoyed a great deal of stability. (The country's population grew from 4 million to 14 million; railroads built 5,000 miles of track; and public revenues and products multiplied.) However, support for a republic grew, and the empire finally collapsed in 1889, when the royal family went to exile in Europe.

The country's 19th century economy relied on slave-based agriculture. Slave trade with Africa did not cease until 1853. "What I think clouded our self-respect was the permanence of slavery, only abolished completely in 1888," Mr. Mindlin said. The prospect of abolishing slavery led the southern farmers to promote the immigration of European workers, "which was something the northern landowners neglected to do. This was one of the reasons why the north and northeast of Brazil lost their predominance in favor of the south," he said.

Mr. Mindlin closed his lecture by pointing out that the 20th century brought Brazil increasingly into world interrelations, as exemplified by Brazilian soldiers fighting alongside Americans in Italy during World War II. At the dawn of the 21st century, Brazil, with an economy that is the eighth largest in the world, is a contributor of music, painting, literature and other arts to the world's culture.

Said Mr. Mindlin: "Brazil, a country of many contrasts and many hues, Portuguese speaking in a hemisphere of Spanish-speaking neighbors, is not easy to explain, much less to summarize, but is a country that is easy to appreciate, even love." ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper; Natalie J. Evans, a temporary assistant in the Public Affairs Office, contributed to this report.*

148

Thanks for the Memory

New Bob Hope Gallery Opens at Library

BY SAM BRYLAWSKI

On May 9 the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment opened in the Library's Jefferson Building with a visit by Mr. Hope and his family. The gallery, a permanent showcase, will feature exhibitions focusing on various aspects of Mr. Hope's career. The inaugural exhibition, "Bob Hope and American Variety," is a celebration of vaudeville and Mr. Hope's contributions to variety entertainment in America. The exhibition draws on the newly acquired Bob Hope Collection and additional materials from the Library's holdings.

Bob Hope and AMERICAN VARIETY

The Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment in the Thomas Jefferson Building is open Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m.–5 p.m.

Vaudeville was Bob Hope's training ground, and it made him one of the most popular entertainers of the 20th century. There, he honed his abilities as an actor, comic monologist, dancer, singer, sketch comedian and master of ceremonies. In the 1920s, Mr. Hope toured the United States as a vaudevillian, performing in hundreds of theaters, small and large. His talents and ambitions made him one of the great stars of the variety stage.

From the early 1880s to the end of the 1920s, vaudeville was the most popular form of live entertainment in America. A vaudeville show was a succession of seven to 10 live stage acts, which included comedians and musicians, together with novelty acts such as dancers, acrobats, trained animals and magicians. Its form and content were shaped by a wide range of 19th century diversions, including minstrel shows, the circus, medicine shows, traveling repertory companies, curio museums, wild West shows, chautauquas and the British music hall. The term "vaudeville" is believed to have been derived from the name of satirical songs sung in the valley *(vaud)* of Vire in France. It was applied to variety shows in the 19th century by entrepreneur B.F. Keith, in an attempt to give his shows cachet.

If vaudeville had an American creator, it was Tony Pastor. Pastor brought variety-act entertainment out of men's saloons and "refined" it into family entertainment when, in 1881, he opened his 14th Street Theater in New York City. Vaudeville's audiences, as well as many of its stars, were drawn primarily from the newly immigrated working classes.

The growth of vaudeville coincided with, and also reflected, the rise of urbanization and industrialization in America. As vaudeville grew more popular, centralized business interests took control of the acts. Just as goods in the late 19th century could be manufactured in a central location and shipped throughout the country, vaudeville routines and tours were established in New York and other large cities, and tours were made possible by the new ease of long-distance transportation afforded by the railroad. A successful act would be booked on a tour lasting for months and would change little as it was performed throughout the United States. In this way, vaudeville became a means of creating and sharing national culture.

Bob Hope was among the 20,000 vaudeville performers working in the 1920s. Many of these performers were, like Hope, recent immigrants who saw a vaudeville career as one of the few ways to succeed as a "foreigner" in America. Throughout his extraordinary professional career of nearly 70 years, Bob Hope practiced the arts he learned in vaudeville and perpetuated variety entertainment traditions in stage musical comedy, motion pictures, radio, television and the live appearances he made around the world in support of the U.S. armed forces. Today, the variety stage show is mostly a memory, but its influence is pervasive, thanks to the long and rich careers of vaudeville veterans such as Bob Hope.

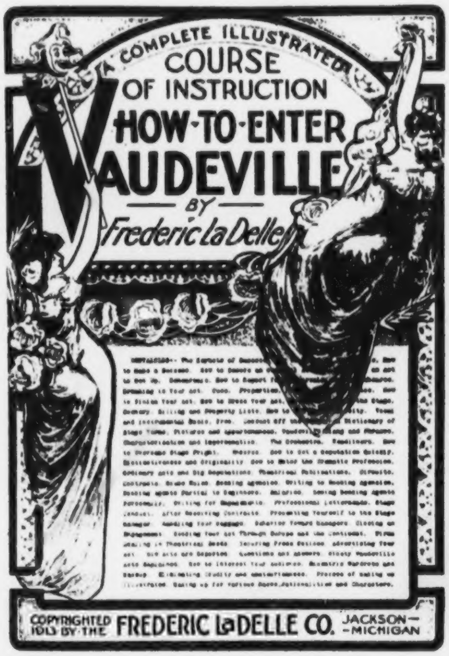
Early Life

Bob Hope was born Leslie Townes Hope, the son of stonemason William Henry Hope and Avis Townes Hope. The family emigrated from England to Cleveland in 1908, when Leslie, the fifth of seven children, was not yet five years old. In Cleveland, the family

Bob Hope relives memories of vaudeville as he has a private tour of the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment.

Eddie Sanderson © Hope Enterprises Inc

struggled financially, as they had in England, and Avis took in boarders to supplement William's erratic income. Avis, an amateur musician, taught singing to Leslie, an outgoing boy who entertained his family with singing, impersonations and dancing. After dropping out of school at the age of 16, Leslie worked at a number of part-time jobs. He boxed for a short time under the name of "Packy East," but changed his name officially to Lester Hope. Lester's interest in entertainment and show business, cultivated by his mother, led him to take dancing lessons and seek employment as a variety stage entertainer. Not until he had achieved considerable success on the stage did he begin using the name "Bob Hope."

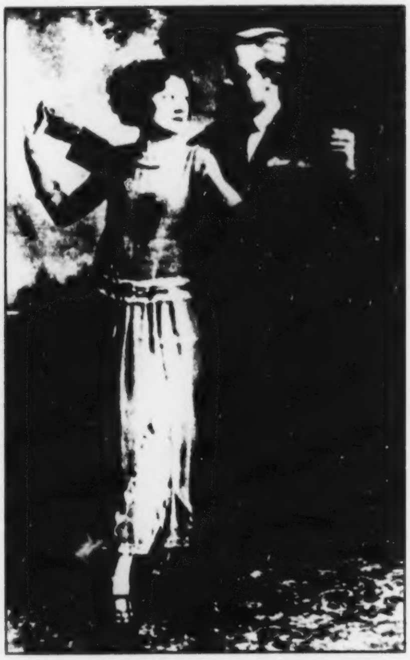

A COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

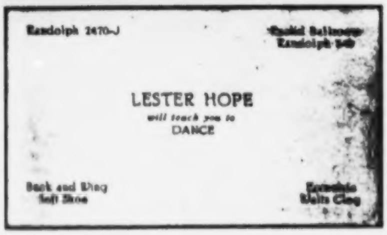
HOW-TO-ENTER VAUDEVILLE

BY

Frederic La Delle

COPYRIGHTED 1913 BY THE FREDERIC LaDELLE CO. JACKSON—MICHIGAN




Randolph 2470-J

Euclid Ballroom
Randolph [illegible]

LESTER HOPE
will teach you to
DANCE

Buck and Wing
Soft Shoe

Eccentric
Waltz Clog

Frederic La Delle's 1913 pamphlet *How to Enter Vaudeville* gave tips to would-be performers; a young Bob Hope and an early dance partner, Mildred Rosenquist, in 1923; one of Bob Hope's first business cards, "Lester Hope will teach you to dance"

Vaudeville

Bob Hope's first tours in vaudeville were as half of a two-man dancing team. The act appeared in small-time vaudeville houses where ticket prices were as low as 10 cents and performances were "continuous," with as many as six shows each day. Bob Hope, like most vaudeville performers, gained his professional training in these small-time theaters.

Within five years of his start in vaudeville Bob Hope was in the big time, playing the houses where the most popular acts played. In big-time vaudeville, there were only two shows performed each day—the theaters were called "two-a-days"—and tickets cost as much as $2 each. The pinnacle of the big time was New York City's Palace Theatre, where every vaudevillian aspired to perform. Bob Hope played the Palace in 1931 and 1932.

All vaudeville comedy acts were dependent, in some part, on stock materials for inspiration. This tradition has continued in variety comedy entertainment in all of its forms, from stage to television, drawing upon what theater historian Brooks McNamara calls "a shared body of traditional stock material." The situation comedies popular on television today are built from many of the same raw materials that shaped medicine and minstrel shows in the early 19th century as well as shaping vaudeville.

Stock materials include jokes and song parodies; monologues—strings of jokes or comic lectures; bits—two- or three-person joke routines; and sketches—short comic scenes, often with a story. To these stock materials comedians add what cannot be transcribed in words: the physical comedy, or the "business"—the humor of inflections and body language at which so many vaudevillians excelled.

The content of the vaudeville show reflected the ethnic makeup of its primary audience in complex ways. Vaudeville performers were often from the same working-class and immigrant backgrounds as their audiences. Yet the relaxation and laughter they provided vaudeville patrons were sometimes achieved at the expense of other working-class American groups. Humor based on ethnic characterizations was a major component of many vaudeville routines, as it had been in folk-culture-based entertainment and other forms of popular culture. "Blackface" characterizations of African Americans were carried over from minstrelsy. "Dialect acts" featured comic caricatures of many other ethnic groups, most commonly Irish, Italians, Germans and Jews.

Audiences related to ethnic caricature acts in a number of ways. Many audiences, daily forced to conform to society's norms, enjoyed the free, uninhibited expression of blackface comedians and the baggy pants "low comedy" of many dialect acts. They enjoyed recognizing and laughing at performances based on their own ethnic identities. At the same time, some vaudeville acts provided a means of assimilation for members of the audience by enabling them to laugh at other ethnic groups, "outsiders."

By the end of vaudeville's heyday, the early 1930s, most ethnic acts had been

Bob Hope drew from his vaudeville roots when he starred in the film "The Seven Little Foys:" Hope and his film family (top left) and Eddie Foy and his real seven Foys (bottom left); Desi Arnaz, Vera Vague, Jerry Colona, Bob Hope and Wendell Niles rehearse for a 1946 radio program.

eliminated from the bill or toned down to be less offensive. However, ethnic caricatures continued to thrive in radio programs such as "Amos 'n' Andy," "Life with Luigi" and "The Goldbergs" and in the blackface acts of entertainers such as Al Jolson.

In the early 1930s, vaudeville's popularity began to fade, primarily as a result of competition from motion pictures and radio. In addition, audiences were becoming tired of vaudeville's formulas and often were hard pressed to purchase tickets because of the Depression. In 1932 New York's Palace Theatre changed from two-a-day performances to the less prestigious continuous shows, and then to films and shows. This marked the end of vaudeville's primacy.

Bob Hope's stature as a vaudeville headliner and comic master of ceremonies enabled him to make a transition from vaudeville to musical comedy. In the 1930s he starred in revues and musical comedies, made appearances on radio, and was featured in several motion picture comedy shorts.

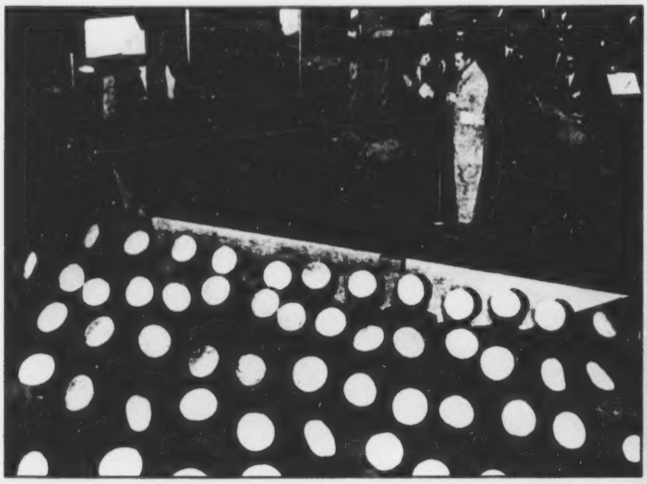
The live variety show has endured beyond vaudeville. Amateur talent contests provide the most common contemporary approximation of a vaudeville show, but professional variety entertainment still exists in a number of forms. Rock concerts often begin with a performance by a stand-up comedian, a throwback to the monologist and master of ceremonies in vaudeville. Revues, which, like vaudeville, are series of variety acts but with a unifying theme, are popular attractions in gambling casinos in Las Vegas and elsewhere. In fact, acts cultivated within the vaudeville tradition enrich many 20th century entertainment forms enjoyed today—revues, musical comedies, motion pictures, radio and television.

Motion Pictures

In the late 1920s, the success of motion pictures was closely related to vaudeville. In one sense, sound films stole the attention of the vaudeville audience, thus contributing to the end of the heyday of live variety shows. At the same time, sound films provided a new venue for many variety stars. For example, it was vaudevillian Al Jolson who guaranteed the success of "The Jazz Singer," the first feature film to include songs and dialogue. Among the many other variety artists who made early sound films was Bob Hope.

After his success on stage in the musical *Roberta* (1933), Bob Hope was cast in two series of short films made between 1934 and 1936. Although they were moderately successful, they did not guarantee a major motion picture career. In 1937, when Hope had three radio series as well as musical theater experience behind him, he was cast as a cruise ship's master of ceremonies in "The Big Broadcast of 1938." His role was fifth-billed but it featured Hope introducing the song "Thanks for the Memory." The song was an immediate hit and provided him with a professional boost and a career-long theme song. Paramount Studios signed Hope for additional films, and by the end of the 1940s, he was one of the country's highest-grossing motion picture stars.

Bob Hope's success in "The Big Broadcast of 1938" and resultant starring film roles brought him the opportunity to team with Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour in "The Road to Singapore" (1940). It is for this film and the subsequent series of "Road" pictures with Crosby and Lamour that Bob Hope is best known and still appreciated as a movie star. In each of the seven "Road" pictures made between 1940 and 1962, Hope and Crosby portrayed second-rate show business troupers who were also third-rate con men. The settings were always exotic locales, and the plots were burlesques of stock adventure melodramas. Much of the films' immediate and enduring



Bob Hope started entertaining U.S. troops during World War II—here at Marc Island in 1943—and continued the tradition throughout his career; performing for a crowd of soliders in 1969 (right); his efforts made him a favorite of presidents, including Richard Nixon, with whom he compared noses in 1969.

popularity results from the chemistry between Hope and Crosby: Their comfort with one another, their playful competitiveness and the natural, improvisational feel to their repartee.

Radio

Nearly all of Bob Hope's 60-year broadcasting career was in programs carried by the radio and television networks of the National Broadcasting Co. (NBC). When NBC was established in 1926, it was the first commercial broadcasting network in the world. In its early years, NBC operated two networks, the Red and the Blue. The Blue Network was sold in 1943 and became the American Broadcasting Co. (ABC).

The NBC Collection at the Library of Congress comprises radio recordings, television kinescope motion pictures, scripts, press releases and business papers and is the largest and most comprehensive broadcasting company archives in the United States. The collection documents the rise and development of both radio and television entertainment.

Bob Hope conquered the radio medium at nearly the same time as he found success in motion pictures. Hope was featured regularly in several radio series throughout the 1930s. His success in "The Big Broadcast of 1938" brought him to "The Pepsodent Show" radio series, which aired for more than 10 years as a top-rated program. The show enjoyed enormous success for many reasons. Hope, by 1938 a veteran entertainer, had established a very popular persona: brash, yet not too serious about himself, a comic wiseacre who endeared himself to his audience by taking them into his confidence. The format of "The Pepsodent Show" was straightforward: a monologue by Hope, exchanges and skits with his regular cast and guest stars and a concluding skit. The manic comic character of his "Pepsodent" sidekick, Jerry Colona, was also a popular attraction on the show, but it was Bob Hope's opening monologue that rooted each week's installment.

The May 6, 1941, installment of Bob Hope's popular "Pepsodent" radio series aired from March Army Air Force Field in Riverside, Calif. This was the first remote broadcast of Hope's coast-to-coast radio program and became the first of hundreds of radio and television broadcasts he performed for U.S. soldiers. Hope, broadcasting in front of a live audience of soldiers and gearing the subject matter of the monologue to the troops, fashioned a very successful variant on the radio comedy variety format. World War II-era stateside radio audiences, as well as the troops, appreciated his soldier-directed monologues, which provided home audiences for a special affinity with the soldiers' lives and their contributions to the country.

Television

"When vaudeville died, television was the box they put it in," said Bob Hope.

The variety show was a common format in

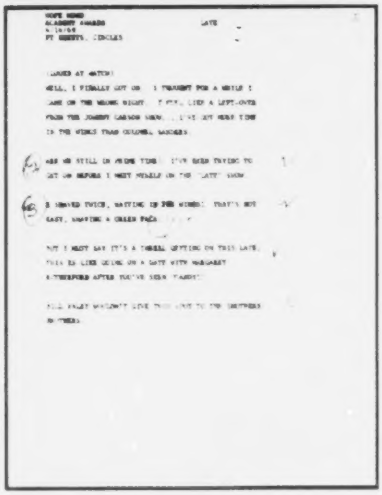
early television, in part because many of the performers were vaudevillians with vast experience performing live on stage and most early television was broadcast live. The sale of thousands of televisions in the late 1940s and early 1950s has been attributed to the vast popularity of the early TV variety show featuring vaudevillian Milton Berle. In fact, the popular programs hosted by Berle and his contemporaries were termed "vaudeo" by 1950s television critics. While variety is no longer a prevalent program format, successors to vaudeville include current television programs such as "The Tonight Show," "Saturday Night Live" and even "Sesame Street."

Although NBC and CBS had been actively experimenting with television since the 1930s, seven-days-a-week programming did not begin until 1948. Most shows were produced by advertising agencies on behalf of their sponsor clients, but the networks were increasingly interested in developing programs as well. Bob Hope was approached by NBC in 1949 to host his own show and soon conquered the new medium even as he maintained his popularity in film and radio.

Hope's Joke File

To comedians, "material"—their jokes and stories—has always been precious, worthy of protecting and preserving. On stage, a good vaudeville routine could last years, as it was performed on tour across the country. In radio, a year's vaudeville material might be fodder for one week's broadcast. Bob Hope used new material not only for his weekly radio series, but also for the several live charity appearances he made each week. In the beginning of his career, he wrote his own material, adapted jokes and comic routines from popular humor publications or commissioned segments of his vaudeville act from writers.

Annie Leibovitz



Bob Hope in his joke vault in 1995; some of those jokes, written for his stint as the host of the 1969 Academy Awards program

Over the course of his career, Hope employed more than 100 writers to create material, including jokes, for his famous topical monologues. For example, for radio programs he engaged a number of writers, divided the writers into teams and required each team to complete an entire script. He then selected the best jokes from each script and pieced them together to create the final script. The jokes included in the final script, as well as jokes not used, were categorized by subject matter and filed in cabinets in a fire- and theft-proof walk-in vault in an office next to his residence in North Hollywood, Calif. Bob Hope could then consult this "Joke File," his personal cache of comedy, to create monologues for live appearances or television and radio programs.

The complete Bob Hope Joke File—more than 85,000 pages—has been digitally scanned and indexed according to the categories he used for presentation. It is now available for visitors to the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment.

On the Road: USO Shows

Prompted by patriotism and, perhaps, vaudevillian wanderlust, Bob Hope kept touring for more than 50 years. Returning to his professional roots, he took his variety show on the road to entertain U.S. troops wherever those soldiers were stationed. Hope's variety shows for the troops included comedy monologues, specialty acts, celebrity appearances, dancers, singers and skits. His mildly irreverent humor, teamed with his variety troupe's beautiful women, provided a welcome respite for the U.S. forces, a reminder, in Hope's words, "of what they were fighting for." The fast pace, broad diversity and informality of the overseas shows, with acts ranging in tone from brash to sentimental, gave U.S. fighting forces a supportive reminder of home, an essence of American life and values.

continued on page 153

Conservation Corner

Preserving Bob Hope's Memories

By Yvonne French

The exhibition and digitization of ephemeral 20th century materials in the Bob Hope collection are driving conservation treatments that simultaneously preserve the collection and raise philosophical questions about treatment methodologies.

"Bob Hope and American Variety," the inaugural exhibition of the Library's newest gallery, required conservators to make a lot of judgment calls about how—and whether—to preserve things that are, by their nature, ephemeral.

"Because of the inherent vice of most 20th century materials," said Conservation Division Chief Mark Roosa, "the preservation problem is more vexing than for 17th, 18th or early 19th century collections, because the earlier documents were made of better components."

Bob Hope's mother and then his secretary painstakingly collected memorabilia from his 70-year career into scrapbooks and photo albums. Although curators and conservators found them to be in surprisingly good condition, much of the paper had degraded because its original wood pulp fiber content is acidic and deteriorates over time, unlike the cotton and linen rag papers of earlier centuries.

Add to that the use of poor-quality plastic sleeves, acidic paper envelopes and photographic album pages, staples, adhesive tape and the glues used in side bindings, and this scrapbook of American entertainment history is also an acid sandwich with darkened, sticky tape in between.

As is often the case, pressure-sensitive tape had caused brown staining, which can be difficult if not impossible to remove. "In such cases, digitization can be an excellent access solution, because it allows copies of items such as newspaper clippings and telegrams to be lightened if they are yellowed or stained so that they can be read more easily," said Exhibition Conservator Rikki Condon. All the items in the exhibition will be digitized except for Bob Hope's joke files, which number more than 85,000 pages.

Items from Bob Hope's collection of memorabilia

To prepare items for the exhibition and digitization, the Conservation Division employees treat each item in Bob Hope's collection as an individual object and mount it as carefully as they would a Thomas Jefferson letter, said Mr. Roosa and Ms. Condon.

The collection consists of scrapbooks, joke books, comedy scripts, radio skits, modern television programs, a wide selection of photographs, sculptures and paintings of the comedian throughout his career—including one in pastel on mustard yellow velvet that shows Mr. Hope as himself and as a hippie.

Ms. Condon explained that the first line of defense is to mount the objects (in the case of the pastel, without flattening the velvet around the mat edges). But in an exhibition setting, such mounting requires careful planning. For example, should one encase a piece of sheet music in a polyester sleeve? It protects it, but makes it harder to see, adding an additional layer for the viewer, who is already looking into a glass case.

Should a letter that had been folded many times, probably to fit into a pocket, be flattened or left with the folds intact? Ms. Condon opted against encasing the sheet music or flattening the letter. "It is part of the value of the item. An awareness comes into play, a respect for the provenance and the history of the item," she said.

The question is what to conserve and what to leave as is," said Ms. Condon. "In some cases, the artifact is what it is and should be displayed as such." For example, take the scuffed shoes of vaudeville actor Eddie Foy given to Bob Hope as a memento. To polish them or fill in the holes in the leather uppers would have been to erase part of their history and, displayed as they are in the new "Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment," their link to Bob Hope.

"This man, who started his career in the early 1920s in small theaters in the Midwest, never stopped being a vaudevillian, never stopped being a variety artist," said Sam Brylawski,

continued on page 153

'Libraries Are Temples of the Mind'

State Department Official Delivers Keynote

BY AUDREY FISCHER

Harold Hongju Koh's connection to the Library of Congress began long before he delivered the Asian Pacific American Heritage Month keynote address on May 17 in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building. Mr. Koh, who was appointed assistant secretary of state for democracy, human rights and labor by President Clinton on Nov. 13, 1998, recalled his earliest introduction to the Library.

"My father made it a point of taking each of his six children to the Library of Congress during the years he served as the first Korean ambassador to the United States," said Mr. Koh. "He reminded us that, for Asians, libraries are temples of the mind and most sacred places."

Mr. Koh's ties to the Library continued in his professional life. After graduation from Harvard Law School in 1980, Mr. Koh began his career in private practice in Washington and subsequently clerked for Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun, who donated his papers to the Library of Congress in 1997.

Mr. Koh revealed a little-known fact about Blackmun's confirmation hearings. "This Library is responsible for Justice Blackmun's confirmation." According to Mr. Koh, Blackmun, on a short lunch break during the confirmation hearings, sneaked across the street to the Library of Congress to look up an obscure ruling that he was subsequently asked to explain. The rest is history. In making the decision to donate his papers to the Library of Congress, Blackmun described the institution to Mr. Koh as "the repository of accumulated wisdom of more than 200 years of American experience with democracy."

"So I am now part of the Library of Congress and this Library has become of piece of me," said Mr. Koh, whose work with Justice Blackmun is preserved in the Library's written record.

Discussing his experiences as an Asian American, Mr. Koh began with his parents, who both immigrated to the U.S. during the late 1940s, before the Korean War.

Jim Higgins

Harold Hongju Koh

"My parents met and married in the U.S., but shared the hope that someday they would return to Korea to help create a democratic and united homeland."

Mr. Koh's father, a Harvard-educated lawyer and professor of Law at Boston University, was soon called upon to serve as Korea's first ambassador to the U.S. From this diplomatic post, he hoped to restore democracy. But when a military coup overthrew the government, Mr. Koh's father was faced with the decision either to represent a nondemocratic country or live in exile in the United States. He chose the latter.

Years later, when Mr. Koh told his father he wanted to be a lawyer, his father advised him to "study physics and become a doctor."

His father's advice was based on four assumptions about Asians.

"The practice of law requires English, which is not our native language," said Mr. Koh. "The law is confrontational, which is not our way as 'pacific,' or 'peaceful,' people. The profession is an 'old-boys network' and we are 'new boys and girls' in this country. Finally, the law is not an exact science and we will suffer for its inexactness. My father paid the price by being exiled, and he did not want any of his children to pay too."

These assumptions were based on his father's experience. Life in America was different for his son.

"English *is* my native language," said Mr. Koh who won the English prize in school. "Fighting for rights *is* my way, and I was not good at exact sciences. So I took a different path than my father advised."

After several years in private practice, he joined the Justice Department and subsequently became a law professor at Yale University.

"When I became a professor, my father believed I had finally entered the temple of the mind."

In the early 1990s, Mr. Koh was faced with a difficult decision: become a tenured professor or use his legal training to fight for the rights of Haitian refugees. While many of his colleagues did not understand his desire to enter the fray, Mr. Koh found himself arguing the case for Haitians, against the position of the Clinton White House. He understood that this meant he would never work in the Clinton administration, but felt it was a small price to pay compared to the price his father had paid for fighting for democracy.

In 1998 he received a call from an aide to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to discuss a position in the State Department. He reminded the caller that he had just spent the past few years suing the Clinton administration. "That's why we want you," the caller replied. "We want someone who isn't afraid to stand up against our government."

Mr. Koh soon realized that his family's experience was similar to that of his new boss, the first woman secretary of state. Ms. Albright was a refugee from what is today the Czech Republic. Her father was a diplomat, and like Mr. Koh's mother, Ms. Albright raised children while earning a doctoral degree. Like the Czech Republic, South Korea is democratic.

"My father was an ambassador to the U.S., and I am an ambassador from the U.S., all in one generation," observed Mr. Koh. His mother recently dedicated an Asian studies reading

continued on page 149

A Gift of the Dalai Lama

Tibetan Scroll Returned to Library

BY SUSAN MEINHEIT

A special treasure of the Asian Division has now been returned to the Tibetan rare book cage after a long absence.

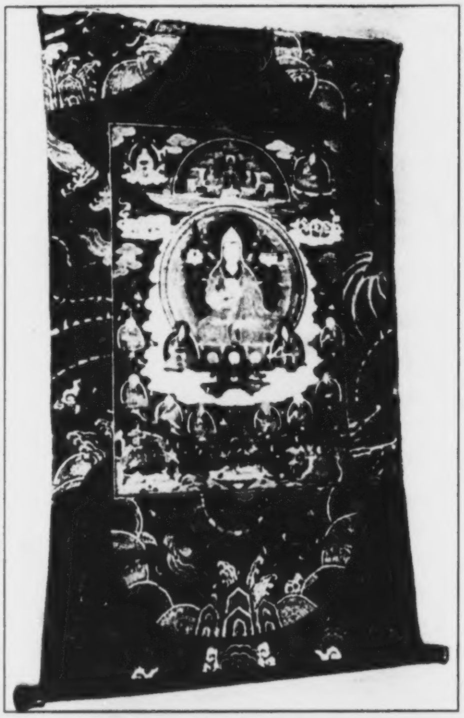
The treasure is a Tibetan *thangka (than ga),* or hand painted religious scroll on cloth (pictured at right). It had been loaned to the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History some 35 years ago.

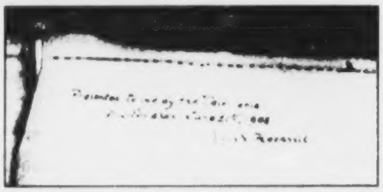
The *thangka* has special significance because it contains a handwritten note, "Presented to me by the Dalai Lama / Wu-tai-shan/ June 21st, 1908. W. W. Rockhill." William Woodville Rockhill was at that time U.S. Minister to China, and was a Tibetan scholar whose donations of Tibetan books acquired in Tibet and Mongolia between 1888 and 1892 formed the beginning of the Library's Tibetan collection.

Within the collection, a recently discovered ornate volume of the *Sutra of the Perfection of Wisdom in 8,000 Verses* also contains a note, "Presented to W. W. Rockhill by the 13th Dalai Lama (Nag-dban Blo-bzan Thub-bstan-rgya-mtsho) at Wu-ta'i-shan (Shansi) on June 21st 1908."

The historic meeting of Rockhill and the 13th Dalai Lama, when these two gifts were presented, occurred at Wu-ta'i- shan, a sacred Buddhist mountain in northern China, during the 13th Dalai Lama's exile to Mongolia (1904-1909) following the Younghusband mission to Tibet. The meeting has been described by historians such as Tsepon Shakabpa in *Tibet: A Political History* as "probably the first contact between Tibet and the United States."

Rockhill wrote a long flowery letter describing the meeting in detail to President Roosevelt on June 30, 1908, which can be found in the Library's Manuscript Division. The letter begins, "Dear Mr. President: I have just had such a unique and interesting experience that I cannot forbear writing to you at once about it. …"





The subject of the *thangka* is the Tibetan scholar-saint Rje Tsongkhapa (Tson-kha-pa Blo-bzan-grags-pa, 1357-1419), the founder of a sect of Tibetan Buddhism and a monastery. The painting shows the scholar emanating "on curd white clouds" from the heart of Maitreya, the Buddha of the Future, residing in the Tushita paradise. ("Tushita" is the name in Sanskrit of Maitreya's paradise.) Surrounding Tsongkhapa are his two main disciples and lineage lamas. The natural pigments containing precious minerals lend a special ethereal beauty to the painting, and the surrounding brocade is still vibrant despite its years of display. Before returning the *thangka,* the conservation department of the Smithsonian provided a set of slides and a condition report and housed it in a specially prepared archival box.

It is hoped that visiting scholars of the Tibetan *thangka* painting tradition will be able to determine its origin, based on several distinct regional styles, and its possible date of creation; that is, whether it was newly commissioned by the 13th Dalai Lama or came from the items he was carrying with him during his exile. One prominent Tibetologist, Braham Norwick, has already made a trip to the Library to photograph the *thangka.* He plans to include the results of his study in an upcoming article on William Rockhill's contributions to Tibetan studies. The *thangka* is a welcome treasure to complement and illustrate the Library's world famous collection of Tibetan texts. ◆

Ms. Meinheit is a Tibetan specialist in the Asian Division.

Koh

continued from page 148

room at her alma mater, Dickinson College, in honor of the Koh family.

"Dreams can come true," said Mr. Koh. "But you must stand for something. To stand for nothing means you will fall for anything."

Mr. Koh, the nation's chief human rights officer, once wondered what one person can do in the face of massive injustice.

"When I travel to places like Kosovo, East Timor and Sierra Leone, I think of people like Mahatma Gandhi and Rosa Parks, who refused to go to the back of the bus. You don't have to be a Nobel Prize winner to make a difference. You can make a difference if you just stand up for truth, justice and the American way." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Meeting of the Maps

Map Societies Hold Joint Meeting

BY WILLIAM J. WARREN

Five years after its founding, the Philip Lee Phillips Society, which supports programs of the Library's Geography and Map Division, met April 6-8 in Pasadena, Calif. The meeting was hosted by the California Map Society. The joint meeting reflected the Phillips Society's desire to strengthen its ties with more than a dozen regional map societies throughout the country.

Approximately 140 cartographic enthusiasts attended the meeting, which focused on the theme "Mapping the Pacific." During the evening of April 6, Ralph Ehrenberg, recently retired chief of the Geography and Map Division, set the stage for the following day's program with a slide-illustrated talk, "Charting Pacific Waters: Lieutenant Charles Wilkes and the First United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842."

Mr. Ehrenberg described the innovative technique that Wilkes developed by which ships and boats stationed around an island took measurements simultaneously when signaled by the firing of a cannon. This resulted in accurate delineations of islands in a minimum of time. Also discussed was the importance of Wilkes's work in the mapping of the Pacific Northwest, where, by tying his work to that of John C. Fremont's explorations on land, he was able to produce a map that for the first time placed many of the features of the Western United States in their correct positions.

In keeping with the conference theme, attendees received a copy of the Library of Congress 1985 facsimile publication, "Map of the North Pacific, 1630, by João Teixeira," with an accompanying brochure by John A. Wolter, former chief of the Geography and Map Division.

The group reassembled Friday morning at the Huntington Library's Friends Auditorium. They were welcomed by this writer and heard presentations of seven papers by leading scholars in the field. The first speaker was Norman J. W. Thrower, professor emeritus in the Department of Geography at the University of California at Los Angeles and one of the founders of the California Map Society, who spoke on "British Exploration of the Pacific." Drawing on decades of research on the history of exploration, he documented progressive improvements to the mapping of the Pacific, emphasizing the contributions of Sir Francis Drake and James Cook. It was the work of Cook, he noted, that filled in most of the remaining blank areas on the chart of the Pacific Ocean.

The Spanish contribution to the mapping of the Pacific was highlighted by John R. Hébert, chief of the Library's Geography and Map Division in his presentation on the "Late 18th Century Spanish Mapping of the Pacific North American Coast." Mr. Hébert showed a group of late 18th century manuscript nautical charts from the Library's cartographic collections that reflected the concerns of the Spanish in protecting their national interests in the area north of California.

Gary Fitzpatrick, a digital program specialist in the Geography and Map Division, discussed "Cartographic Transitions in Hawaii." He noted that the mapping of Hawaii by many well-know foreigners such as James Cook and George Vancouver had little lasting value because it did not meet the needs of the inhabitants of Hawaii. Modern mapping of Hawaii traces its origins not to the maps made by foreigners but to the introduction of mapmaking and surveying by American missionaries in the 1830s and 1840s.

The final morning speaker was Marie Tharp, who described her role in the monumental project to map the ocean floors beginning in the 1950s, in a talk titled "Mapping of the Pacific Ocean Floor." Ms. Tharp illustrated the growth of knowledge of the major geological and physiological features of the Pacific Ocean through examples from her many years of gathering sounding data and compiling maps of the seafloor.

The group reconvened in the afternoon to view a sampling of cartographic treasures from the collections of the Huntington Library. Alan Jutzi, chief curator of Rare Books, displayed and described a variety of maps ranging from a 1543 manuscript portolan chart to the first map of Los Angeles, prepared by Edward O.C. Ord in 1849. Jutzi also recounted a visit by Col. Lawrence Martin, the second chief of the Geography and Map Division, to the Huntington Library in 1928, and summarized the report he prepared about the significance of the Huntington's map collection with suggestions for improving its care and control. Patricia van Ee provided a brief biography of Martin highlighting his major contributions to the Geography and Map Division. In addition, John Hébert presented copies of an unpublished cartobibliography of California prepared by Philip Lee Phillips to both the Huntington Library and the California Map Society.

The final two presentations focused on the Asian side of the Pacific. Dr. Cordell D.K. Yee, Lecturer, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and Assistant Editor *of Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies,* volume 2, book 2 of *The History of Cartography* (1994), presented "An Introduction to Traditional Chinese Maps." He spoke of the changing nature of Chinese cartography from scientific mapping based on a grid system to Imperial maps that provided more philosophical and artistic renderings of space. Several of the slides illustrating his presentation are from the collections of the Geography and Map Division.

Concluding the program was Mary Elizabeth Berry of the University of California at Berkeley, who talked about "Power and Play in the Japanese City: Early Modern Maps of Kyoto and Edo." Noting the historic role of tourist maps in the promotion of the two major cities of Japan, she pointed out that the detailed itineraries and maps from several centuries ago can still be followed in Kyoto today as guides to the important and scenic sites of the cultural landscape. The maps were produced in part to impress the Japanese people with the beauty of their country and to provide detailed social and political information on these cities.

Each person attending the conference received a handsome registration portfolio, adorned with Vincenzo Coronelli's 1688 map of *America Settentrionale*. In the portfolio were four keepsakes, inspired by map reproductions featured in the California Map Society's recent publication, *California 49: Forty-nine Maps of California from the Sixteenth Century to the Present* (California Map Society, Occasional Paper no. 6, edited by Warren Heckrotte and Julie Sweetkind). The map keepsakes consisted of Enrico Martinez's 1603 chart of the California coast showing Point Año Nuevo; Nicolas Sanson's 1657 map of California as an island, *Audience de Guadalajara, Nouveau Mexique, Californie, &c.* (both a 10 by 11 reproduction and a set of four note cards); and the California Geological Survey's 1873 *Map of California and Nevada*, prepared by J.D. Whitney The portfolio and keepsakes, which were provided courtesy of the California Map Society, were designed and printed by Marianne Hinckle, Año Nuevo Island Press, San Francisco.

The program concluded on Saturday with a field trip to Los Angeles's newest cultural attraction, the Getty Center. A caravan of vans transported about 60 people to the Getty's mountaintop location on the northwestern side of the city. Participants had five hours to explore the art collections, take an architectural tour, enjoy a box lunch and stroll through the gardens.

In his report about the meeting, William J. Warren, president of the California Map Society, observed, "We believe the joint meeting concept has proven to be very successful. The synergy of the two societies drew members from around the United States. Our local members were thrilled to hear from recognized authorities from across the nation. Those Phillips Society members from the northeast U.S. certainly enjoyed our 75-to-80-degree weather, knowing it was snowing across much of their home territory in a late spring storm. The efforts involved in setting up the meeting were well repaid by the comments of attendees."

The organizing committee for this joint effort consisted of the officers of the California Map Society, including William J. Warren (president), Marianne Hinckle (vice president, Northern California), Greg McIntosh (vice president, Southern California) and Reese Benson (treasurer), as well as Glen McLaughlin (a past president of the California Map Society and co- chair, Phillips Society Steering Committee) and Julie Sweetkind (map librarian at Stanford University), in collaboration with Patricia van Ee and Ronald Grim representing the Phillips Society. ◆

Mr. Warren is a member of the California Map Society. Patricia van Ee, Ronald Grim and Gary Fitzpatrick of the Library's Geography and Map Division contributed to this article.

New Bibliographies Available

- The latest printed volume of the *Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology*, Volume 52 for 1998, is now available. Compiled by the staff of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project (CRBP) of the Library of Congress Federal Research Division, it is the most comprehensive research tool in the world dealing with cold regions.

The CRBP is sponsored and financially funded by the U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL). Its mission is to gather, document and disseminate information from throughout the world on cold regions science and technology, including such diverse topics as snow and ice physics, winter military operations, cold weather construction, aircraft deicing, ozone depletion, environmental pollution and protection, radioactive waste dumping, natural resources and resource conservation and climatic changes.

A continuing publication since 1951, this two-part volume contains subject and author indexes and full bibliographic citations, many with abstracts, of the 6,762 items that were added in FY1998 to a CRBP online archival database. To purchase volume 52 or earlier volumes still in print, write to the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

The CRBP database, containing more than 217,000 records, is available for online searching at **www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/coldregions/welcome.html.** Monthly accessions to the online database are also available for searching by the public on the US Army CRREL Web site: **www.crrel.usace.army.mil/library.**

- Volume 25 (1998) of the *Antarctic Bibliography*, compiled by the staff of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project (CRBP) of the Library of Congress Federal Research Division, is now available. Sponsored and financially funded by the National Science Foundation's Office of Polar Programs, the bibliography is the premier research tool in Antarctic studies. It not only covers all scientific disciplines dealing with Antarctica and its environs, but also includes such diverse topics as international cooperation and treaties, educational programs and controversies regarding tourism in the area.

This volume contains 1,294 full bibliographic citations, all with abstracts, as well as author, subject, geographic and grantee indexes. To purchase volume 25 or earlier volumes still in print, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Volume 25 is the last volume that will be printed in hard copy. However, all citations and abstracts of the 25 printed volumes exist as a database and are available for online searching through the CRBP Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/coldregions/welcome.html.** Monthly accessions to this database are also available for searching on the U.S. Army Web site at **www.crrel.usace.army.mil/library.** ◆

Coalition for Networked Information

Library Plays Role in CNI Task Force in March

BY SUSAN R. MORRIS AND
CHARLYNN SPENCER PYNE

The Library of Congress played a prominent role during the spring 2000 meeting of the Coalition for Networked Information Task Force, held March 27-28 in Washington.

Library personnel gave four "project briefings," in which they described the Library's work to preserve open-access information on the Internet; plans for the Collaborative Digital Reference Service; electronic copyright registration and deposit of digital dissertations; and the work of the World Wide Web Consortium, which the Library joined in 1999. "Open-access" information is that which is freely available to all Internet users.

The Library of Congress is a charter member of the Coalition for Networked Information (CNI), which was established in 1990 by the Association of Research Libraries and EDUCAUSE "to advance the transformative promise of networked information technology for the advancement of scholarly communication and the enrichment of intellectual productivity." CNI's international task force of more than 200 institutional members, including libraries, library vendors, universities, publishers, and U.S. and foreign government agencies, meets each spring and fall for discussions of new technologies and library projects.

Archiving the Open-Access Web

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb and William Y. Arms, professor of computer science at Cornell University, discussed the Library of Congress's plans for preserving open-access information on the Web. According to Mr. Tabb, these plans will help the Library achieve its mission to collect and preserve the world's intellectual output for future generations. He noted that for this purpose, the Library has the responsibilities of a national library. It also has a privileged legal position because U.S. copyright law has always adapted to intellectual property in new formats, from silent film to creations that are "born digital." The Library's plans for preserving open-access information on the Web assume that many partners will contribute to solving the many challenges involved.

Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS) Project

Director for Public Service Collections Diane Kresh said that the CDRS Project will provide professional reference service to users anytime, anywhere, through an international digital network of academic, special, public and national libraries. Through CDRS, users will have Internet access to library experts who draw on digital and nondigital resources to answer their queries.

"The project is collaborative, because libraries in the partnership share reference responsibilities, and international participation broadens the coverage to 24/7 [twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week]," said Ms. Kresh. "The Library of Congress has provided the leadership for CDRS. ... A series of pilots over the next six months will test incrementally features of the service, including response time, interoperability, scope and size."

The Library's partners for the initial pilot are: Santa Monica Public Library; Morris County (N.J.) Public Library; Peninsula Library System (northern California); the National Agricultural Library (U.S.); the National Library of Canada; the National Library of Australia; the University of Texas (Austin); Cornell University; and the National Museum of American Art.

The Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS) project resulted from the "Reference Service in a Digital Age" institute, sponsored in June 1998 by the Library of Congress and the Library Solutions Institute of Berkeley, Calif.

"More than 130 librarians and administrators gathered to talk about how technology was affecting library services, specifically reference services. That meeting served as a wake-up call to the fact that the profession [librarianship] is changing irrevocably," Ms. Kresh added.

She then noted that the initial CDRS pilot has three phases that will run from Feb. 28 to October 1, 2001, when CDRS will be launched and made available to the public. "The challenge for libraries is to redefine their role in the Internet age. The health and wealth of our profession depends on the success of this project. Libraries must develop e-reference [electronic reference] services for the 21st century."

Digital Dissertations and the Library of Congress

Associate Register for National Copyright Programs Mary Levering, with William E. Savage, director of UMI Dissertation Publishing, gave an overview of CORDS (Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System) and how it supports the UMI-Library of Congress agreement on digital dissertations. In January 1999 the U.S. Copyright Office and the Library of Congress signed a cooperative agreement with the UMI Co. (now Bell & Howell Information & Learning) that initiated fully electronic copyright registration and deposit of dissertations over the Internet using CORDS.

In addition, the agreement designates UMI's ProQuest Digital Dissertations as the Library's official offsite repository for a collection of more than 150,000 dissertations and theses converted to digital form since 1997, as well as those to be produced in the future. The agreement marks the first time that the Library has designated an official offsite repository for digital collections deposited with the institution. This represents an innovative method for expanding the Library's collection of digital research tools and for improving access, while reducing costs.

Linda Arret, a network specialist in NDMSO, discussed the four methods for accessing dissertations in the Library's reading rooms: the print versions of indexes and texts in the Microform Reading Room; the dissertation file provided by the Dialog Corp. for use by staff and researchers who have their own Dialog accounts; the remote access version provided by OCLC FirstSearch; and the new UMI Digital

Dissertation service for dedicated access by Library staff and onsite researchers. (The standalone and networked CD-ROM version of dissertations is no longer available.)

According to Ms. Arret, much has been learned about user behavior with the Digital Dissertation service: Researchers perform about 3.5 searches per login session; in only one of three sessions do researchers request more than one full-text download; in any given month, the number of inquiries of Microform Reading Room staff regarding dissertations is outstripped by the number of searches and downloads handled electronically; in general, researchers do not print the entire texts of digital dissertations using Library printers; and researchers are pleased that, for a limited time after an online request, they can still retrieve the full text from onsite and offsite locations.

W3C and Libraries

Network development and MARC Standards Office Chief Sally McCallum moderated a session about the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that led to a discussion of whether the library community's interests are properly represented in the consortium and how the community might better influence the consortium. Panelists were Ray Denenberg, senior network engineer in NDMSO; Terry Noreault, vice president, Office of Research, OCLC; and Mark Needleman, product development specialist for standards at Data Research Associates Inc. (DRA).

Mr. Denenberg, who is the Library's representative to the W3C, gave an overview of the W3C, which was established in 1994 to develop common protocols for the Web, promote its evolution and improve interoperability. He noted that of approximately 400 W3C members, very few have strong ties to the library world, though most share interests in common with the library and information community. The W3C is developing standards in areas where the library community has much at stake, including character sets, identifiers, metadata, style sheets, privacy, digital signatures and accessibility for people with disabilities.

Each panelist described his organization's interests in the W3C and perspective on the library community's interest. Mr. Noreault also described the Resource Description Framework, RDF, the fundamental building block of the "Semantic Web," which the W3C envisions will allow humans to express themselves in terms that computers can interpret, thus leading to improved problem-solving and resource location.

CNI Executive Director Cliff Lynch and Tim Berners-Lee, the W3C staff director and "founder" of the World Wide Web, were part of the audience. Mr. Berners-Lee thanked Mr. Denenberg for his presentation. ◆

Ms. Morris is in the Cataloging Directorate, and Ms. Pyne is in the Operations Directorate. Ms. Arret, Mr. Denenberg, Ms. Kresh and Mr. Tabb contributed to this article.

Conservation

continued from page 147

curator of the exhibition, during a May 8 preview. Mr. Brylawski, who is head of the Library's Recorded Sound Section, also thanked the Hope family for taking such good care of their father's scrapbooks, materials and other items that form the collection.

For nonpaper and book formats, the Library has guidelines for extracting signals from deteriorated or at-risk audio or videotape recordings. "The challenge is to capture as accurately as possible the entire sound or moving-image artifact and move it to the next generation of information carriers," said Mr. Roosa.

As the video screens flicker in the low-light gallery, automatic sensors monitor the temperature and relative humidity, which ideally should remain stable at 50 degrees Fahrenheit and 50 percent relative humidity (+/− 5 in each case). Ms. Condon worked with the exhibition designers to ensure the cases had good gaskets to buffer the exhibition from potentially damaging temperature and humidity fluctuations.

Ms. Condon also recommended that the lighting be kept low, and that light-sensitive items in the exhibition be displayed for not more than six months at a time. Because light damage is cumulative based on the amount and duration of light falling on the artifacts, an important conservation element is to balance visibility for the public with the vulnerability of materials on exhibit.

"Whenever an institution decides to put a collection on exhibit, it is a statement of commitment to provide resources toward that collection," said Mr. Roosa. "These items have a history of being curated by the Hope family and staff. Our obligation is to continue to maintain the collection's integrity through judicious preservation efforts that present the Hope materials in the best, most accurate intellectual and aesthetic light." ◆

Yvonne French is a fellow in the Library's 1999-2000 Leadership Development Program. Free-lance writer Donna Urschel and Craig D'Ooge of the Public Affairs Office contributed to this report.

Hope

continued from page 146

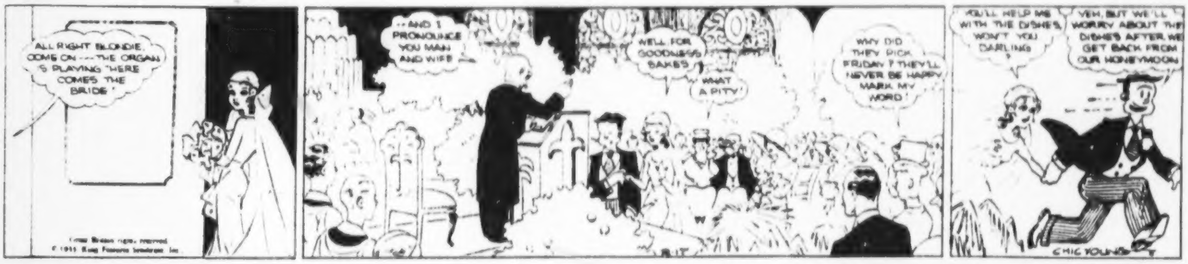
Public Service

Hope's fifty-year commitment to public service has made him one of the most honored and esteemed performers in history. His charitable work and tours on behalf of the armed forces have brought him the admiration and gratitude of millions and the friendship of every U.S. president States since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In a recent act of generosity, Hope donated his personal papers, radio and television programs and his treasured Joke File to the Library of Congress and the people of the United States.

The Bob Hope Collection at the Library of Congress joins many important collections that document the entertainment arts in America. Preserved at the Library is the full record of Bob Hope's extraordinary creativity, his unselfish contributions to his country and the testimonials and thanks he has received from those whose lives he has enriched. ◆

Mr. Brylawski is curator of this exhibition and head of the Library's Recorded Sound Section.


ALL RIGHT BLONDIE, COME ON --- THE ORGAN 'S PLAYING "HERE COMES THE BRIDE"
--AND I PRONOUNCE YOU MAN AND WIFE
WELL FOR GOODNESS SAKES
WHAT A PITY!
WHY DID THEY PICK FRIDAY ? THEY'LL NEVER BE HAPPY MARK MY WORD!
YOU'LL HELP ME WITH THE DISHES, WON'T YOU DARLING ?
YEH, BUT WE'LL WORRY ABOUT THE DISHES AFTER WE GET BACK FROM OUR HONEYMOON
CHIC YOUNG

After a long and harrowing courtship (see strips below from 1931 and 1932), flapper Blondie Boopadoop and millionaire heir and playboy Dagwood Bumstead finally tie the knot in Chic Young's comic strip of Feb. 17, 1933. All *Blondie* comic strips are reprinted with the special permission of King Features Syndicate.

Blondie Gets Married!

Library Exhibition Celebrates Work of Chic Young

BY SARA W. DUKE

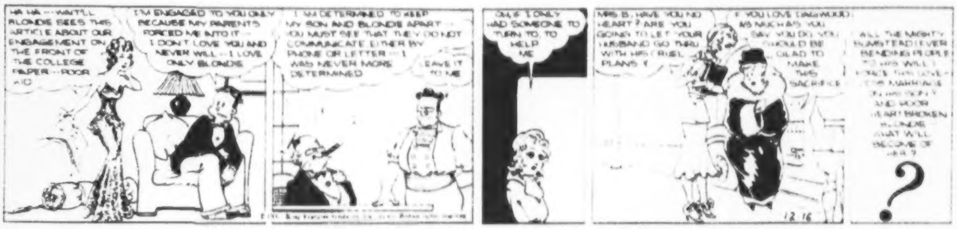
Everyone knows *Blondie*. More than 2,000 newspapers publish the comic strip in 55 countries and 35 languages. The "Dagwood sandwich" has made its way into *Webster's New World Dictionary*. The antics of the Bumsteads have been featured in movies, novels and comic books. Blondie graces a U.S. postage stamp issued to commemorate the 1995 centennial of the American newspaper comic strip.

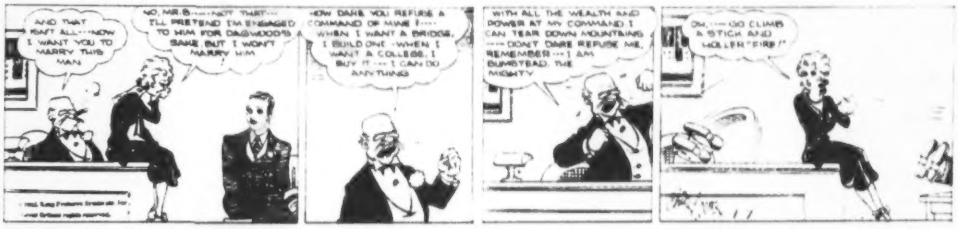
First appearing at the outset of the Great Depression, *Blondie* celebrates its 70th anniversary this year. Now written by Dean Young, the son of originator Chic Young, and syndicated worldwide by King Features Syndicate, it retains its status as one of the most widely read comic strips in the history of the genre.

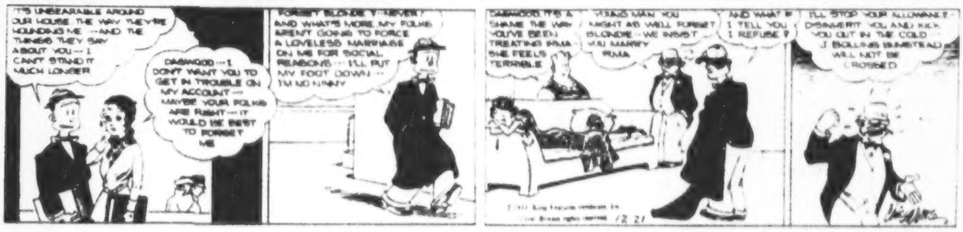
The Library exhibition "Blondie Gets Married!" presents 27 drawings, classic examples of Chic Young's much-loved creative wit, selected from 150 original works given to the Library by Jeanne Young O'Neil, the artist's daughter.

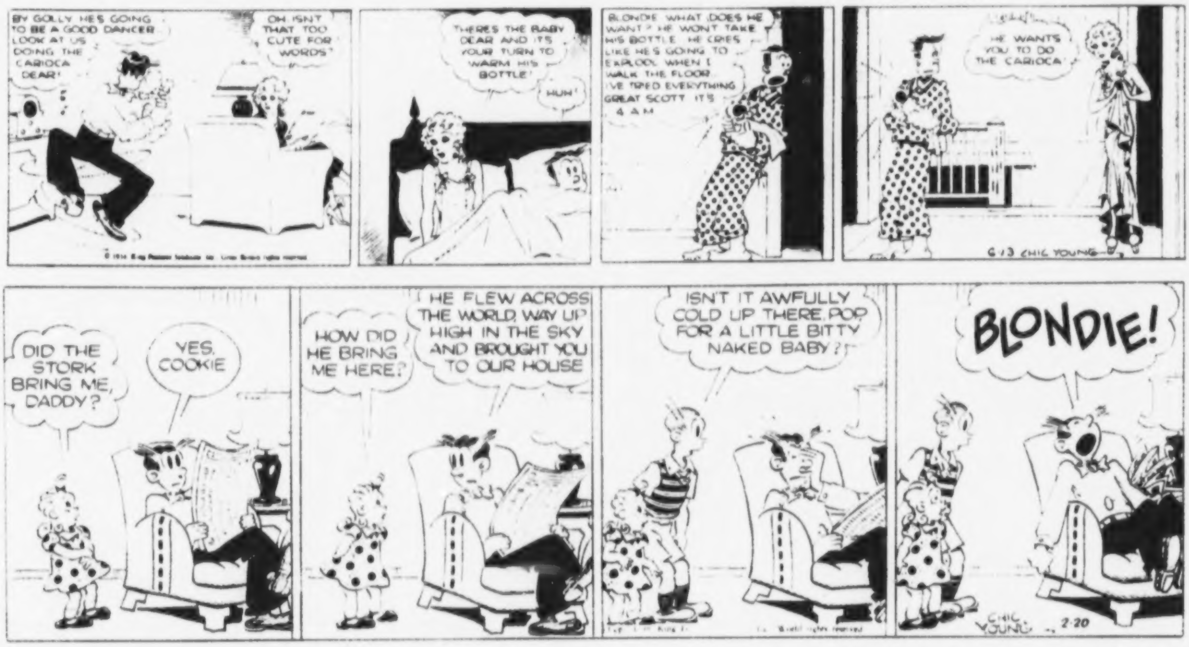
"I know my father would be as proud as I am," said Ms. O'Neil, "to have his work housed and preserved in the Library of Congress as part of one of the finest, most extensive and distinguished collections of American cartoon art in the world. I believe my father's comic strip, Blondie, exemplifies middle-class family life in America (and many times in the world), and I know the greatest opportunity for his work to live on into generations to come is in the Library." The Library, now in its Bicentennial year, recognizes this major acquisition as a "Gift to the Nation," preserving the legacy of one of America's most talented cartoon creators.

Blondie Boopadoop entered the world nearly 70 years ago, on Sept. 8, 1930, the featured character of a new comic strip by Murat Bernard


HA HA --- WAIT'LL BLONDIE SEES THIS ARTICLE ABOUT OUR ENGAGEMENT ON THE FRONT OF THE COLLEGE PAPER --- POOR KID
I'M ENGAGED TO YOU ONLY BECAUSE MY PARENTS FORCED ME INTO IT --- I DON'T LOVE YOU AND NEVER WILL --- I LOVE ONLY BLONDIE
I AM DETERMINED TO KEEP MY SON AND BLONDIE APART --- YOU MUST SEE THAT THEY DO NOT COMMUNICATE EITHER BY PHONE OR LETTER --- I WAS NEVER MORE DETERMINED
LEAVE IT TO ME
OH, IF I ONLY HAD SOMEONE TO TURN TO, TO HELP ME
MRS. B, HAVE YOU NO HEART ? ARE YOU GOING TO LET YOUR HUSBAND GO THRU WITH HIS CRUEL PLANS ?
IF YOU LOVE DAGWOOD AS MUCH AS YOU SAY YOU DO YOU SHOULD BE GLAD TO MAKE THIS SACRIFICE
ALL THE MIGHTY BUMSTEAD EVER BENDING PEOPLE TO HIS WILL ? FORCE THIS LOVE-LESS MARRIAGE ON HIS SON ? AND POOR HEARTBROKEN BLONDIE WHAT WILL BECOME OF HER ?
?
12 16


AND THAT ISN'T ALL --- NOW I WANT YOU TO MARRY THIS MAN
NO, MR. B ---- NOT THAT --- I'LL PRETEND I'M ENGAGED TO HIM FOR DAGWOOD'S SAKE, BUT I WON'T MARRY HIM
HOW DARE YOU REFUSE A COMMAND OF MINE ! ---- WHEN I WANT A BRIDGE, I BUILD ONE - WHEN I WANT A COLLEGE, I BUY IT --- I CAN DO ANYTHING
WITH ALL THE WEALTH AND POWER AT MY COMMAND I CAN TEAR DOWN MOUNTAINS ---- DON'T DARE REFUSE ME, REMEMBER --- I AM BUMSTEAD, THE MIGHTY
OH, --- GO CLIMB A STICK AND HOLLER "FIRE!"


IT'S UNBEARABLE AROUND OUR HOUSE THE WAY THEY'RE HOUNDING ME --- AND THE THINGS THEY SAY ABOUT YOU --- I CAN'T STAND IT MUCH LONGER
DAGWOOD --- I DON'T WANT YOU TO GET IN TROUBLE ON MY ACCOUNT --- MAYBE YOUR FOLKS ARE RIGHT --- IT WOULD BE BEST TO FORGET ME
FORGET BLONDIE ? - NEVER ! AND WHAT'S MORE, MY FOLKS AREN'T GOING TO FORCE A LOVELESS MARRIAGE ON ME FOR SOCIAL REASONS --- I'LL PUT MY FOOT DOWN --- I'M NO NINNY
DAGWOOD, IT'S A SHAME THE WAY YOU'VE BEEN TREATING IRMA - SHE FEELS TERRIBLE
YOUNG MAN, YOU MIGHT AS WELL FORGET BLONDIE --- WE INSIST YOU MARRY IRMA
AND WHAT IF I TELL YOU I REFUSE ?
I'LL STOP YOUR ALLOWANCE - DISINHERIT YOU AND KICK YOU OUT IN THE COLD --- J BOLLING BUMSTEAD WILL NOT BE CROSSED
12 21


BY GOLLY HE'S GOING TO BE A GOOD DANCER LOOK AT US DOING THE CARIOCA DEAR!
OH ISN'T THAT TOO CUTE FOR WORDS?
THERE'S THE BABY DEAR AND IT'S YOUR TURN TO WARM HIS BOTTLE!
HUH!
BLONDIE WHAT DOES HE WANT? HE WON'T TAKE HIS BOTTLE HE CRIES LIKE HE'S GOING TO EXPLODE WHEN I WALK THE FLOOR I'VE TRIED EVERYTHING GREAT SCOTT IT'S 4 A.M.
HE WANTS YOU TO DO THE CARIOCA!
6-13 CHIC YOUNG
DID THE STORK BRING ME, DADDY?
YES, COOKIE
HOW DID HE BRING ME HERE?
HE FLEW ACROSS THE WORLD, WAY UP HIGH IN THE SKY AND BROUGHT YOU TO OUR HOUSE
ISN'T IT AWFULLY COLD UP THERE, POP FOR A LITTLE BITTY NAKED BABY?
BLONDIE!
CHIC YOUNG 2-20

The young newlyweds give up Dagwood's inheritance in exchange for the simpler pleasures of married life ... including children, in these strips from 1934 and 1946, featuring Alexander (Baby Dumpling) and Cookie.

"Chic" Young (1901-1973). A flighty flapper, at first she dated playboy Dagwood Bumstead, son of the millionaire J. Bolling Bumstead, a railroad magnate, along with several other boyfriends. The comic strip floundered, however, until Young decided to have the couple fall deeply in love. Desperate to wed Blondie, in spite of his father's objections to her lowly social status, Dagwood went on a hunger strike until the elder Bumstead grudgingly acknowledged their relationship. He did, however, refuse to continue to support his son. The couple married on Friday, Feb. 17, 1933, and Dagwood, now disinherited, stripped of his wealth and family connections, was nonetheless blissfully happy with his sparkling, vivacious, yet unfailingly practical new bride. Americans, caught up in the woes of the Great Depression, immediately took to Chic Young's humorous daily reminders that love, not money, conquers all.

As a family strip, *Blondie* was such a big success because it dealt with universal themes: love, marriage, parenthood, work, relaxation, eating and sleeping. Like many American families, the Bumsteads lived in a rented house, Dagwood caught a bus to work, and they rarely went out for entertainment. Chic Young shied away from mentioning seasons or making consumer goods specific in order to reach an audience that might not own a car, the latest stove or refrigerator, or eat out regularly in restaurants. Fans all over the world identified with the Bumsteads. In fact, international readers were often surprised when they found out that the comic strip did not originate in their own country.

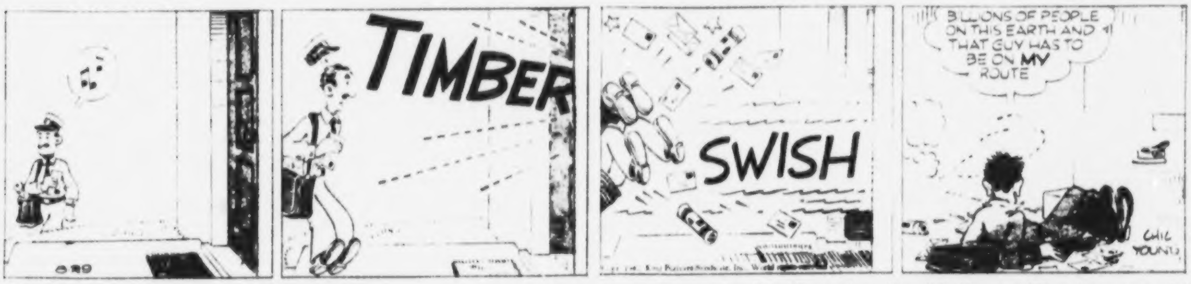
While the Bumsteads could have been anyone living anywhere, *Blondie* has been different from other comic strips from the start. Once she had married, Blondie ceased to be flighty; she had barely left the altar before asking Dagwood to help out with the housework, using flattery and gentle trickery to bend him to her will. Since 1933 he has done dishes, helped care for the children, cleaned the attic and cooked an occasional meal. Shortly after their marriage, in fact, Blondie organized local housewives and lobbied for an eight-hour workday. She led Dagwood to the sink full of dirty dishes with a wink to newspaper readers, many of whom might have felt overburdened by long days of managing a household. Blondie is the center of the Bumstead family household, capable of stopping Dagwood's tirades with a single look.

The exhibition and checklist were prepared with funds provided by the Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund for Caricature and Cartoon. The Swann Fund supports an ongoing program at the Library of Congress of preservation, publication, exhibition, acquisition and scholarly research in the related fields of cartoon, caricature and illustration.

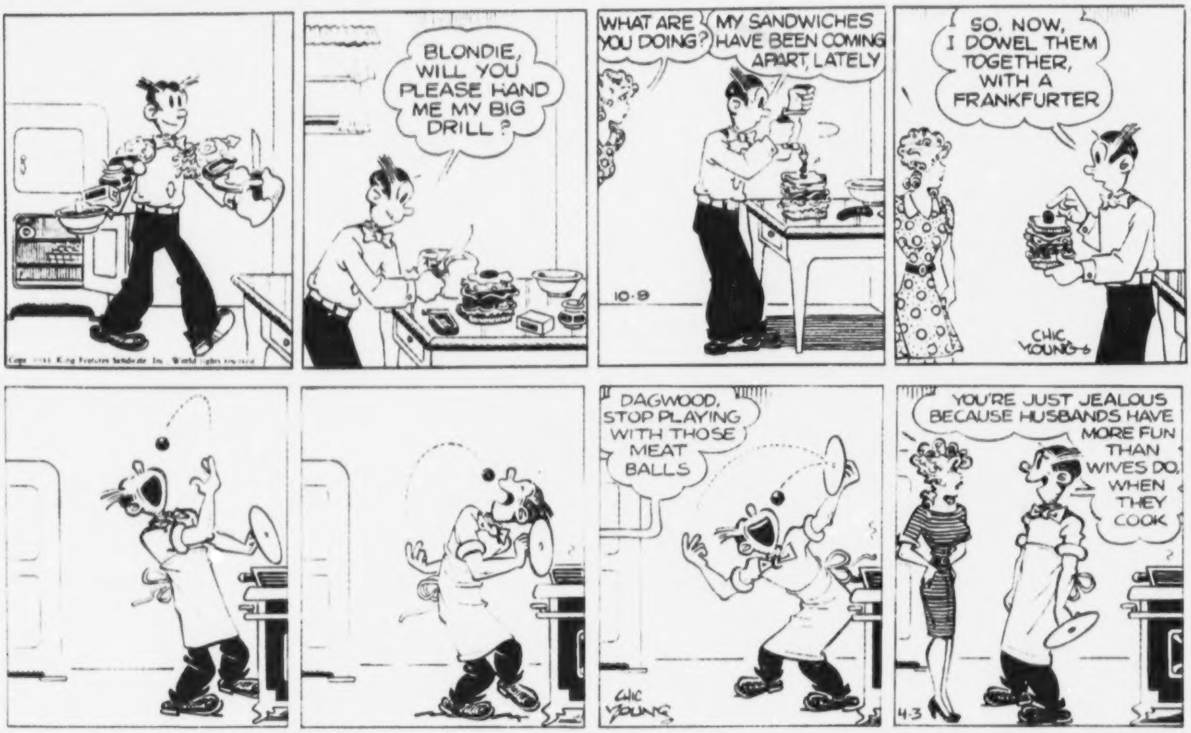
The Library of Congress wishes to acknowledge the valuable contributions of Jeanne Young O'Neil in the preparation and planning of this exhibition. All images reprinted with special permission from King Features Syndicate and the heirs of Chic Young.

"Blondie Gets Married!" is on view in the Swann Gallery of Caricature and Cartoon, Thomas Jefferson Building, Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m.–5 p.m., from June 22 through Sept. 16.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE


8-29
TIMBER
SWISH
BILLIONS OF PEOPLE ON THIS EARTH AND THAT GUY HAS TO BE ON MY ROUTE
CHIC YOUNG

An early encounter (1942) with Dagwood's early-morning nemesis, Mr. Beasley the Mailman. The two would collide on a regular basis for decades.


BLONDIE, WILL YOU PLEASE HAND ME MY BIG DRILL ?
WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
MY SANDWICHES HAVE BEEN COMING APART, LATELY
10-9
SO, NOW, I DOWEL THEM TOGETHER, WITH A FRANKFURTER
CHIC YOUNG
DAGWOOD, STOP PLAYING WITH THOSE MEAT BALLS
CHIC YOUNG
YOU'RE JUST JEALOUS BECAUSE HUSBANDS HAVE MORE FUN THAN WIVES DO WHEN THEY COOK
4-3

Food has always been one of Chic Young's favorite subjects, and the "Dagwood sandwich" has been memorialzied in the American lexicon. These strips are from 1944 (top) and 1964.

Yet it is Dagwood's zany antics and constantly foiled pursuit of personal pleasure that people remember: the huge sandwich made of apparently incompatible foods, the nearly missed bus, running into the mailman, Mr. Beasley and the interrupted baths and naps. Dagwood is the perfect foil to Blondie's steady ways.

Chic Young made sure that family life in *Blondie* reflected real life. Blondie and Dagwood have slept in the same bed from the day they were married, something it took television couples decades to achieve. Baby Dumpling (Alexander) arrived on April 15, 1934, followed by Cookie on April 11, 1941. Both children grew up, a rarity for gag-a-day comic strips, until the 1960s, when Chic Young realized that to retain the character of a family strip they would need to remain teenagers.

Born in Chicago, Murat Bernard Young grew up in St. Louis with a dream of becoming a cartoonist. His 1919 William McKinley High School yearbook documents his early ambition and talent with several humorous drawings, citing his nickname as "Chicken," from which he certainly derived his unusual pen name. Over the course of his celebrated career, he achieved his dream in spectacular fashion, producing *Blondie* seven days a week from 1930 until his death in 1973, with the exception of a year's hiatus following the death of his first son in 1937, when he found drawing Baby Dumpling too painful to contemplate. He produced more than 15,000 *Blondie* strips during his lifetime, creating a legacy of inventiveness, humor and creativity that stands the test of time and keeps us coming back for more. ◆

Ms. Duke is curatorial project assistant for cartoon and caricature in the Prints and Photographs Division.

Life with *Blondie's* Creator

By JEANNE YOUNG O'NEIL

I am excited and honored to give the Library of Congress this selection of original *Blondie* comic strips, which represents the creative genius of my father, Chic Young.

In going through hundreds of strips, I felt an enormous sense of pride and awe in my father's ability to come up with clever, amusing ideas 365 days a year. I remember him saying, "I've succeeded if I bring a smile to someone, somewhere." One of the ways he accomplished this goal was by having a basic premise to which he strongly adhered. His belief was that most people the world over have some things in common: eating, sleeping, going to work and raising a family. In a nutshell, focusing on that was his formula.

And so each day, my very disciplined father went into his office (always in our home) to create his beloved comic strip, *Blondie*, for his beloved fans all over the world. My father worked at home, and for me that meant the unique privilege of having two loving and caring parents 24 hours a day. What it meant for Dad, I believe, was 24 hours of daily family life with all its unique activities, rituals and interactions to observe and analyze. He was truly "in the trenches," to get ideas.

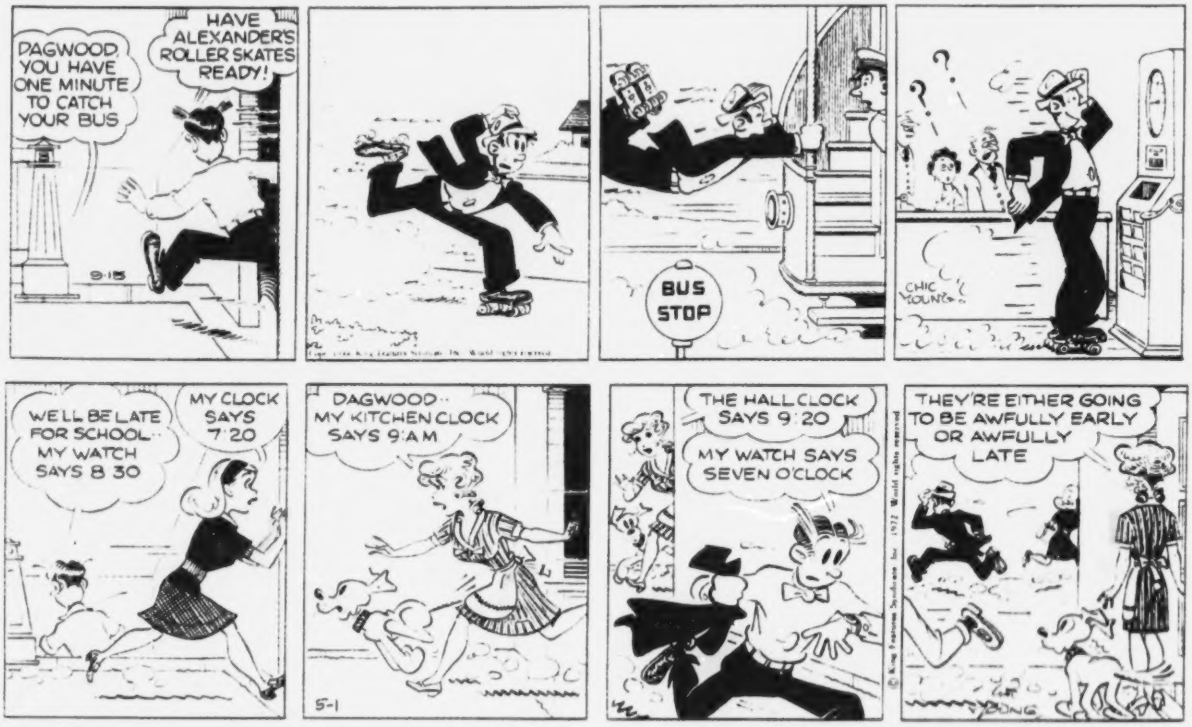
His genius was in *seeing the moment*, knowing how and when to embellish or simplify and how to cap it off with a rib-tickling punch line. Once he got the idea, Dad could "whip out" all four panels in a matter of minutes, drawing with his hand and arm in constant motion ... a fascinating feat!

My father would emerge from his studio each afternoon with the penciled "proof strips" in hand and run them by my mother, Athel Lindorf, an accomplished concert harpist (and the consummate family speller), to get her expert opinion and, if necessary, spelling corrections.

I believe their lifelong teamwork was another reason for *Blondie's* great success. Dad really understood the man-woman relationship.

Dad could send in ideas from anywhere, which meant we could travel a great deal. And we did. Every other year, we moved—kids, cars, dogs and all, from California to Florida and back again (except for the years in Europe, Hawaii and the Dude Ranch in Tucson). Wherever we went, my shy and gentle father people-watched. We walked and watched with him, looking at people doing what they do and noticing where they did it. That unquenchable love of seeing, *really seeing*, made him a top-notch expert on ordinary folks everywhere.

As I'm writing, I have his 1919 McKinley High School yearbook in hand. I'm looking very lovingly at his class yearbook (for he was the best Dad in the world) and enjoying his early cartoons sprinkled throughout. By his name it says, "Hobby—*drawing cartoons*, Greatest Desire—*to be funny*." So simply stated! So clearly expressed! I know he fulfilled his dream every day when I think of him saying, "I've succeeded if I bring a smile to someone somewhere." ◆


DAGWOOD, YOU HAVE ONE MINUTE TO CATCH YOUR BUS
HAVE ALEXANDER'S ROLLER SKATES READY!
9-15
BUS STOP
CHIC YOUNG
WE'LL BE LATE FOR SCHOOL·· MY WATCH SAYS 8 30
MY CLOCK SAYS 7:20
DAGWOOD·· MY KITCHEN CLOCK SAYS 9 A M
5-1
THE HALL CLOCK SAYS 9:20
MY WATCH SAYS SEVEN O'CLOCK
THEY'RE EITHER GOING TO BE AWFULLY EARLY OR AWFULLY LATE
YOUNG

Two perspectives, from 1944 and 1972, on the eternal problem of getting to work on time. These days, Dagwood forgoes the bus in favor of a carpool.

John Prichard and Thurman Boykin determine where to display the National Library Week proclamation issued by Mississippi Gov. Ronnie Musgrove; Mississippi Center for the Book coordinator Thurman Boykin also is a radio talk show host on WJNT in Jackson, a descendant of Civil War diarist Mary Boykin Chestnut, and an organizer of the Eudora Welty Film and Fiction Festival. Here he displays his discovery in the stacks of Welty's novel *The Powder Heart*, which has recently been made into a movie to be seen this fall on television's "Masterpiece Theatre."

News from the Center for the Book

Mississippi Center for the Book Approved

The Library of Congress has approved a proposal from the Mississippi Library Commission for the creation of a Mississippi Center for the Book that will be affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

"We're delighted to welcome Mississippi to our growing network of state centers for the book," said John Y. Cole, director of the national center. "It becomes our 40th state center affiliate in a network that also includes the District of Columbia."

"Mississippi's Center for the Book will become a leader in both celebrating our state's enviable literary legacy and in strengthening our efforts to combat illiteracy," said John A. Prichard, executive director of the Mississippi Library Commission. "The center will have permanent headquarters in the new state library building authorized by the Mississippi legislature last year."

The statewide Steering Committee for the Mississippi Center for the Book met in Jackson on March 28 to complete work on its proposal to the Library of Congress. The committee includes authors, teachers, book and newspaper publishers, librarians, public officials and representatives from the Mississippi Humanities Council. The 13 members of the Board of Directors will be selected by the Mississippi congressional delegation and the Mississippi Library Commission. There also will be a 15-member honorary board of advisers. Melanie Musgrove, Mississippi's first lady, is lending her support to the project.

Early Mississippi Center for the Book projects will include the creation of a Web site, the Authors in Libraries and Writers Talking statewide programs and the development of a statewide book festival.

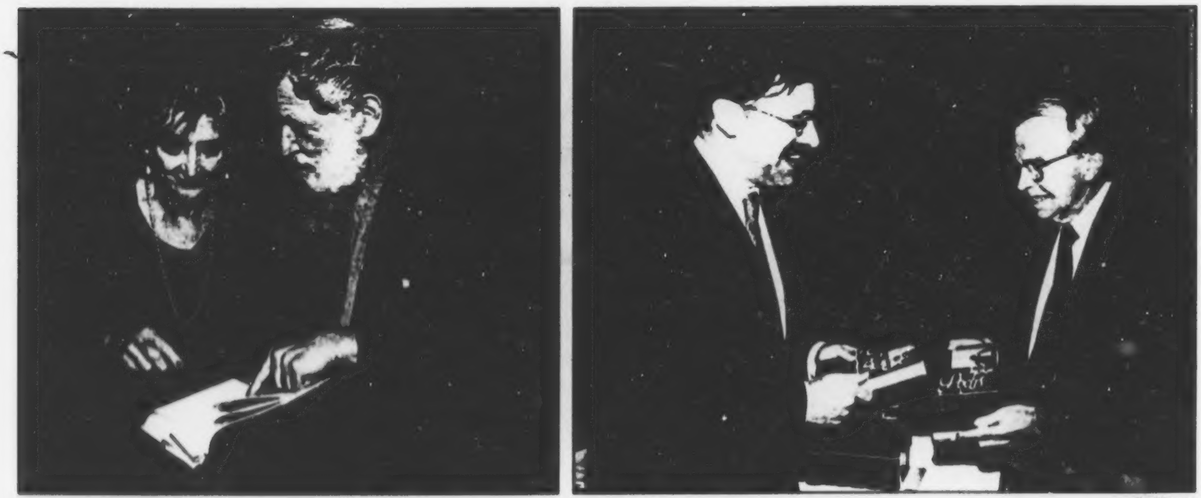
Jim Higgins

Mary Wolfskill of the Manuscript Division talks with historian Jack Rakove before his talk in the Madison Hall, with Walker Hancock's statue of James Madison in the background.

For information about the Mississippi Center for the Book, contact Thurman Boykin, coordinator, Mississippi Center for the Book, Mississippi Library Commission, 1221 Ellis Ave., P.O. Box 10700, Jackson, MS 39289-0700; telephone: (601) 961-4123; fax: (601) 354-6713.

History, Politics and Poetry Featured in "Books & Beyond" Programs

New publications from the Library of America were discussed in two recent Center for Book programs. On March 23, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Jack N. Rakove, editor of the Library of America's *James Madison, Writings* (1999), discussed Madison, his work and his influence in a program that was held in Madison Hall in the Library's James Madison Memorial Building. On April 26, poets John Hollander and Carolyn Kizer read selections from *American Poetry: The Twentieth Century*, a new two-volume Library of America anthol-



Jim Higgins

Poets Carolyn Kizer and John Hollander review the poems they plan to read and discuss on April 26; Library of America publisher Max Rudin presents John Cole with copies of the new two-volume anthology, *American Poetry: The Twentieth Century.*

ogy. Both programs were in the center's "Books & Beyond" series, which features authors of books of special relevance to the Library of Congress and its collections. The April 26 program was cosponsored with the Library's Poetry and Literature Center.

Introducing Jack Rakove, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole talked briefly about James Madison as a "neglected" founder of the Library of Congress, noting in particular Madison's 1783 "list of books" for the Continental Congress (the books were never purchased) and his memorable quotations about knowledge, liberty and learning at the outside entrance to the Madison Building and on the walls of Madison Hall. In his presentation, Mr. Rakove emphasized Madison's unique role, not just as "the great constitutional engineer of the late 18th century" but also as "a political actor" deeply engaged in political life at every turn who effectively "combined the thinking and the doing." Mr. Rakove also spoke as an editor, explaining why he included certain Madison writings and omitted others.

Library of America publisher Max Rudin and Nancy Rogers, director for public programs at the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is a principal Library of America funder, presented brief remarks during the opening of the April 26 program. In honor of both the Library of Congress's Bicentennial and National Poetry Month, Mr. Rudin also presented Mr. Cole with copies of all previous Library of America poetry publications. In their presentation, John Hollander and Carolyn Kizer took turns reading and discussing favorite selections from the anthology, which they helped edit. Mr. Hollander chose poems by Edward Arlington Robinson, Robert Frost, Marianne Moore, Wallace Stevens, Dorothy Parker, Laura Riding, Robert Penn Warren, Theodore Roethke, Elizabeth Bishop, Countee Cullen and May Swenson. Ms. Kizer read poems by Vachel Lindsay, Robinson Jeffers, H. Phelps Putnam, Louise Bogan, Kenneth Fearing, Stanley Kunitz, Robert Hayden, Muriel Roykser, Josephine Jacobson and Hart Crane.

Kansas on Wheels

The Kansas Center for the Book's WOW (Words on Wheels) renovated bookmobile takes book and reading programming, plus small exhibits, into every corner of the state. Brightly painted with orange "reading" sunflowers and driven by Kansas Center for the Book coordinator Susan Marchant, (above left, with James Rhodes and Donna Tyron of the Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library), the bookmobile features displays of books by Kansas authors and illustrators. This summer's theme is "Kansas in Crime: Mystery Writers of the Sun Flower State," taking advantage of a grant recently received from the Kansas Humanities Council for a film and book discussion group that examines the writing lives of crime writers Sue Grafton, Marcia Muller and Kansas native Sara Paretsky. The California Center for the Book is a project partner. ◆

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

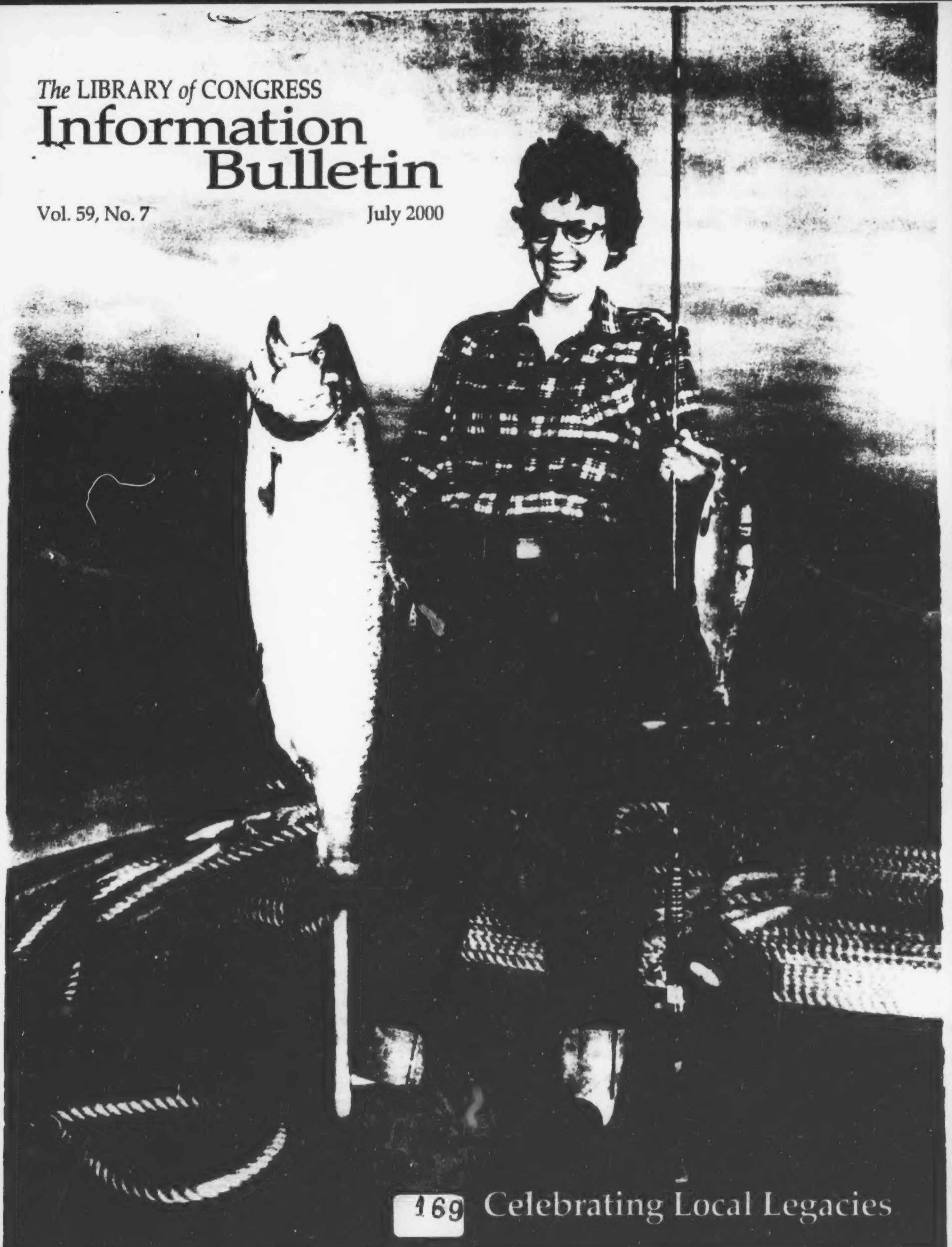
If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

87S11 *****AUTO 3-DIGIT 132
005DUS
SYRACUSE UNIV
ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE ON INFO/TEC
CIJE COORDINATOR
4-194 CENTER FOR SCI & TECH
SYRACUSE NY 13244-0001

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 7 July 2000



169

Celebrating Local Legacies

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 7 July 2000

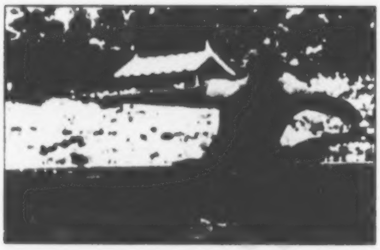
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
200
LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

165

166

174



176

On the Cover: Phoebe Mason of Chicago, with a 23-pound salmon and a 3-pound salmon she caught on Puget Sound, 1949. The Local Legacies project "Cycles of Life in Northwest Interior Washington" examines the role of salmon in the economic and cultural life of the state. *Photo courtesy Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art*

Cover Story: A centerpiece of the Library's Bicentennial celebrations has been the Local Legacies project, which provides a snapshot of American culture at the turn of the century; also, nearly 2,000 program participants visited the Library in May. 176

Finding the Way: The Library has acquired six manuscript maps used by the Marquis de Lafayette. 163

Hit Parade: The new "America's Library" Web site has handled more than 10 million hits since its debut on April 24. 164

New in American Memory: Several new collections have been added to the Library's premier Web site. 165

Dancing Queen: The Library has received the collection of prima ballerina Alexandra Danilova, and a longtime friend offers her personal recollections of the dancer. 166

Letters About Literature: A student essay contest linking letter-writing and literature enters its 16th year. 168

Stephen Sondheim Celebration: The Library hosted an evening of song in honor of the composer's 70th birthday. 170

Bicentennial Background: Several guidebooks to the Library have been published over its history. 172

Restoration Period: The Library has given new life to a classic film by John Ford. 174

Conservation Corner: Photos by Ansel Adams will soon be made available online. 175

Icelandic Sagas: "Saga Literature and the Shaping of Icelandic Culture" was the focus of a Library symposium in May. 182

FLICC Forum: Federal librarians discussed information futures at this annual event. 184

Bibliographic Control: The Library will sponsor a conference covering networked resources and the Internet in November. 188

News from the Center for the Book 190

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

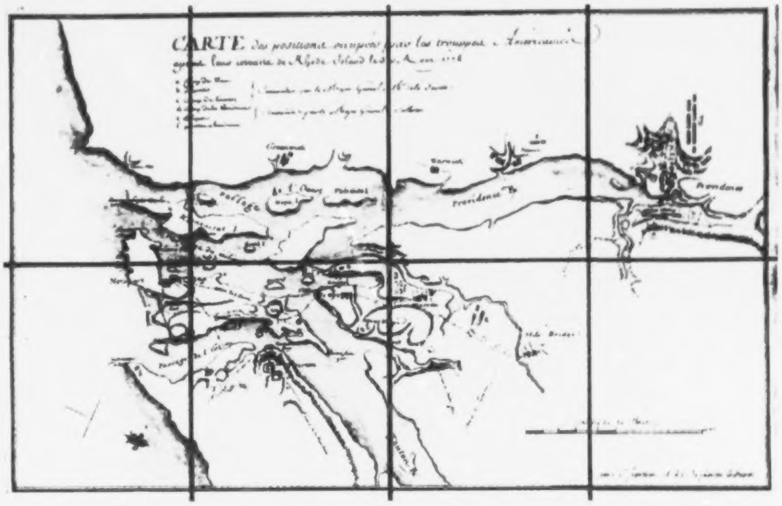
GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

170

Lafayette's Manuscript Maps

Library Receives New Gifts

BY PATRICIA VAN EE



A portion of Capitaine's map of the Rhode Island Campaign.

The Library of Congress recently acquired six rare manuscript maps that were drawn by Michel Capitaine du Chesnoy, the skilled cartographer who served as the Marquis de Lafayette's aide-de-camp during the American Revolutionary War. Accompanying the largest map, which shows the Virginia Campaign, is a brief handwritten text summarizing the military maneuvers in that colony between April and October 1781.

The purchase of these maps was made possible by a generous gift from Mr. and Mrs. H.F. Lenfest, members of the Library's James Madison Council. Their funding of this acquisition is the Lenfests' contribution to the "Gifts to the Nation" program, which is part of the observance of the Library's Bicentennial. A major aspect of the program is to obtain private sector resources for collection development, including the purchase of historically significant items that the Library would otherwise not be able to purchase.

The Lenfest gift is the largest in the history of the Geography and Map Division. It has brought to the division's unsurpassed cartographic documentation of the American Revolution the rare items that record the role played by Lafayette in America's fight for independence. One of America's greatest heroes, Lafayette was mentioned by name on only two of the Library's almost 2,500 Revolutionary-era maps.

Idealistic, wealthy and just 19 years old when he arrived in America to join his hero George Washington in the fight for liberty, Lafayette was accompanied by his brilliant aide-de-camp and cartographer, Michel Capitaine du Chesnoy. Today Capitaine is recognized as one of the most skilled cartographers of the 18th century, because of the accuracy, insight and artistry that he brought to the science of cartography.

Each map in the group was drawn for a specific purpose. For example, the map of Ticonderoga and Saratoga (ca. 1777) in upstate New York contains new information about the location of the British army before and immediately after its stunning defeat at Saratoga, which resulted in bringing the French into the war. Lafayette's close ties to influential members of the French nobility were critical in gaining this desperately needed assistance.

While he was in France working to gain French support for the American cause, Lafayette showed samples of Capitaine's work in America, including two small, exquisitely drawn and colored maps of the Rhode Island Campaign, which are included in this group. Another map shows his ability as a military strategist near Germantown, Pa., where he camped by several possible escape routes to avert disaster at the hands of the much larger British forces. Even in retreat, Lafayette was brilliant, as is documented on this map (one of five known copies), the best known of Capitaine's manuscripts.

Lafayette's remarkable performance at Monmouth, N.J., greatly admired by Washington, won him a position in command of American troops in the Continental Army. The manuscript plan of the Battle of Monmouth, the last major engagement in the Northern Theater, shows the ravines and rugged terrain that were so influential in troop movements, as well as the outcome of this, the longest battle of the war.

Capitaine's large and detailed map of Virginia shows all of Lafayette's military skirmishes in Tidewater and Piedmont Virginia. It demonstrates Lafayette's skill in maneuvering, without engaging Cornwallis's army, up and down the peninsula between the James and York rivers while waiting for the arrival of the French troops under Rochambeau and the Americans led by Washington. Finally, when the rest of the forces were in place, Washington and Lafayette, aided by the French Expeditionary troops and the timely arrival of the French navy, backed Cornwallis into a position from which there was no escape. The final details leading to the American victory at Yorktown are recorded both on the map and in the journal.

The largest collection of Capitaine materials in any single repository, these historical treasures represent at least one-third of the known original maps drawn by Capitaine. They are the most exciting group of cartographic materials relating to the American Revolution to be available for purchase in more than a century. Drawn from the Americans' point of view, they add depth and new meaning to the other maps of that era already in the Library's collections. ◆

Ms. van Ee is a specialist in cartographic history in the Geography and Map Division.

Internet Fun for the Whole Family

New Site Garners More Than 10 Million 'Hits' Since Debut

America's Library(**www.americaslibrary.gov**), a new Web site for children and families, has handled more than 10 million transactions since its debut on April 24, the 200th birthday of the Library of Congress.

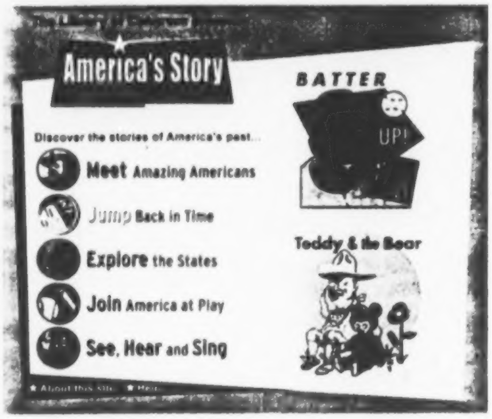
"The Library of Congress is gratified that its newest Web site has been met with such an enthusiastic response," said Dr. Billington. "America's Library plays an important role in fulfilling the Library's mission of making its collections as accessible as possible to people of all ages."

The site has also received praise from the press: "Discover a delightful Web space—a colorful exploration about our colorful past," said *The Washington Post*. And *USA Today* called America's Library "a fun way to meet amazing Americans, explore the states and jump back in time."

Through the use of stories, richly embellished with photographs, maps, prints, manuscripts, and audio and video recordings from the Library's collections, America's Library invites users to learn about their past through extraordinary, at times idiosyncratic, materials, many of which have never been seen by the public. Interactive elements such as a "Scavenger Hunt" and "Send a Postcard" encourage exploration of the site, and animated "teasers" on the main home page will delight users of all ages. Questions invite children to talk to their family and friends about what they have learned.

Bold graphics and bright colors entice users to click on the following main home page links: "Meet Amazing Americans," "Jump Back in Time," "Explore the States," "Join America at Play" and "See, Hear and Sing."

The site is being publicized through advertisements on television, radio and the Internet. America's Library marks the first time in its history that the Library of Congress has created a public service advertising campaign in partnership with the Advertising Council. This campaign—"There Is a Better Way to Have Fun with History ... Log On. Play Around. Learn Something"—was created through the Advertising Council, with creative services donated by DDB Worldwide in Chicago. The spots have been distributed to 3,200 television stations and more than 6,000 radio stations nationwide and began airing in June. In addition to television and radio spots, an innovative Web banner featuring a pop-up film is available for viewing and downloading through the Ad Council Web site at www.adcouncil.org.



The Advertising Council is a private, nonprofit organization that has been the leading producer of public service communications programs in the United States since 1942. The council supports campaigns that benefit children, families and communities. The communications programs are national in scope and have generated strong, measurable results. Ad Council campaigns, such as "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk," "Take A Bite Out of Crime," and "A Mind Is a Terrible Thing to Waste," have helped to save lives and resources, to educate the public about issues and concerns of the day and to make America a healthier country in which to live. In 1998, Ad Council campaigns received more than $1 billion in donated media time and space.

DDB Chicago is the largest of the DDB agencies worldwide, with more than 750 employees and 1999 billings of $1.2 billion. The agency works for a strong roster of blue-chip clients such as Anheuser-Busch, Energizer, FTD, General Mills, Lands' End, McDonald's, Sara Lee, State Farm and U S West Communications.

GlobalCenter Inc., a Global Crossing company and leading Internet services business, will host America's Library beginning in July. GlobalCenter will donate the hardware and Internet services necessary to support the complex Web hosting needs of the site. In addition, GlobalCenter will provide continuing system support and weekly statistical reports to the Library of Congress on the Web site's usage and performance.

America's Library was designed by 415 Productions Inc. of San Francisco. 415 Inc. is a full-service Web development firm providing custom online solutions that combine integrated strategy, cutting-edge technology, creative design and innovative user experiences. From Fortune 500 enterprises to internationally recognized arts organizations and upstart dot-coms, 415's clients include Hewlett-Packard, McGraw-Hill, Macromedia, Credit Suisse, the Library of Congress, 3Com, Fairmont Hotels, Hasbro, Intel, Lego and Providian Financial.

The content of the Web site has been reviewed by historians in the Library of Congress as well as by Distinguished University Professor of American history James B. Gilbert at the University of Maryland.

America's Library is a project of the Library of Congress's Public Affairs Office and the National Digital Library Program. By the end of 2000, the flagship American Memory collections (**www.loc.gov**) will offer more than 5 million historically important items, in collaboration with other institutions. More than 70 American Memory collections are now available in topics ranging from presidential papers and photographs from the Civil War, to early films of Thomas Edison and panoramic maps, to documents from the women's suffrage and civil rights movements. ◆

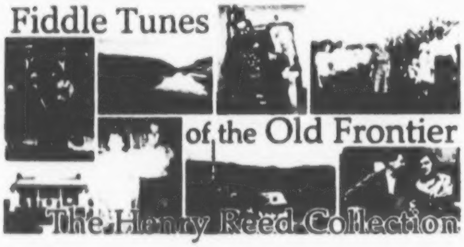
New in American Memory

Fiddle Tunes, Thomas Jefferson, Railroad Maps

The Library of Congress American Memory Web site (**www.loc.gov**) has recently been enhanced by the addition of three new and exciting collections from the Library's Archive of Folk Culture and from three institutions in the Pacific Northwest.

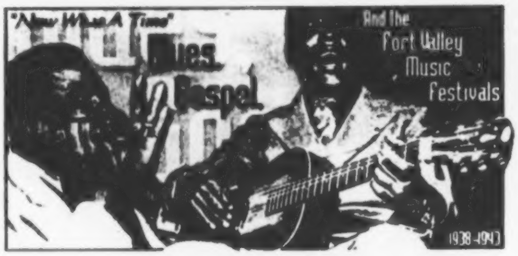
"Fiddle Tunes of the Old Frontier: The Henry Reed Collection" and "'Now What a Time': Blues, Gospel, and the Fort Valley Music Festivals, 1938-1943" are new from the Archive of Folk Culture. "American Indians of the Pacific Northwest" was drawn from the extensive collections of the University of Washington Libraries, the Cheney Cowles Museum/Eastern Washington State Historical Society in Spokane and the Museum of History and Industry in Seattle.

The digitization of "The Thomas Jefferson Papers at the Library of Congress" and "Railroad Maps: 1828-1900" has recently been completed, and a new presentation on "Census Atlases" has been added to the online "Map Collections" segment.



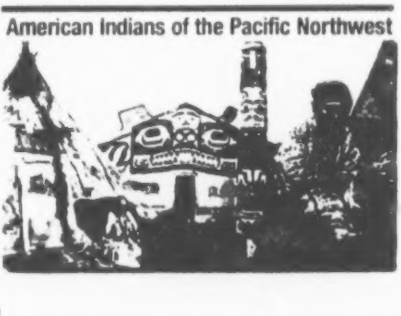
"Fiddle Tunes of the Old Frontier: The Henry Reed Collection" is a multiformat ethnographic field collection of traditional fiddle tunes performed by Henry Reed of Glen Lyn, Virginia. The collection includes tunes recorded by folklorist and retired head of the Library's American Folklife Center, Alan Jabbour, in 1966-67, when Reed was more than 80 years old.

The tunes represent the history and spirit of Virginia's Appalachian frontier. This online collection incorporates 184 original sound recordings, 19 pages of field notes and 60 musical transcriptions with descriptive notes on tune histories and musical features.



"'Now What a Time': Blues, Gospel, and the Fort Valley Music Festivals, 1938-1943" consists of some 100 sound recordings, primarily blues and gospel songs, and related documentation from the folk festival at Fort Valley State College (now Fort Valley State University), Fort Valley, Ga. The documentation was created by John Wesley Work III in 1941 and by Lewis Jones and Willis Laurence James in March, June and July 1943. Also included are recordings made in Tennessee and Alabama by John Work between September 1938 and 1941. The Archive of American Folk Song, now the Archive of Folk Culture, of the American Folklife Center supported this recording project. The collectors' song lists and correspondence are part of the online collection. An interesting feature of this collection is the rewording of several standard gospel songs to address the wartime concerns of the artists. This online presentation is made possible by the generous support of the Texaco Foundation.

"American Indians of the Pacific Northwest" integrates more than 2,300 photographs and 7,700 pages of text relating to the American Indians in two cultural areas of the Pacific Northwest, the Northwest Coast and Plateau. The materials illustrate many aspects of life and work, including housing, clothing, crafts, transportation, education and employment of these cultures. Ten essays on specific tribal groups written by anthropologists, historians and teachers who have studied the rich heritage of Pacific Northwest Native Americans help to interpret and provide a larger context for the entire collection. The presentation and addition of these materials to the Library's American Memory site is supported by an award from the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition.



The "Thomas Jefferson Papers" is the largest collection of original Jefferson documents in the world and consists of approximately 27,000 documents, comprising approximately 83,000 images in its online presentation. The collection includes correspondence, commonplace books, financial account books and manuscript volumes. The series is organized into nine groups, ranging from 1606 to 1827. Correspondence, memoranda, notes and drafts of documents make up two-thirds of the papers. Among the documents included are Jefferson's writings as a delegate to the second Continental Congress; his drafting of the Declaration of Independence, June-July 1776; his position as governor of Virginia, 1779-81; his return to Congress as a representative, 1783-84; and his appointment as minister plenipotentiary in Europe and then minister to the Court of Louis XVI, succeeding Benjamin Franklin, 1784-89. Special presentations include time lines (click on a date and a box opens up with a short description of what Jefferson did or wrote that year), selected quotations from the Thomas Jefferson Papers, an article by Jefferson historian Joseph J. Ellis titled "American Sphinx: The Contradictions of Thomas Jefferson" that

continued on page 169

Prima Ballerina

Danilova Collection Comes to the Library

By ALBERT TUCKER

The Library of Congress recently added to its significant dance holdings with the acquisition of the collection of Alexandra Danilova, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo's prima ballerina from 1938 to 1951. The Danilova collection joins the Martha Graham, Serge Diaghilev and Rudolf Nureyev collections in the Library's Music Division.

Lauded for her roles in *Gaite Parisienne, La Boutique fantasque* and *Le Beau Danube*, Danilova also appeared in *Swan Lake, The Firebird, Giselle, Coppélia* and many other notable productions. Lifelong friend of and collaborator with famed choreographer George Balanchine, leader of her own world traveling ballet company in the 1950s and teacher at the School of American Ballet from 1964 to 1989, Danilova was a 1989 recipient of the prestigious Kennedy Center Honors in recognition of a lifetime of achievement and dedication in the field of ballet.

When Alexandra Danilova was born in 1904, ballet was popular in her native czarist Russia. In turn-of-the-century America, ballets were only rarely staged at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. These rare performances, invariably by European companies, failed to inspire the development of an indigenous ballet culture in America. Beginning in 1916, a series of innovative ballet companies, starting with Serge Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, began touring in the United States.

Alexandra Danilova, prima ballerina of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, in Swan Lake, 1930s.

These companies built on a repertoire of standard Russian classics such as *Swan Lake, The Nutcracker* and *Sleeping Beauty*. The last of these companies, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, finding itself stranded in America with the onset of World War II, toured more extensively than any of its predecessors. The company appeared to great acclaim in as many as 104 cities in one season. The many ballet schools and companies in America today owe much to the example of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and its outstanding performers, including the "waxen-legged" Danilova.

The Danilova Collection contains correspondence from renowned dancers Margot Fonteyn, Alicia Markova, Anton Dolin and Frederic Franklin, and choreographers Jerome Robbins, Peter Martins and Ruth Page. Also included are programs featuring Danilova performing *Giselle* at Covent Garden in 1949, dancing with her own company in South Africa in the 1950s, appearing in *Raymonda* in Japan in 1957 for her farewell performance and choreographing for New York's Metropolitan Opera in the 1960s.

Alexandra Danilova and Igor Youskevitch perform the Nutcracker, 1930s

Alexandra Danilova in the de Basil *Firebird*, 1930s (left); the ballerina in *Raymonda*, her farewell performance in Japan, 1957.

The collection is particularly strong in photographs, including many beautiful prints of Danilova in her most famous roles, appearing with partners such as Frederic Franklin, Leonid Massine and Igor Youskevitch. Additional photographs capture other dancers, including Alicia Markova, Mia Slavenska and the "baby ballerinas," the teen-aged virtuosos Irina Baronova, Tamara Tamounova and Tatiana Riabouchinska. Also included in the collection are numerous newspaper clippings and magazine articles, primarily focusing on Danilova or Balanchine; drafts of lectures she presented in the late 1950s and early 1960s; typescripts of her autobiography; several dance awards and civic citations; videotapes, including one featuring the choreographer Bronislava Nijinska; and dance-related books from Danilova's personal library, many inscribed by the authors. Danilova's copy of the script for the film "The Turning Point" is also part of the collection. In this 1977 film about an aging prima ballerina, starring Anne Bancroft and Shirley MacLaine, Danilova was cast as Madame Dakharova, a ballet teacher whose life was loosely based upon her own. ◆

Mr. Tucker is a processing technician in the Library's Music Division.

A Personal View of a Dancer's Life

By KIM ALEXANDRA KOKICH

Alexandra Danilova (1904-1997) was known in the tightly knit ballet world as Choura. Born in pre-revolutionary Peterhof, Russia, near the great city of St. Petersburg, she was an orphan reared by a wealthy aunt. As a child, Choura loved to show off in front of relatives by dancing on her toes. At the age of 8, she was accepted to study at the legendary Imperial School of Ballet, connected to the famous Maryinski Theater.

In 1912, when Choura attended its classes, the school was in its prime. The most lauded dancers of the 20th century, such as Anna Pavlova, Tamara Karsavina and Vaslav Nijinsky, were its most famous graduates. The school's teachers were French, Italian and Scandinavian. Danilova's talent caught their attention, so they often overlooked the child's occasional mischievous behavior. The school provided the opera and ballet with students of all ages to fill out the casts of their various productions. Choura, who had earned a reputation for her musicality and ease of movement, was a favorite choice to appear in these performances.

Choura lived in a protected world until the Russian Revolution of 1917. At first, the revolution temporarily closed the school and theater as symbols of the Czarist regime, but then the communists decided to sponsor it on a limited basis while they decided which role the arts should play in the state.

By this time, the great impresario Serge Diaghilev had established his Ballets Russes in Paris. The company became a haven to many dancers fleeing post-revolutionary Russia. In 1924, Danilova and a group of fellow dancers, including the young choreographer George Balanchine, followed. It was one of the most exciting periods of ballet history and the beginning of ballet as we know it today. Diaghilev was the visionary who put a stop to the idea that ballets must be full-length or complement an opera. He commissioned and presented evenings of several short ballets of different contemporary styles, designed to whet the appetite of a growing ballet audience.

Diaghilev sought out talents in all the artistic media, such as Igor Stravinsky, Pablo Picasso and Coco Chanel, to work on his productions. Choura was in the right place at the right time and possessed the requisite talent.

continued on page 169

'Letters About Literature'

Popular Student Essay Contest Begins 16th Year

BY JOHN Y. COLE

Cathy Gourley, coordinator of one of the Center for the Book's most popular and enduring national reading promotion projects, has announced the deadline for "Letters About Literature 2001": Dec. 1, 2000.

"The project is based on a simple but important premise, that students who read, write better, and that students who write, read more," said Ms. Gourley. "This national essay contest makes the Center for the Book's motto and logo, 'Books Give Us Wings,' come alive for students across the nation."

More than 20,000 students entered the 1999-2000 contest and 28 affiliated state centers participated by selecting and honoring their state's winners. Sponsored in association with the Weekly Reader Corp., "Letters About Literature" invites students to write a letter to an author—living or dead—explaining how the author's book "gave them wings" by changing his or her way of thinking. The contest has two competition levels: Level I for students in grades 4-7; Level II for students in grades 8-12. Judges select a national winner for each level. The cash award is $500. In addition, participating state center for the book affiliates will present $100 cash awards for both competition levels to the top essayists in their states. State centers also sponsor the state awards ceremony. The funding for the awards comes from private donations to the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

With more than 800 students entering the contest, Colorado was one of the most active "Letters About Literature" states in 1999-2000. The winners were announced by the Colorado Center for the Book on April 13, 2000, in an awards ceremony in the governor's mansion in Denver. The Colorado judges were Norma Livo, Shannon Jacobs and John Stansfield. Ms. Livo is a retired education professor, a prolific author and a storyteller. Shannon Jacobs is the author of many children's books. Mr. Stansfield, a storyteller and author, is the founder of the Rocky Mountain Storytelling Festival.

"We are bursting with pride at the talent of our young writers," said Chris Citron, director of the Colorado Center for the Book. "It is stunning how many of these children had to grapple with a personal tragedy, yet found solace in books. A number of the essays dealt with the events at Columbine High School. In a year when we experienced incomprehensible tragedy, these letters give us hope. They show us the inspiring talent of our youth and underscore the importance of reading in our lives, the wonder of books."

Illinois Center for the Book President Alice Calabrese and Illinois Secretary of State and State Librarian Jesse White congratulate state winners Willem Van Lancker, Daniel McCune, Anne Wootton, JoAnna Novak and Ericka Wills.

The Colorado Center for the Book reproduced the 17 winning essays from its "Letters About Literature" contest in an 18-page booklet, *Readers-Leaders of the 21st Century*. The publication includes three poems by Colorado children that were selected as finalists in the Center for the Book's 1999 "River of Words" environmental poetry and art contest.

Dannah Shuval receives a Level II first prize from Oregon Secretary of State Bill Bradbury.

"Letters About Literature" was launched in its present format and with its present name in 1993. From 1984 until 1993, the contest was called "Books Change Lives" and was sponsored by the Center for the Book in partnership with Weekly Reader Corp.'s *Read* magazine. In 1995 Conari Press in San Francisco published a collection of 75 of the letters, titled *Dear Author: Students Write About the Books That Changed Their Lives*, with an introduction by noted children's book author Lois Lowry.

For guidelines and an entry form for Letters About Literature 2001, a list of first place winners for 2000 honored by participating state center affiliates, and "writing samples and other helpful hints," visit the Center for the Book's Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**. ◆

Colorado's Level I winners included Clint Cote, Amanda Kafer, Lucy Bryan, Nicole Voss, Brittany Keeler, Brad Shepard and Cody Rushing. Colorado Center for the Book Executive Director Christiane Citron stands with the winners.

176

Memory

continued from page 165

was originally published in *Civilization* magazine, and a history and analysis of the conservation of the Jamestown Records of the Virginia Company of London, which are part of the Thomas Jefferson Papers. The Thomas Jefferson project is funded by Reuters America Inc. and the Reuters Foundation.

The Geography and Map Division has custody of the largest collection of maps and atlases in the world. Recently completed for online users is the digital presentation of a selection of railroad maps from the holdings of the division, based on the popular printed cartobibliography *Railroad Maps of the United States: A Selective Annotated Bibliography of Original 19th Century Maps in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress,* compiled by Andrew M. Modelski (1975). The maps selected represent a profile of the development of cartographic style and technique and are not intended to inventory all maps in the division that show railroads. They also reflect the important achievements of early railroaders in reaching their ultimate goal of providing a transportation network spanning the country and linking the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

A second addition to the online "Maps Collection" is a special presentation on Census Atlases, with essays on the history of the compilation of national atlases in the United States and additional information, from the First National Atlas of 1870 through the atlases from 1880 to 1920. The atlases for 1870, 1880 and 1890 are presented page by page and can be read by zooming in on sections of the pages that the viewer wishes to see.

These new and updated collections have been added to the more than 75 already freely available from American Memory, which is a project of the National Digital Library Program. The program aims to bring more than 5 million items of American history to citizens everywhere via the Internet by the end of 2000. ◆

Danilova

continued from page 167

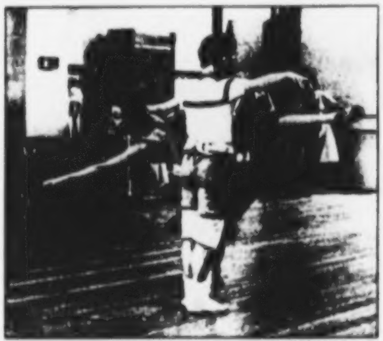
During this highly creative period, she and Balanchine lived together as common-law husband and wife. Still, her career always came first. She danced with Diaghilev's company until he died in 1929. By 1933 she was dancing with Colonel de Basil's Ballets Russes, and in 1938 she became prima ballerina with Serge Denham's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, which toured across America during World War II.

This artistic period ultimately connected my life to hers. In 1941, Choura married a young soloist in the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, Kazimir Kokich, my father. They fell in love when her career was at its peak and Kokich was also rising in the company. His strengths as a character dancer made him a favorite choice of choreographers. Leonide Massine cast him frequently in works such as *Gaité Parisienne* and *Le Beau Danube.* Agnes de Mille created *Rodeo* with Kokich originating the role of Head Wrangler.

Those years were passionate and golden, Choura told me, but both of them, she said, suffered from terrible tempers, and their marriage wasn't without tumult. My father wanted children. Danilova did not. The rigors of touring and professional jealousies took their toll, and then, there was the war.

My father joined the army in 1942 and was in the infantry in the South Pacific. When he returned, he found that Choura had a lover, and their marriage was over. Kokich also discovered that all his roles had been inherited by other dancers and he was considered too old and too shell-shocked to continue with the Ballet Russe except as a teacher. But Agnes de Mille saw his potential and had faith in him, and so he joined the road company of *Carousel* in Chicago in 1946. It was on this production that he met my mother, Iva Withers, who was playing the lead role of Julie Jordan. For the next 20 years, my father performed in many successful Broadway musicals.

Improbable as it may seem, my parents maintained a relationship with Choura. It was, as they used to say, "very civilized." When I was born in 1957, Choura became my godmother. From 1964 to 1989, Choura was a teacher and choreographer at the School of American Ballet. Our personal relationship made my eight years at the school tense and stressful. She was tougher on me than on the other students, and yet I knew she loved me. She never wanted to be accused of nepotism and would often tell me that she was hard on me because that would make me stronger and more independent. Ultimately, she was right.



© Marcel Fugere

"Choura" and Mikhail Baryshnikov in the Hamburg Opera House, Hamburg, Germany, 1976.

I left ballet in 1974, and in the 23 years between my departure and her death, she and I forged an intensely close, loving relationship. I moved to Washington, D.C., married and divorced twice, and had children. Throughout the years, we would commiserate about life, love and the nature of destiny. I would visit her often and we would talk about ballets we had seen and how dancers today seem to care more about job benefits than perfecting "nuance" and creating magic.

When she died in the summer of 1997, I felt a deep loss. When I was notified that she had named me in her will as a beneficiary, I was stunned. She bequeathed all of her paintings to the New York Public Library for the Performing Arts, but her personal papers and belongings were placed in my care.

While her estate was in probate, a number of personal items were stolen. A flood ruined at least two suitcases full of letters and papers. I salvaged what I could — personal letters and notes from her colleagues such as Jerome Robbins and Lincoln Kirstein, costume sketches, photographs, fan letters and clippings from newspapers throughout the United States, and the notes and interviews with Holly Brubach, who co-wrote Choura's 1988 autobiography, *Choura: The Memoirs of Alexandra Danilova.*

While her collection has a personal meaning for me, it belongs to the country she adopted as her home. I decided to give these items to the Library of Congress because of her cultural contribution to the nation. I kept the sentimental items I remembered from my childhood, but I donated the rest to America's library, where I knew they would be safe. ◆

A Little Night of Music

Library Honors Composer Stephen Sondheim

BY MARK EDEN HOROWITZ

The Music Division of the Library approached Stephen Sondheim about presenting a concert honoring him and his work in February 1995. On Monday evening, May 22, and in celebration of his 70th birthday in March, that concert finally came to pass.

The relationship that has developed between Mr. Sondheim and the Library has included his visits to view the division's collections and use them for research, the donation of his extensive and rare record collection, the promised donation of his own music and literary manuscripts as a bequest, and allowing us to spend a week doing videotaped interviews in his home, funded by a Krasnoff grant.

Composer Stephen Sondheim

Mr. Sondheim is acknowledged as one of the most significant creative forces in the American musical theater of his generation. He first made his name on Broadway as the lyricist for *West Side Story* in 1957, followed two years later as the lyricist for *Gypsy*. *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum* in 1962 was his first Broadway score as both composer and lyricist. Mr. Sondheim is an artist who likes to challenge himself with each new work. His subsequent musicals have included *Company*, considered the first "plotless" musical; *A Little Night Music*, a sophisticated operetta with music all in triple meters (and containing the rare for Sondheim hit song "Send in the Clowns"); *Pacific Overtures*, a musical history of the Westernization of Japan; *Sweeney Todd*, a musical thriller that is virtually an opera; *Merrily We Roll Along*, which tells its story backward—and whose musical themes evolve backward as well; *Sunday in the Park with George*, an imagined musical biography of the painter Georges Seurat that attempts to find a musical equivalent to his pointillist technique; and, most recently, *Passion*, a work that plays out as one long rhapsody, never pausing for applause.

The concert that evolved—with Mr. Sondheim's significant input—was a potpourri made up of three sections: a condensed version of his rarely heard musical *The Frogs*; performances of 13 songs by other writers, selected from a list of 55 he titled "Songs I Wish I'd Written (At Least in Part)"; and ending with "Songs I'm Glad I Wrote".

The performers and artistic staff for the concert were a veritable "Who's Who" from the current musical theater, including host Nathan Lane, Davis Gaines, Marin Mazzie, Audra McDonald, Brian Stokes Mitchell, Debra Monk, conductor Paul Gemignani, orchestrator Jonathan Tunick and director Kathleen Marshall. Ms. Mazzie, Ms. McDonald, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Tunick and Ms. Marshall were all nominated for Tony Awards a few weeks before the concert (Brian Stokes Mitchell ended up winning as "Best Actor in a Musical").

The evening began with a private ceremony in which Dr. Billington, Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, and Diane Kresh, director for Public Service Collections, presented Mr. Sondheim with his "Living Legend" medallion and certificate. Mr. Sondheim was then ushered into the Coolidge Auditorium, where the audience, some 500 strong, leapt to its feet with sustained applause. The stage was packed with 26 musicians and a chorus of 12, when the conductor, Mr. Gemignani, appeared, swiftly followed by Nathan Lane who began the introduction to *The Frogs*.

The Frogs was first performed in 1974 in the Yale swimming pool, under the direction of its author, the late Burt Shevelove. It is a very loose adaption of Aristophanes' The Frogs (405 B.C.), which follows Dionysus to Hades, where he must decide whether to return Euripides or Aeschylus to their former prominence as a living playwright. The Shevelove version substitutes Shaw and Shakespeare as the playwrights and reverses the outcome. For the Library's concert, Mr. Sondheim condensed and adapted Shevelove's script, Jonathan Tunick provided new orchestrations, and Sondheim allowed the inclusion of a cut song—"Evoe for the Dead" (which opens with the line "They do an awful lot of dancing, the dead"). Nathan Lane was Dionysus, and, with Brian Stokes Mitchell, sang the opening "Invocation and Instructions to the Audience."

Most of the music for *The Frogs* is choral, and the title song and the "Hymn to Dionysus" are particularly demanding works. The chorus for the concert was hand-picked and directed by Norman Scribner, founder of the Choral Arts Society of Washington. The chorus handled this difficult score with accuracy and brio.

A cast album has never been made of *The Frogs*, but as a result of the Library's concert a studio recording was made in New York on June 12 by Nonesuch and is scheduled to be released next year. The recording was conducted by Mr. Gemignani and included Nathan Lane, Brian Stokes Mitchell and Davis Gaines reprising their performances; it also uses the new Tunick orchestrations.

To initiate the second portion of the concert—"Songs I Wish I'd Written (At Least in Part)"—Nathan Lane coaxed Mr. Sondheim to the stage, where he briefly discussed some of the reasons he selected the songs he did. In some cases the reason was a line of lyric, in others, the songs' sense of surprise. Of the Brazilian folk song "Bambalele," it was the utter joy of the music. Of Irving Berlin's "You Can't Get a Man with a Gun," it was to point up that Berlin is often underappreciated as a wit or humorist, but, according to Mr. Sondheim, he could write songs that were equal to anything of, say, Cole Porter. Mr. Sondheim was visibly moved when he discussed *Porgy and Bess*. His voice cracked as he described DuBose Heyward's lyrics for *Porgy and Bess* as the greatest set of theater lyrics ever written.

The performances of these songs were a revelation. The performers were all in top form, obviously enjoying themselves, and the audience was variously in stitches, in tears and in awe. Two highlights: guest artists Rich Affanato and Will Gartshore reprised their performance of the "Riddle Song" from last year's production at Signature Theater in Arlington, Va., of the 1994 musical *Floyd Collins*. Audra McDonald performed a searing rendition of "My Man's Gone Now" from Porgy and Bess.

At Mr. Sondheim's request, the entire list of "Songs I Wish I'd Written" was printed in the program. But as a surprise to him, the Library contacted the living composers and lyricists from the list and all 17 of them provided blurbs to be included in the program. These included quotes from Cy Coleman (*Sweet Charity*), Bock and Harnick (*Fiddler on the Roof*), Kander and Ebb (*Cabaret* and *Chicago*) and Hugh Martin (the film "Meet Me in St. Louis," which includes the songs "The Boy Next Door," "Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas" and the "Trolley Song").

Mr. Martin wrote, in part, "When I saw *Anyone Can Whistle* ... I seemed to hear History whispering in my ear, 'I'm getting ready to send in a new era of the American Musical Theater.' When I saw *Company*, I whispered back, 'Don't bother, it's here.' By the time I saw *Sunday in the Park with George* and *Into the Woods*, the whispers had turned to shouts of joy."

The evening ended with a set of five songs that are among Sondheim's favorites of his own work "A Little House for Mama" was a world premiere of a new song (and a new orchestration) for his next musical, *Wise Guys*. The song was performed by Nathan Lane, who is slated to star in the show on Broadway next year. The final song was the anthem-like "Sunday" from *Sunday in the Park with George*, sung by the entire company. After a huge ovation, the musical introduction to "Sunday" was played again, but the company, rather than reprising that song, broke into a surprising "Happy Birthday" and was quickly joined by the audience. Again, a standing ovation, and kind words in return from an obviously moved Mr. Sondheim.

Fortunately, the concert was recorded and much of it was broadcast by NPR in June. The concert was produced by the entire Music Division's concert office, especially Anne McLean.

As always, the concert was free and funded by various gifts. A specific gift was made to help support the concert by Norma Asnes, a member of the Library's Madison Council. The free tickets that were made available to the public were so desirable that they "sold" out in under two minutes. ◆

Mr. Horowitz is a music specialist in the Music Division.

CrashBoomLove

Herrera Wins Americas Award

The Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) presented the 1999 Americas Award for Children's and Young Adult Literature to Juan Felipe Herrera for his book *CrashBoomLove* at the Library of Congress on June 16. The event was sponsored by the Hispanic Division and the Center for the Book of the Library of Congress.

In his award-winning novel in verse, Juan Felipe Herrera draws from his own experience and focuses on "the soul of a generation" of Chicanos. *CrashBoomLove* helps readers understand what it is to be a teenager and a migrant worker and "a boy wanting to be a boy."

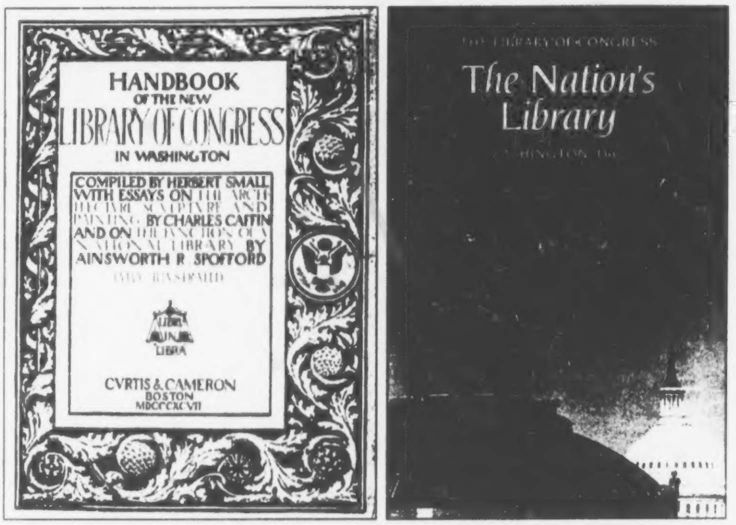
Mr. Herrera is a professor of Chicano Studies at California State University in Fresno. He is a renowned poet and novelist, and his most recent works include *Thunderweavers* (2000), *Upside Down Boy* (2000), *Loteria Cards and Future Poems* (1999) and *Laughing Out Loud: Poems in English and Spanish* (1999).

The Americas Award is given in recognition of U.S. works of fiction, poetry, folklore or selected nonfiction (from picture books to works for young adults) published in the previous year in English or Spanish that authentically and engagingly relate to Latin America, the Caribbean or to Latinos in the United States. The award focuses on cultural heritage of the Western Hemisphere. An international jury selects the award recipient. The Americas Award is sponsored by the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs with headquarters at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Julie Klein, Outreach and Academic Programs Coordinator at the University of Wisconsin, is also the coordinator of the Americas Award for Children's and Young Adult Literature. ◆

Bicentennial Background

Library of Congress Guidebooks

BY JOHN Y. COLE


HANDBOOK
OF THE NEW
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
IN WASHINGTON
COMPILED BY HERBERT SMALL WITH ESSAYS ON THE ARCHITECTURE SCULPTURE AND PAINTING BY CHARLES CAFFIN AND ON THE FUNCTION OF A NATIONAL LIBRARY BY AINSWORTH R SPOFFORD
FULLY ILLUSTRATED
LIBRA
CVRTIS & CAMERON
BOSTON
MDCCCXCVII

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
The Nation's Library
WASHINGTON DC

From the earliest (1897) to the latest (2000), Library of Congress guidebooks have combined descriptions of the buildings with information about the institution's collections, functions and services.

The fourth Library of Congress Bicentennial publication, *The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.*, by Alan Bisbort and Linda Barrett Osborne, is the Library's first general guidebook since 1988.

The handsome 160-page paperback, which contains 130 illustrations, mostly in color, describes the Library's history, collections, current organization, activities and services. It is filled with details about the institution's many special collections and includes a guide to the Library's Web site (**www.loc.gov**). *The Nation's Library* includes floor plans for each of the Library's three Capitol Hill buildings as well as an appendix on "Using the Library." The illustrations show items ranging from ancient maps to 20th century comic books, from documentary photographs to fine prints.

Published by the Library of Congress in association with Scala Publishers of London, *The Nation's Library* costs $16.95 and is available, along with other Bicentennial publications, from major bookstores and the Library of Congress Sales Shop, Washington, DC 20540-4985; credit card orders are taken at (202) 707-0204. The other Bicentennial publications are *America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000*, by James Conaway (Yale University Press, 2000); *Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty* (Viking Studio, 2000); and *The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet* (Pomegranate Communications, 2000).

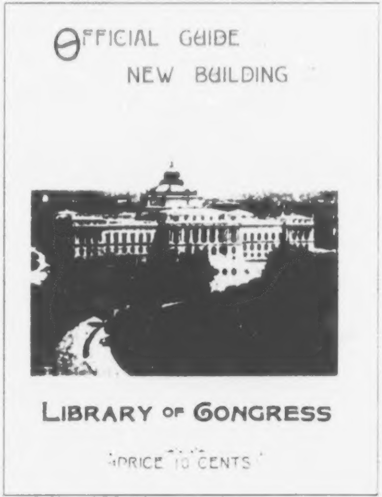
Earlier Guidebooks

Of the many guidebooks published when the Library of Congress moved from the U.S. Capitol into its own impressive building in 1897, by far the most comprehensive and authoritative was the well-illustrated *Handbook of the New Library of Congress in Washington*, which was compiled by Herbert Small and published in 1897 by Curtis & Cameron of Boston. Small, a Boston journalist, had written a guide to the new Boston Public Library a few years earlier. The first edition of the *Handbook* included two essays that enhanced the volume and widened its appeal: "The Architecture, Sculpture and Painting" by Charles Caffin, and "The Function of a National Library" by Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford.

For his handbook, Small obtained information directly from many of the principals, particularly superintendent of construction Bernard R. Green, architect Edward Pearce Casey and Librarian Spofford, noting in his preface that "without their assistance the book could hardly have been written." He also interviewed Elmer E. Garnsey, architect Casey's assistant in charge of decoration and many of the artists.

Herbert Small's detailed and superb description of the building's major architectural and decorative features has been reprinted many times. Most recently a lightly edited version of his 1897 text was published in the 320-page volume *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building*, which was edited by this writer and Henry Hope Reed and published in 1997 by W.W. Norton in association with the Library.

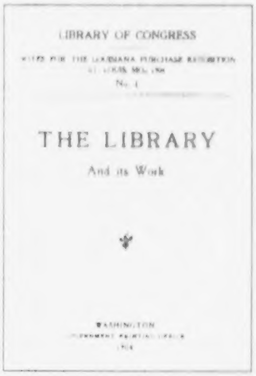
The Library's 380-page *Annual Report for 1901* surveys the institution's history, organization, facilities, collections and operations. It is the first printed guide to the Library's collections and services. The building is not neglected, however, for the chapter on "the Library Building and Grounds" includes 10 black-and-white photographs of the Library's basement heating apparatus and book carrier system, in which the Library's administrators took great pride.


OFFICIAL GUIDE
NEW BUILDING
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PRICE 10 CENTS

This commercially produced pamphlet (1897) was one of the first guides to feature a photo of the Jefferson Building on the cover.

A Sampling of 20th Century Guidebooks

Following is a sampling of other early guidebooks, each produced by the Library. They all reflect an expanding self-awareness of the importance of the collections and services and of the Library's importance as a national institution.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

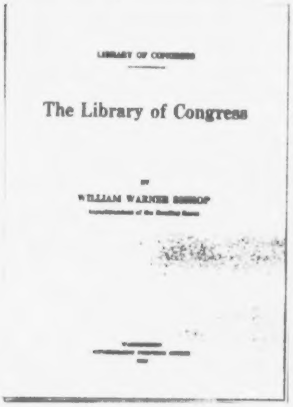
No. 1

THE LIBRARY

And its Work

WASHINGTON

- *The Library and Its Work, 1904.* This eight-page booklet (left), published for distribution at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition, or "World's Fair," in St. Louis, is the prototype for brief guidebooks that combine descriptions of the Library's history, building, collections and services. It also lists the Library's principal officers. It was the first in the series of five booklets distributed at the fair in connection with the Library's exhibition about itself and its functions and services. The others described "The Exhibit of the Library of Congress"; "The Exhibit of the Catalog Division"; "Bindings"; and "Manuscripts."
- *The Library of Congress and Its Work, 1907.* A 21-page publication that incorporated highlights from the five booklets published in 1904.
- *The Library of Congress,* by William Warner Bishop, Superintendent of the Reading Room, 1912. A 19-page pamphlet (below, left) that includes six floor plans. Updated versions were published into the 1920s.

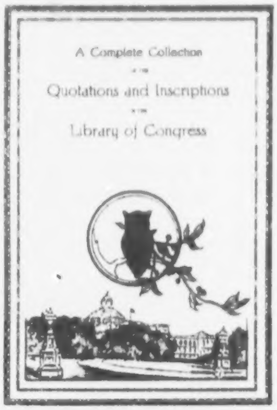


LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress

BY

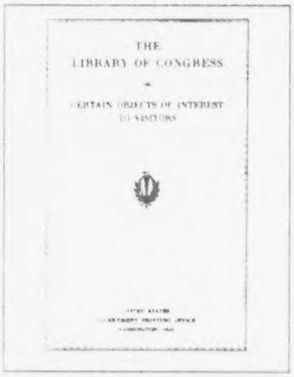
WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP



A Complete Collection

Quotations and Inscriptions

Library of Congress



THE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CERTAIN OBJECTS OF INTEREST TO VISITORS

- *A Complete Collection of the Quotations and Inscriptions in the Library of Congress,* by Emily L'Oiseau Walter. Baltimore: Simon G. Gaeng, 1930. 11th Revised Edition (above, right). The first edition was published in 1897.
- *The Library of Congress: Certain Objects of Interest to Visitors,* 1934 (left).

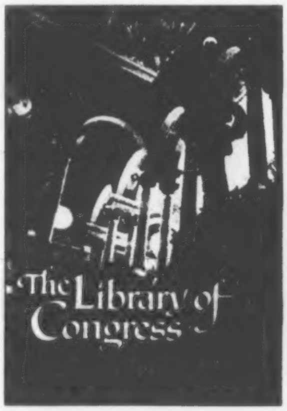
The Library of Congress

ITS COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

- *The Library of Congress: Its Collections and Services,* 1941. Second edition 1942 (right), reprinted 1945.
- *Guide to the Library of Congress,* by Charles A. Goodrum and Helen W. Dalrymple (pictured below), 1982. A 119-page guidebook that combines information about the Library's history, buildings and functions with descriptions of its various collections and reading rooms. In his introduction, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin explains that readers will find, in this book and "at your service, the world's greatest Multi-Media Encyclopedia."

- *The Library of Congress. Its Architecture and Decoration,* W.W. Norton 1982 (below, left). An updated version of Herbert Small's 1897 *Handbook* published in *The Classical America Series in Art and Architecture.*
- *Guide to the Library of Congress,* by Charles A. Goodrum and Helen W. Dalrymple, 1988 (below, right). An updated version of the 1982 edition, which was first revised and updated in 1985. In his introduction, Dr. Billington explains that since he became Librarian in 1987, the Library has been examining ways of making more of this "extraordinary national treasure, described in detail in this book, more accessible to more of our nation's citizens." ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.



The Library of Congress

Guide to The Library of Congress

'The Blue Eagle'

1926 John Ford Film Restored at the Library

BY JAMES COZART

A classic film by the director John Ford has been restored by the Library, with the help of other institutions.

In the past, most movies were regarded as ephemeral products and no attempt was made to save them when their ability to attract new ticket buyers faded. Silent films suffered a worse fate than the early "talkies," which at least have a television market.

More than 30 years ago, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS) in Los Angeles held a tribute to the actor George O'Brien and asked him which films he wanted shown. One of the films that he asked for was Ford's "The Blue Eagle." It is not known what happened to the original negatives for the film, but many people believe they perished in a vault fire. "The Blue eagle" is a 1926 silent action drama by John Ford and starring Janet Gaynor. Ford is one of the most notable directors in film history, having directed such classics as "The Searchers," "The Grapes of Wrath," "Stagecoach" and "My Darling Clementine." Ford's silent films are less commonly shown, however.

WILLIAM FOX
THE BLUE EAGLE
GEORGE O'BRIEN

20th Century Fox had only a single print of the film, with several large chunks lost to nitrate deterioration, and several remaining sections of the film were unviewable because of image loss. Fox loaned this nitrate print to the Academy for its tribute to O'Brien and donated it to the Academy after the event.

In an effort to save "The Blue Eagle," the Academy gave the print to the American Film Institute and the AFI preserved it in 16mm at a commercial lab in March 1970. The AFI did what it could but funds were severely limited; the result left much to be desired. However, without this preservation as a foundation, the Library's restoration would not have been possible.

I first saw "The Blue Eagle" at William K. Everson's Theodore Huff Memorial Film Society screening on April 6, 1970, and the last thing on my mind then was that, one day, I would help to restore it. At the time, Mr. Everson commented that the film was out of sequence. Further examination showed that some of the nitrate fragments were mislabeled during the AFI's preservation. Both the Library's and the AFI's 16mm prints had been resequenced, but the negatives were left as found. This little mistake would later come back to haunt us.

When the preservation was completed in 1970, the AFI stored the nitrate print at the Library. After the Library established its own preservation lab in the early 1970s, the surviving nitrate was again preserved in 35mm in 1976. The 35mm version was much shorter, because even more of the nitrate had "melted" in the interim.

In 1995 the Louis B. Mayer Foundation was attempting to restore all Janet Gaynor films. The AFI records indicated that in addition to the Library of Congress, the Cinémathèque Royale de Belgique and the Narodni Filmovy Archiv in Prague both had "Blue Eagle" footage. The Library was also aware of two anonymous collectors who had 16mm prints of this film. I had seen two of these 16mm prints and knew that they were not alike, so we assumed that it was at least possible to fully restore the film. The Library worked up a rough budget for the Mayer Foundation along with a "worst case scenario." Unfortunately, the worst case scenario turned out to be hopelessly optimistic.

The anonymous collectors' 16mm prints had all come from the same source, but because the prints were out of sequence, each collector had "corrected" his print in a different way. The Library borrowed the Belgium print and found that it had been duplicated from one of the collector's prints.

The Prague print was a different story. It had two of the seven reels, but more than half of the footage was unique, including the missing Janet Gaynor footage. However, the Czechs had changed the story and rearranged quite a few scenes, and the intertitles were all in Czech.

Thus there were several problems. The parts of the film in which the characters are introduced were missing from the other prints, and those scenes were out of sequence in the Czech material. With the exception of Rose (Janet Gaynor), almost no actors were addressed by name after the first two reels, and the copyright description was too vague to provide much clarification. Further complicating matters, the short story on which the movie was based bore almost no resemblance to the finished product and even used different character names.

In a process not unlike assembling

continued on page 175

Conservation Corner

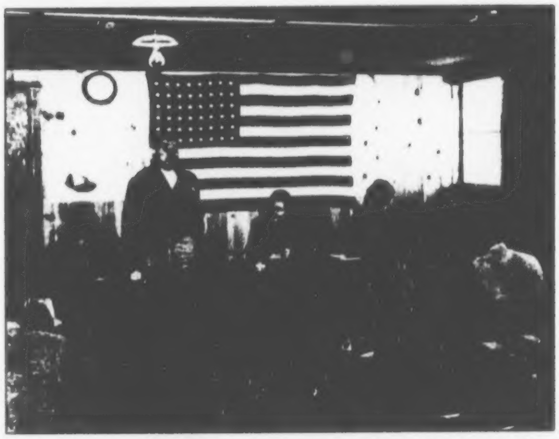
Historic Photographs Made Available

BY MARK ROOSA

Some important but less well known images of Ansel Adams will soon be available online, thanks to work of the Conservation Division.

Each year, staff in the division work closely with Library curators to select items and collections for treatment. Their discussions produce a list of projects that book, photograph and paper conservators will work on for the next 12 months. The lists contain some new projects and some continuing projects. And, once in a while, there are some surprises. Such was the case several years ago when Prints and Photographs (P&P) Division curators placed on their "top priority" list a collection of photographs by Ansel Adams, the famous American landscape photographer. While most are familiar with Adams's lush black-and-white landscapes, most of the public is not familiar with his other work, such as this group of photographs that documents life in the Japanese internment camps during World War II.

While the subject matter is unusual for Adams, the materials used for the project are typical of his work. The photographs are silver gelatin prints. Adams treated most of them with selenium, giving them a characteristic slightly dark-blue tone. Selenium also helps to increase their longevity. After processing, Adams dry-mounted the photographs directly to four-ply mat board. P&P curators had earmarked these images for treatment for two reasons: they were extremely fragile and there was concern that many were separating from their mounting boards. Thus, they could not be handled, used for research or exhibited.



One of a series of images by Ansel Adams that will be conserved and digitized.

The edges of the dry-mounted photographs are vulnerable to chipping and flaking, because these areas are raised slightly above the surface of the mount board. Over the years, tiny areas of the image have become detached along the edges. All photographs were examined under a microscope to determine the extent of edge chipping. Detached areas were reattached using a dilute solution of photographic grade gelatin and a very small brush. Some photographs had separated from their mounts. These were reattached with Japanese paper and wheat starch paste. The conserved photographs were then housed in mats to protect the edges from damage in the future. Testing was conducted on the mat board to ensure that it passed the Photographic Activity Test, a national standard that determines whether housing materials are safe to use with photographs.

Because there are significant differences between the negatives and the enhanced photographic prints Adams produced, the full set of both the negatives and prints will be digitized. (For those interested in the technical aspect of the digitization: The negatives were captured as 12-bit grayscale images [7,000-10,000 pixel TIFF] and the prints as 36-bit color images [7,000-10,000 pixel TIFF]. Those raw digital files were then processed and saved at a higher bit depth to create master files of 16-bit grayscale for the negatives and 48-bit color for the prints, in order to capture Adams's distinctive toning. These higher-quality files have a more precise brightness and contrast correction and, therefore, better reflect the subtleties of the originals.)

When the digitizing is complete this fall, background essays about the project and links to the digital reproductions will be available on the Preservation Digital Reformatting Program Web page (**www.loc.gov/preserv/prd/presdig/presintro.html**).

Mr. Roosa is chief of the Conservation Division. Andrew Robb, senior photograph conservator, and Lee Ellen Friedland, senior digital conversion specialist, assisted with this report.

Eagle

continued from page 174

a jigsaw puzzle, the Library resequenced all available prints and intertitles to construct as complete a restoration as possible.

The first two and a half reels have been reconstructed as well as possible (unless better material can be found), and the content of the last four and a half reels is exactly as it was when the film first left the Fox Studios. All scenes in which Janet Gaynor appears are now present.

The restoration-in-progress was previewed at the fall Cinesation in Michigan in 1997 before the Library actually assembled the new archival negative. The completed restoration was premiered at the Pordonone Film Festival in 1998. This restoration was then shown on the AMC cable network.

This film is not sufficiently restored for commercial release, yet if the Mayer Foundation and the Library had not preserved it, this beautiful example of John Ford's early work, in as near as possible to the original form, would remain lost. ◆

Mr. Cozart is a quality assurance specialist in the Library's Motion Picture Conservation Center in Dayton, Ohio.

Ira Lax

Tom Raymond

Bob Greeniee

Jimmy Garrison performs at the 1972 Ann Arbor (Mich.) Jazz and Blues Festival; Ray Hicks at the National Storytelling Festival in Jonesborough, Tenn.; a participant in the frog-jumping contest at National Tom Sawyer Days in Hannibal, Mo.

Local Legacies

American Culture Captured in Bicentennial Program

By JAMES HARDIN

Preservation boxes line the shelves of a large corner room on the first floor of the Library's Adams Building, a squarish, serviceable, art deco structure completed in 1939. White labels with bold black letters hang from the shelves, naming the states and territories: Alabama, Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona ... The orderly arrangement, however, belies the profusion of American folklife documented within, in photographs, videos and audiotapes, with descriptive essays: the explosion of firecrackers at a Chinese New Year parade in Portland, Ore.; the crackling conflagration of a bonfire, as "Old Man Gloom" burns in Sante Fe, N.M.; the strong, joyful voices of a community Sacred Harp sing in Georgia; the cries of the crowd as a young boy flies aloft in a blanket-toss in rural Utah. From around the country "Local Legacies" have come to the Library of Congress.

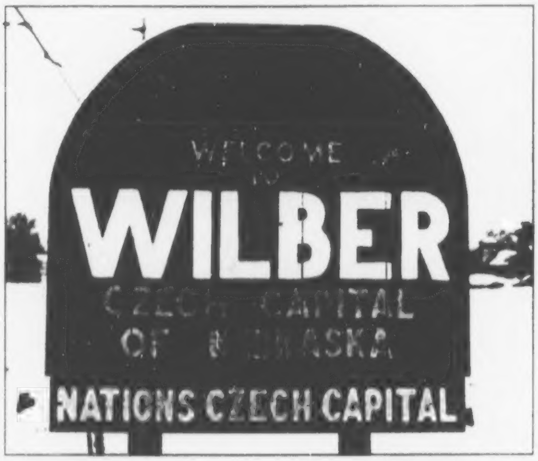
It was, at first, an elegantly simple idea: Invite senators and representatives to identify grassroots traditions and activities from every state and congressional district, document them in photographs, sound and video recordings, and manuscripts and send a portion of that documentation to the Library of Congress for its Bicentennial. The resulting collection would provide a snapshot of traditional cultural life in America at the turn of the 20th century. No money would be provided, just lots of advice and encouragement.

The Librarian of Congress proposed the Local Legacies project at the May 1997 meeting of the American Folklife Center's Board of Trustees in New Orleans, a city well-known for its own grassroots cultural life. Local Legacies would take its cue from other community-based millennium projects and activities, and celebrate the 200th birthday of the Library of Congress, officially celebrated on April 24. Each state and congressional district might place its examples of "extraordinary creativity" in the national folk archive at the Library of Congress (as a birthday present to the nation's library), and an electronic component would allow them to be shared throughout this country and internationally.

The project would provide an opportunity for the Library to work directly with members of Congress and their constituents. But would Congress respond? Would local communities understand the proposal? Who would do the work, and what might be sent in? There were many questions. The board of the American Folklife Center, a part of the Library, was polite but skeptical, acknowledged the extraordinary possibilities, worried about the kind and quality of material that might be created (and how it would be handled and stored) and suggested that the Library devise guidelines for participants.

The Local Legacies project was administered by the Library's Bicentennial Program Office. Those who worked on the project were "detailed" to the BPO from other offices in the

The Heinold Racing Pigs are a major attraction of Ohio's Preble County Pork Festival.



George Hipple

Two from Nebraska: Wilber, Neb., celebrates its Czech heritage each year, and the Buffalo Bill Rodeo is one highlight of Nebraskaland Days, held in North Platte; the Rivers of Steel National and State Heritage Area is a Pennsylvania project created to conserve, interpret, promote and manage the historic, cultural and natural resources of the steel industries in southwestern Pennsylvania.

Library. Peter Bartis, a folklife specialist in the American Folklife Center, was named project manager. Evie McLeaf, Peter Seligman and Denise Gotay Theunissen were liaisons with congressional staff and project volunteers; their job was not only to encourage participation by every congressional office, but also to answer questions about the project and make sure the projects were submitted to the Library. Stephen Kelley of the Congressional Relations Office also worked to encourage participation and advised the BPO on its dealings with congressional staff in Washington as well as in the states. Cynthia Joy provided administrative support wherever it was needed. Robert Sokol designed and maintained the Local Legacies Web site (**www.loc.gov/bicentennial**) with the assistance of Cheryl Graunke, Mary Ann McFarland and Rachel Mears. Bicentennial Program Manager Roberta Stevens supervised and advised the Local Legacies team throughout the project.

Mr. Bartis was chosen project manager, as he had helped devise the American Folklife Center's successful Montana Heritage Project. His first task in the Bicentennial Office was to train a small staff to manage liaison with the state and district congressional offices, identify and resolve problems and be available to answer the host of questions that were likely to arise. Mr. Bartis contacted folklorists in every state and gave presentations at the American Folklore Society meetings, to explain and build support for the project. He understood that one difficulty inherent in the new project was that different constituencies, such as Congress and state folklorists, would have different expectations. Project "Guidelines" defined a local legacy as "a traditional activity, event or area of creativity that merits being documented for future generations." Project staff were hoping for representative, or "signature," events and activities that somehow characterized the local community.

When congressional members and staff were notified of the project, said Mr. Bartis, "the response was amazing. Members of Congress understood what was being suggested and many knew immediately which signature events they wanted to nominate. Nearly 1,300 projects were nominated by 412 members of Congress. To date, the documentary material from more than 1,000 projects has been delivered to the Library for sorting and arranging. This achievement was celebrated during a May 23 reception held in the Library's Great Hall.

Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) expressed the common reaction. He said his state is rich in cultural tradition (many senators and representatives nominated several projects); and that he was delighted to be able to tell others about them. Sen. Domenici wrote to Mr. Bartis, "New Mexico has so many unique traditions and legacies and we are excited to share our traditions with the rest of the nation."

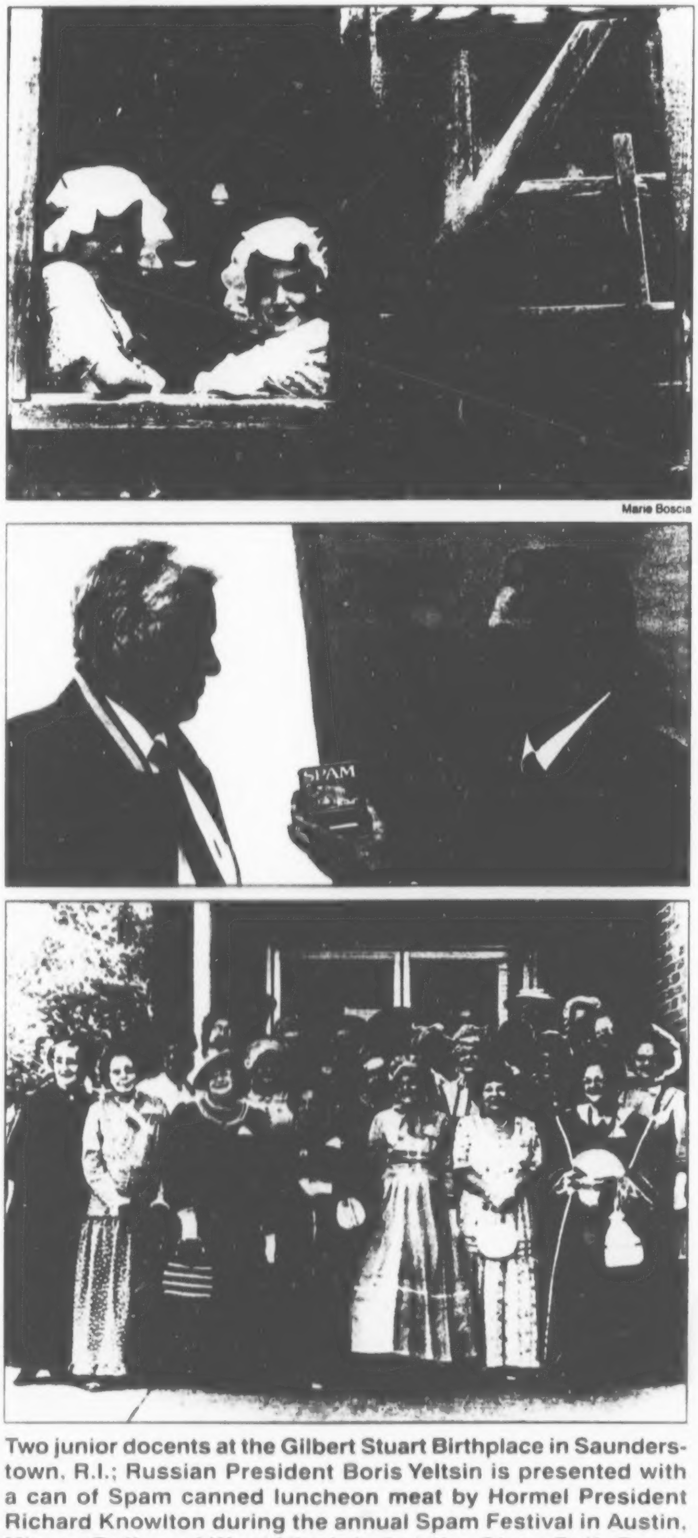
Rep. Robert A. Weygand (D-R.I.) nominated several festivals, a museum and the Narragansett Indian tribe from his district to be local legacies. At a program announcing his selection, he said, "Today's Library of Congress exemplifies Thomas Jefferson's faith in learning and his determination to make democracy work. He would be proud of this rich heritage we are exhibiting today" [*Providence Sunday Journal*, Jan. 23, 2000].

Rep. John N. Hostettler (R-Ind.), who nominated a Revolutionary War battle reenactment,"The Spirit of Vincennes Rendezvous," from the Eighth District of Indiana, said, "The Library of Congress worked it out so that each member deals with his constituency on a person-to-person basis ... that's why it's working so well" [*The Hill*, Nov. 10, 1999].

As for folklorists and cultural organizations, they were grateful for the opportunity to work with their senators and representatives. In fact, the project provided a wonderful opportunity for folklorists to demonstrate what they do."

"Folklorists and politicians have a lot in common," Mr. Bartis pointed out. "Both operate at the grassroots level, both have an interest in building community, both are happy to have local communities and individuals recognized and honored." Many of the participants from the local communities were delighted to discover, through the recognition of the Library of Congress, that what they had been doing for years had "cultural significance."

Festivals, historic sites, civic activities, occupational culture and environmental projects were some of the places, activities and events documented for Local Legacies. In Newhall, Calif., a trail ride through the Placerita Canyon is part of an annual cowboy poetry festival, held at the Melody Ranch Movie Studio. Ride leader Scott Dickens calls it "an opportunity to step into the Old West." Each year in Arizona, there

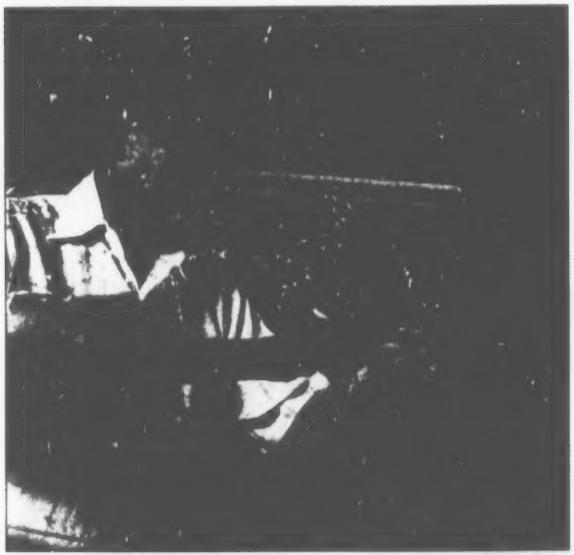


Marie Boscia

Two junior docents at the Gilbert Stuart Birthplace in Saunderstown, R.I.; Russian President Boris Yeltsin is presented with a can of Spam canned luncheon meat by Hormel President Richard Knowlton during the annual Spam Festival in Austin, Minn.; "Belles of West Virginia," at the State Folk Festival in Glenville, from the 1970s.

David Wharton

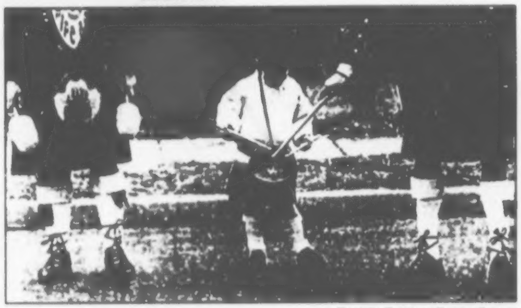
A young attendee at the California Strawberry Festival in Ventura County; runners in the "Bolder Boulder (Colo.)" 10K Memorial Day run; shoppers at the First Monday in Ripley (Miss.) farmer's market and flea market.



Giovanni Rufino

Lyn Ellis

Francisco Rosario turns wood in his shop in Manati, Puerto Rico, part of a celebration of Puerto Rican crafts; participants in the pie-eating contest at New Hampshire's Danbury Grange and Community Fair.



Danielle Richards/*Bergen Record*

Native American dancer at Kentucky's Trail of Tears Pow Wow: the newest member of the Bergen Pipe Band prepares for the Bergenfield (N.J.) St. Patrick's Day Parade: dancer at Hawaii's Okinawan Festival.

David Shimabukuro

is a reenactment of the 200-mile Pony Express ride from Holbrook to Scottsdale, with mail carried and delivered under a continuous contract with the U.S. Postal Service. The riders are members of the Navajo County Sheriff's department, a search-and-rescue team named the Hashknife Posse Pony Express after a famously rough-and-ready band of cowboys, the "Hashknife Outfit," that worked for the Aztec Land and Cattle Co.

Near Lyons, Colo., the San Juan Mountains provide a spectacular backdrop for the Telluride Bluegrass Festival, which attracts 10,000 people on a single day for its outdoor concerts; the college town of Ann Arbor, Mich., hosts a full weekend of events, inside and out, for the Ann Arbor Blues and Jazz Festival, begun in 1969 as the first blues festival of its kind in North America; and in Hoboken, Ga., family and community members gather for a capella singing, using four shape notes (fa, sol, la, mi). This shape-note singing style is sometimes labeled "Sacred Harp," after a shape-note book published in 1844 by B.F. White of Hamilton, Ga.

In Portland, Ore., as in many other cities, Chinese New Year is celebrated with a parade through the streets of Chinatown, reminding us that America is a nation of immigrants who bring their traditions with them. In Sante Fe, N.M., the annual burning of the great cartoonish effigy Zozobra (Old Man Gloom) on the second Thursday of September dispels the hardships of the past year and marks the start of Fiesta de Sante Fe. As many as 30,000 attend the event, which melds Hispanic, Anglo and Native American cultures.

In many communities across the nation, economic viability depends upon a particular local product that becomes an essential part of the cultural life: watermelon in Hope, Ark.; wine in Napa Valley, Calif.; cider in Topeka, Kan.; tulips in Holland, Mich.; onions in Orange County, N.Y.; and salmon in northwest interior Washington, all represented by Local Legacies projects. Rep. David Wu (D-Ore.) wrote that his project, "A Day in the Life of the Columbia Pacific," provides "a glimpse into the life and times of our community through the eyes of our children" and helps the school-age participants feel like a part of their community and "examine and reflect upon what is truly wonderful about our region" [Letter to Local Legacies staff member Evie McCleaf].

Hugh Morton

Hammer-throwing contestant in the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games near Linwood, N.C.; participants in the annual Lamb Day parade. The festival involves the entire rural sheep-herding community of Fountain Green, Utah.

Richard Menzies

In Fountain Green, Utah, the third Saturday of July is set aside for Lamb Day, providing young future farmers an opportunity to prepare their lambs for show and auction. The festival dates from 1932, when economic conditions were difficult and the town fathers were looking for ways to promote this local product. The present-day celebration includes a parade, a pole climb and occasionally a spontaneous blanket-toss.

Commenting on the Lamb Day celebration, Utah Arts Council folklorist Carol Edison said, "These are modern-day manifestations of our heritage. ... Many of the people who live [in Fountain Green] today have some cultural tie to the sheep industry. ... That occupation still symbolizes who they are and where they came from" [*Salt Lake Tribune*, Sept. 29, 1999].

continued on page 188

Mr. & Mrs. Smith Come to Washington

Local Legacies Participants Visit the Nation's Capital

By Audrey Fischer

The nearly 2,000 people who attended the Local Legacies Project reception in the Library's Great Hall on the evening of May 23 were as much a snapshot of America at the beginning of the new millennium as the cultural traditions they documented.

Members of Congress and their staff, Library staff and participants from all across the country who attended the event — some people in ethnic dress — formed a tapestry of the multicultural nation at the turn of the century. Diverse musical traditions were represented by the Monumental Brass Quintet, Mariachi Los Amigos and a *klezmer* group known as Hot Kugel.

"The Local Legacies Project is the cornerstone of the Bicentennial," said the Librarian, who thanked the 412 members of Congress who recognized the Library's Bicentennial through this unprecedented collaboration of Congress, the Library and the American people to document the customs, traditions, events, foods and crafts that are indigenous to their regions. He also thanked the more than 4,000 project participants, many of whom "traveled hundreds or even thousands of miles, from as far away as Alaska, Puerto Rico and the United Kingdom, to be part of this grand occasion and to recognize this stunning achievement."

Rep. Vernon Ehlers (R-Mich.) thanked the Library for "two centuries of tremendous service to Congress and the American people." Rep. Ehlers, whose daughter is a librarian, confessed to having "a great interest in libraries." He has served on city, county and state library boards, and is a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, the oldest committee in Congress. Last month, he introduced a resolution to commemorate the Library's Bicentennial.

"Congress is very proud of our Library, and it's your library, too," said Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library. "I'm so glad to see so many people enjoying this building, the most beautiful building in America," he added.

Participants were invited to Washington on May 22-24 to attend the reception, meet with their congressional representatives, tour the Library's facilities and see where their project documentation—photos, videos, recordings, narrative descriptions—is being cataloged. On all three days, tours were offered of the Thomas Jefferson Building, American Folklife Center, National Digital Library Learning Center and the Manuscript, Geography and Map, and Rare Book and Special Collections divisions. Some 500 project participants signed up for tours.

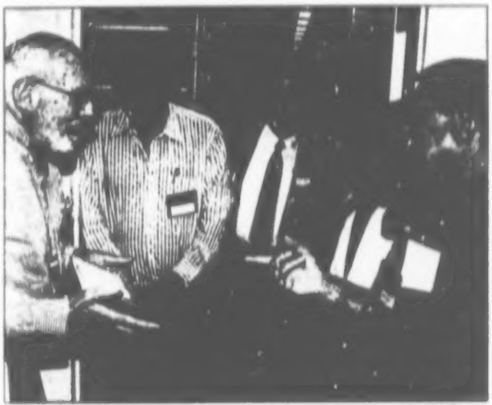
To unite participants with one another and their members of Congress during the reception, the Great Hall was set up with tables representing each state or group of states. Participants were given the opportunity to have their picture taken in the Members' Room with their congressional representative. Many of those who took advantage of this opportunity described it as "a thrill." For some, this was their first trip to the nation's capital and to the Library of Congress.

Those in attendance received an illustrated program, including descriptions of all 1,300 projects — a memorable keepsake of an unforgettable visit. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Yusef El-Amin

Rep. Bob Ney (R-Ohio) celebrates his state's Local Legacies with constituents at a reception in the Great Hall on May 23; Marvin Kranz of the Manuscript Division (left) answers questions of visitors from Louisiana; another Local Legacy participant enjoys the Great Hall reception.



Joseph Brooks

Yusef El-Amin

The Sagas of Iceland

Symposium on Literature and Icelandic Culture

BY DONNA URSCHEL

Distinguished scholars from around the world — Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States — journeyed to the Library of Congress in May to participate in the two-day symposium "Saga Literature and the Shaping of Icelandic Culture."

The symposium coincided with the May 24 opening of a traveling exhibition, "Living and Reliving the Icelandic Sagas," in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building, through July 15.

The 15 scholars, who presented papers, examined and demonstrated the importance of the sagas and their influence on culture, literature and art during the last millennium. Kristín Bragadóttir, head of the National Section of National University Library of Iceland, and Patrick J. Stevens, curator of the Fiske Icelandic Collection, Cornell University Library, moderated the symposium. Dr. Billington welcomed the scholars to the Library and thanked them for producing an impressive array of papers that shed light on the materials in the exhibiton.

Iceland's minister of education, science and culture, Björn Bjarnason, opened the symposium, which was organized by the Library of Congress and Cornell University Library.

During his remarks, Mr. Bjarnason asked: "Why did Icelanders begin writing down these stories? What was it that led Nordic people in Iceland, but not in Scandinavia, to sit down and write their history? Did they perhaps encounter an epic tradition on their way from Scandinavia to Iceland?"

"I have no answers to these questions," he continued. "In fact, no one has been able to provide a satisfactory explanation of what it was in Icelandic society of about 800 years ago that caused men to write books that now are regarded as indispensable."

The first panel examined "Sagas and the Icelandic Manuscript Tradition." The participants were Stefan Karlsson, past director of the Árni Magnusson Institute in Iceland; Rudolf Simek of the University of Bonn; and Matthew James Driscoll of the Arnamagnaean Institute at the University of Copenhagen.

Mr. Karlsson, in "The Manuscript Tradition of the Icelandic Sagas," discussed the production and dissemination of saga manuscripts in medieval Iceland, identifying the earliest known manuscript as being from the 13th century. His presentation included charts surveying the preserved manuscripts in numerous thematic categories through the Reformation in 1550.

The major categories of sagas include: saints' lives, world histories, Icelandic family sagas, kings' sagas, contemporary sagas, chivalric romances and legendary sagas.

Mr. Karlsson said there were many manuscripts from the 14th century, indicating a high point of Icelandic literary production in the Middle Ages. Around 1400, however, there was a clear break in Icelandic literary culture. One reason could have been the bubonic plague that ravaged the country in 1402-1404. The plague caused the death of a third of the Icelandic population, reducing it to fewer than 50,000.

"Relatively few saga manuscripts have been dated with reliability from the first part of the 15th century. But around the middle of the century, the production of books began to rise from the ashes," said Mr. Karlsson. He added that the 17th century saw a dramatic increase in the dissemination of medieval Icelandic literature. The greatest collector of Old Norse manuscripts around 1700 was the Icelander Árni Magnússon.

The second speaker, Rudolf Simek, addressed "Sagas, Manuscripts and the Liberal Arts." He pointed out that the study of Old Norse manuscripts whose themes relate to the medieval liberal arts and practical arts is essential for understanding the intellectual world that produced Old Norse literary texts.

"Maybe I haven't talked as much about sagas as you would have wanted me to, but not everything that is fascinating in manuscripts has to be a saga," Mr. Simek said.

Mr. Driscoll, the third scholar to speak, discussed "The Long and Winding Road: Manuscript Transmission in Post-Medieval Iceland."

He explained how the transmission of medieval Old Norse texts through paper manuscripts from the period after the Reformation until late into the 19th century is a notable feature of Icelandic literary history. Mr. Driscoll focused on the life of Magnus Björnsson, a farmer who was instrumental in copying and preserving saga manuscripts. Björnsson died at 86 in 1922.

"The practices of Magnus are a gold mine of information on the management and transmission of manuscripts in the late 19th century," Mr. Driscoll said. "The Middle Ages came to an end in Iceland, not with the death of Bishop Jón Arason in 1550, but with the death of Magnus in 1922."

The second panel examined "Sagas and Daily Life in the Icelandic Commonwealth." The participants were Jenny Jochens, professor emeritus at Towson State University; Vésteinn Ólason of the Árni Magnússon Institute; Jesse Byock of the University of California at Los Angeles; and Theodore M. Andersson of Stanford University.

Ms. Jochens illuminated the adventurous life of a medieval Icelandic woman, Gudridr Thorbjarnardóttir, sister-in-law to Leif Ericsson, in a presentation titled "Gudridr Thorbjarnardóttir: Transmitter of Pagan Culture and Christian Religion."

Gudridr is a historical personage from the *Vinland Sagas*, who gave birth to the first known European infant in the New World. Because of her life in North America and her later pilgrimage to Rome—to which she may have brought news of the New World—Gudridr's life is an important episode in Icelandic history.

Mr. Ólason spoke next on "*Söguligr atburdr:* An Event Worthy of a Tale." He said, "Describing daily life is not one of the sagas' concerns; nevertheless, we have scenes from daily life in the sagas, and the study of such scenes can throw interesting light on the nature of sagas of Icelanders."

Mr. Ólason then examined several saga scenes from daily life: two describing meals, one involving hair washing, and one concerning a marital spat.

The third member of the panel, Mr. Byock, examined "Social Memory and the Sagas: The Case of *Egils saga*." "I will concentrate on matters other than literary qualities," he said. "I turn to the social-historic roots of the tale."

He showed that Icelandic family sagas, which bring together fictional and historical elements into a unified narrative, are repositories of Icelandic social memory.

"Over the centuries, these stories helped an immigrant people form a coherent sense of who they were. A crucial importance of the sagas explained how the traditional free-men values—so important to the Icelanders' self-image—came to the island," said Mr. Byock.

The last speaker on the panel, Theodore Andersson, presented "A Note on the Prehistory of Saga Criticism." He discussed how "the medieval Icelanders thought about the sagas and how they construed the meaning of the sagas at the dawn of the saga writing era."

He explained how a critical valuation of actions and episodes is present in Old Norse texts. Mr. Andersson illustrated how *Morkinskinna*—a 13th century manuscript containing a number of kings' sagas and many Icelandic family tales—provides several examples of this early criticism.

On the second day, the symposium started with a panel on "Voyages and Travel in Medieval Europe as Depicted in Saga Literature." Scholars included Margaret Clunies Ross and Geraldine Barnes, both of the University of Sydney, and Lars Lönnroth of the University of Göteborg.

"The geographic dimension of Icelandic literature is one of its most important characteristics," said Ms. Clunies Ross, who discussed the topic "Home and Away: The Semantics of Travel in Icelandic Saga Literature."

Ms. Clunies Ross said that medieval Icelandic society was defined by three major events, all involving a relationship with the world outside. The events were the settlement of Iceland itself (travel to Iceland); the Icelandic conversion to Christianity some 100 years later; and the loss of Iceland's independent political status to Norway in 1262.

Ms. Clunies Ross also said the sagas reveal the high value society placed on the enjoyment of one's home society and the enjoyment of freedom of movement.

The second panelist was Geraldine Barnes, who spoke on "Travel and the Mapping of Icelandic Identity in Saga Narrative." She said travel had an important influence on Icelandic identity, as can be demonstrated in both classical and post-classical saga literature.

Ms. Barnes described two distinct types of voluntary travel. The first is "foundational or discovery" travel, which are voyages of westward settlement from Iceland to Greenland and farther west. The second is "rite of passage journeys," which are eastward journeys of young Icelanders to the British Isles and mainland Scandinavia.

The eastward journeys entail successful validation of Icelandic identity, and the westward journeys entertain the realized possibility of failure and the erosion of the Icelandic identity, according to Ms. Barnes.

The third scholar was Lars Lönnroth, who presented "Where Microspace Meets Macrospace: The Travels of Norna-Gest and Abbot Nikolas."

Mr. Lönnroth pointed out that in the *Vinland Sagas* there was a mixture of surprisingly correct and wildly unreliable information about people and places. For instance, the *Vinland Sagas* have very accurate instructions on how to travel from Greenland to Vínland (North America), yet they also speak of ghosts and other frightening apparitions.

Mr. Lönnroth said myth and reality, and the boundary between them, play a role in comprehending the Norse worldview and Norse travel within that world. He looked at two texts, *Leidarvísir*, an Old Norse travel guide for pilgrims to Rome and Jerusalem, and *Norna-Gests dáttr* to examine the relationship between myth and reality.

Mr. Lönnroth described microspace as the space in which medieval man moves regularly and macrospace as beyond the well-known world, which medieval man knew little about and which was populated by strange monsters and other creatures.

The fourth session explored "Influence of the Sagas on Modern Nordic Literature." The panelists included Jón Karl Helgason, a historian and novelist; Régis Boyer, a professor emeritus of the University of Paris-Sorbonne; and Torfi H. Tulinius of the University of Iceland.

Mr. Helgason, in "A Modern Biography of Hallgerdur: Icelandic Sagas, Henry James, and Dorothy James Roberts," demonstrated how two sagas exercised strong influence on the plot of Ms. Roberts' 1961 novel *Fire in the Ice*, otherwise stylistically a modern American novel. *Fire in the Ice* is exemplary of a tradition starting in the 19th century of recasting medieval literature into modern narrative.

The second panelist, Régis Boyer, discussed "The Narrative Genius of the North." He said the influence of saga literature is by no means confined to the shaping of Icelandic culture. All of Scandinavia owes a debt to, and derives its narrative capacity from, the models provided by the sagas. The way of telling the tales is the narrative genius of the North.

The third panelist was Torfi H. Tulinius, who discussed "Grettir and Bjartur: Realism and the Supernatural in Medieval and Modern Icelandic Literature." He said the reception of saga literature by modern writers is an important facet of modern Icelandic literature. There is a parallel between supernatural aspects of the saga and the integration of folklore in the modern novel. Both create a greater psychological depth.

"Saga Literature and its Relation to Modern Visual Arts" was the fifth and last session. It included Andrew Wawn of the University of Leeds, and Adalsteinn Ingolfsson, past curator of the National Art Gallery of Iceland.

Mr. Wawn discussed "Picturing the Sagas: Some Victorian Perspectives." He showed how the appearance of 18th and 19th century illustrations of the Icelandic family sagas was concurrent with the rise of interest in the sagas among European and American audiences. Mr. Wawn referred to the illustrations as having "instant universal product recognition."

Mr. Wawn also examined how a range of these illustrations shows the relationship between iconographic representations of the ancient North and the artistic and social conventions prevalent in Europe.

In the final presentation, Mr. Ingolfsson discussed "Icelandic Modern Art and the Sagas: Constructing and Deconstructing a Heritage." He said the early 20th century Icelandic visual artists—with the notable exception of sculptor Einar Jónsson—tended to avoid the saga themes in their work. One reason was a political and social expectation that saga themes would be treated with objective reality.

Nonetheless, there is an indigenous tradition of saga illustrations in paper manuscripts from the end of the 17th century onward. Starting in the 1920s, there is an increase in the number of saga-related depictions by Icelandic artists in various media. ◆

Ms. Urschel is a freelance writer.

FLICC Forum

Annual Program Explores Information Futures

By ROBIN HATZIYANNIS

At the 16th Annual FLICC Forum March 30, speakers and participants anticipated the impact of the continuing information revolution on the programs and structures of the U.S. government during the next century. To explore this topic, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) invited economists, technologists, legislators, justices, program managers, information specialists and others to present their views and discuss their opinions about the future context for federal library and information services.

The FLICC Forum was called "Government Futures" to connote the relationship between the federal infrastructure and the economic and market forces that are shaping its evolution. Because the missions of federal libraries and information centers are tied to the benefits derived by the public from their parent agencies' programs, understanding the potential for change in federal agencies is essential for keeping federal information services vital in the future.

Following a welcome by FLICC Executive Director Susan M. Tarr, Dr. Billington reviewed FLICC's history and the Library's leading role in the information revolution, beginning in 1994 with the creation of its National Digital Library Program, which has become the country's leading provider of online high-quality content.

"The Library of Congress has been in the lead of many federal agencies in this fast-paced information economy to ensure that it fulfills its fundamental mission of making its resources available and useful to Congress and the American people and to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity for future generations," he said. Using the newest tools of information technology, "the Library continues to create an environment where it pursues its traditional Jeffersonian purpose of increasing the knowledge available not only to Congress and the nation, but individually, to Americans in their local communities—in schools, colleges, libraries and private sector research enterprises."

Robin Hatziyannis

John Perry Barlow

The Library of Congress entered the information revolution early by creating the National Digital Library Program and its American Memory project, which now offers more than 75 collections with more than 3 million items. In addition, acting under the directive of the leadership of the 104th Congress to make federal legislative information freely available to the Internet public, a Library of Congress team brought the THOMAS system online in January 1995. In just five years, Thomas has increased the number of files transmitted annually from about 14 million "hits" in 1995 to more than 142 million in 1999.

"The Library will continue to use the vanguard of information technology in its Bicentennial year to share its grand celebration with all Americans and the world as well as make other Library events accessible through traditional and innovative channels," said Dr. Billington. "An informed citizen is the foundation of a democratic government and the new technologies make it possible for our entire citizenry to have the latest and best information."

Co-founder and co-chair of the Electronic Frontier Foundation and a fellow at Harvard Law School's Berkman Center for Internet and Society, John Perry Barlow began the day with an invigorating keynote speech. Mr. Barlow was asked to a give a "Vision for the 21st Century."

Mr. Barlow, whose writings about cyberspace have prompted some to call him "the Thomas Jefferson of the Internet," predicts a battle between the public seeking free access to information on the Internet and the publishing and recording industry seeking to protect their historical right to compensation for creative works.

His foremost concern throughout his address was making the "Internet the ultimate repository of all human knowledge," which he said is threatened by the efforts of the publishing and recording industries to have the government protect their interests.

Because frequent Internet users are already interpreting fair use far more broadly than lawmakers ever intended, he said, he foresees a time when libraries will become the battlefield between users' expectations and the roles of traditional disseminators of published works. He explained that recent bills concerning copyright and fair use "criminalize copyright violations. The impact of that is going to be profound because government is going to be asked to take the role of traffic cop ... in the battle that is going to erupt ... between ... what is considered to be appropriate use of information on the Internet and what is considered to be legal use under the auspices of these new laws or existing copyright laws.

"Anytime you have a disparity between accepted social practice and law, it is not social practice that changes, no matter how severe or draconian the efforts to enforce the law become. The government will be nevertheless asked to enforce these laws. The place where [government officials] are likely to be asked to do this most painfully and awfully is the library." Mr. Barlow said the Internet "poses a grave challenge to all of the institutions that have risen since Gutenberg."

He also predicts that publishers and the record industry and, to a lesser extent, filmmakers, will be forced to change with the information revolution within a few years. He said technology will allow creators the opportunity to express and distribute their ideas immediately and more broadly, without an intermediary, in essence by "eliminating the music business and creating the musicians' business in-

all photos by Robin Hatziyannis

Former Rep. Vic Fazio

stead." Mr. Barlow believes the Internet should remain free of government controls or intermediaries between users and providers of information.

"One of the greatest pleasures of my life is that these days a great deal of it consists of encouraging librarians and discouraging lawyers," he said.

Vic Fazio, who for 20 years represented California's third congressional district in the House of Representatives before leaving public office last year to become co-head of Clark & Weinstock's Washington office, told the 2000 FLICC Forum audience he thinks information technology isolates individuals from the political process.

"Unfortunately, this technology drives us in a direction of more isolation, if we're not careful, from the decision-making process, which ought to be a collegial one; it at least ought to be a process that engages people and not just an outlet for frustration," Mr. Fazio said.

He spoke as a member of a legislative branch panel that tackled the question: "How will changes in information and communication affect the U.S. Congress?" Panels representing executive and judicial branch views followed. Moderating the legislative branch panel was Congressional Research Service Director Daniel P. Mulhollan. Sen. Conrad Burns (R-Mont.) also was scheduled to speak, but was called to the Senate floor, where a bill of his was under consideration.

How Congress reacts to the information and communication revolution "varies tremendously from one office and one member to another," he said. Use of information technology is "a generational issue," he added. "Members generally are aware they are suddenly reaching and being reached by a new element of their constituents. There's no question there is a growing awareness that this can become a problem; inundation is always going to cause difficulty in allocating staff," Mr. Fazio said, adding that some members have a full-time staff member solely to respond to e-mail.

Emily Sheketoff

Mr. Fazio emphasized that a representative democracy relies on the interaction of ideas, not just on an abundance of information such as that made available via the Internet. "Is information just for its sake alone ... an exchange of factoids? Is there really any thought going on? Is there any contemplation? Do we change anybody's mind? Do we open anybody's mind to new thoughts or new approaches, even if they don't abandon their original position? That's what politicians need. That's what elected officials seek. That's not only a way of getting educated, but educating others," he said.

During the first afternoon discussions, panelists from the executive branch, past and present, explored how government programs must respond to information innovations and how they will approach disseminating information and data within agencies and to the public at large.

David Barram

The first member of the panel, David J. Barram, was the administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA). He directs all functions assigned to this independent agency while also serving as vice chair of the President's Management Council. Before coming to GSA, Mr. Barram was the deputy secretary and chief operating officer for the Commerce Department and a top official for Apple Computer.

According to Mr. Barram, there is "almost no chance that government cannot be dramatically different in five years. Citizens will expect and demand it and employees are already expecting and demanding it."

The second member of the panel was Emily Sheketoff, associate executive director for the American Library Association, Washington Office. Before coming to ALA, she acted as budget coordinator for the secretary of the U.S. Department of Labor and deputy assistant secretary of labor for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). She also has had several positions in the Clinton White House.

Ms. Sheketoff began by recounting how OSHA changed its approach by looking at results. "The way to start a very long journey is with the employees," she said. When employees began using technology differently and used the Internet to post answers to routine questions, OSHA found that making the information available led to creating safer workers. It also allowed OSHA workers to spend more time answering their customers' specific questions because the answers to routine questions were available on the Internet," said Ms. Sheketoff.

"This is an important place where librarians can come into play because you are information specialists, the currency of the realm now," she said. "Federal workers are looking outward, looking out for what the public wants."

Ms. Sheketoff believes that as the public becomes more and more adept at using the Internet, they are going to demand higher levels of information from government. "They pay a lot of money in taxes and expect service in return. A great way for your agency to deliver that service is through the librarian and the information you can help your agency craft," she said. The roles of the chief information officers (CIOs) and the librarians is a partnership that can make these services work. "That marriage can be beneficial to the agency and move the agency forward. Those agencies that do not move forward will be penalized with less acceptance from the public and less funding from Congress."

Calling this new century the "information century," she added that "a great guide to the great information on the Internet and elsewhere is the librarian. You can be leaders in this century."

As a respondent to both Mr. Barram and Ms. Sheketoff, Patrice McDermott, senior information policy analyst for OMB Watch, offered an outside view to the earlier presentations. OMB Watch is a nonprofit research, educational and advocacy organization, whose goals include promoting public access to government information and encouraging broad public participation in government decision-making to promote a more open and accountable government. Ms. McDermott has served as the assistant director of the Office for Intellectual Freedom of the American Library Association and worked at the National Archives and Records Administration on electronic public access to and exchange of information from online information resources and services.

Patrice McDermott

Ms. McDermott insists that there are three ways the Internet fundamentally changes the relationship of the public and government: access, accountability and interaction. "There is a danger if we see 'e-government' as just transactions or the public doing business with government. It is about access to content." She then outlined the main forms of government information: electronic and print publications, records and raw data, both administrative and statistical.

As people become more empowered in using government information, Ms. McDermott is sure they are going to want more of it. "E-government should have the goal of making government more transparent at every level —information, operations and interactivity," she said.

"We should be moving toward a system where all new records are coded and tagged." Agencies need to think about how information technology, knowledge and records management, combined with Freedom of Information Act and declassification issues, can work together and still maintain privacy for individuals and security for agencies. "Libraries have a central role to play, particularly in knowledge management, and in helping agencies think through how information fits together," said Ms. McDermott.

"Privacy is going to become an increasing problem," she continued, and "security is another area where technology [will] change fundamentally how information is available and can be used." She cautioned that it is important to think about security and access together. "We need to be very careful we do not scare ourselves into limiting legitimate and needed public access to government information."

In another discussion, panelists reviewed the current use of information technologies in the judiciary and outlined how new approaches could be melded with traditional practices.

Judith Ford

Judge Judith D. Ford of the Superior Court of California, County of Alameda, sees the judiciary branch facing two fundamental challenges as the information environment changes. "Courts must both adjudicate cases that arise from this new environment and they must adjust their internal business processes to function in this new environment," said Judge Ford. Presenting remarks from a paper she wrote with William A. Fenwick and Patricia A. Kilkenny, she said, "these are truly revolutionary times that have occurred in a very, very short period of time."

Judge Ford has been advocating the use of technology in justice administration for many years. As a member the California Court Technology Task Force and the Court Technology Committee, she has championed technology issues, including developing standards for privacy, access to electronic court information and advocating for the development of advanced decision support and case management systems to aid judicial officers and court staff in the timely processing of cases.

Judge Ford described the judiciary as an information processing system in which information enters the system as pleadings and evidence; is processed through various pretrial, trial and appellate operations; and exits the system as orders and judgments, data and opinions.

"What are the challenges that you, librarians and legal researchers, information keepers and information intermediaries face?" Judge Ford sees two challenges. "Your challenge is to transform the environment and shift the focus of the library away from reshelving books to the development and use of technology-based information-management tools." Judge Ford said she will look to librarians and legal researchers—knowledge navigators—to develop and implement these tools so that she can sift through the available information quickly and efficiently. "Remember," she warned, "judges may have the longest technology learning curve of all."

Marcia Koslov

After 26 years spent as the State Law Librarian for the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Marcia J. Koslov became the director of Knowledge Management for the National Center for State Courts in February. Also active in the American Association of Law Libraries, the Wisconsin Library Association, the American Bar Association and the National Association of Court Management, Ms. Koslov is eager to bring the field of knowledge management to her organization and to the field. She predicts that "we are in a unique period of time where we have an opportunity to change the future and make it happen in a way that we can be involved in."

Highlighting her new position, Ms. Koslov pointed out that "technology has spawned new disciplines, and one of them is knowledge management. At its most basic, knowledge management is the ability to get the right information to the right person at just the right time." She further defined knowledge management as three main processes: knowledge creation, knowledge sharing and knowledge use. "In library terms, these processes are acquisition, classification and maintenance, and dissemination of information and materials." She then asked the audience to view knowledge management work as a circle. "Use generates feedback that affects all the other activities. Feedback is injected into the knowledge management process throughout, but particularly in the development of knowledge creation. ...

"Knowledge management is an opportunity for librarians to use their expertise in developing databases, access information and structures in a way that will help not only the judicial branch but the executive and legislative branches as well."

"The need to keep and secure and to keep knowledge secure is a big part of our innate thinking about what knowledge is. In the judiciary particularly, we get a bit obsessed by the permanence of

James Robertson

every line we write," said Judge James Robertson of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Also a member of the Judicial Conference Committee on Automation and Technology, and chair of the Subcommittee on Electronic Case Files and Public Access, Judge Roberston has been working directly on the issue of information technologies and the courts. "Since every judge has a computer, every court has a network with an Intranet, the federal judiciary is going to the Web." With electronic case filing and management systems in development, soon "this information will be filed and located and instantly available on the Web, available 24-7 to anyone in the world," said Judge Robertson.

"The judiciary considers itself custodians of this system, a system that is thousands of years old," he said. Changes in information management are going to change this system, "in theory creating a virtually paperless product of what we call justice." He did warn the audience to keep in mind the distinction between public information and published information, and what complete, anonymous access might mean.

He then asked the audience to recognize and respect concerns about security and privacy. "Privacy is the No. 1 issue in the minds of the judiciary." Citing liability, authenticity issues, permanence and the law of unintended consequences, he maintained that electronic case management is the wave of the future but suggested that "judges are to be, and should be, conservative" in this area.

As a wrap-up of the day's presentations, J. Thomas Hennessey Jr., chief of staff for the president of George Mason University in Fairfax, Va., offered the audience a summary of the comments expressed throughout the day.

A former faculty member at the Institute of Public Policy, where he taught public policy while conducting research on information technology and organizational change, Mr. Hennessey found that many of the panel discussions covered common ground. He felt that to suggest that the nature of the unexpected will lessen in the future is naive. "To think we are going to address all of the problems that we have raised here is probably less than unrealistic; to think that we have thought about all the problems is unwise."

J. Thomas Hennessey

He suggested that the best course of action is to view "librarians, the knowledge navigators, as the glue that will bring together the content people and the IT people" working on these issues in all branches of government. Librarians are "the ones who will make possible for the information technology that is currently available, which is going to be available and will make government work better, cost less and do all the things we want it to do." ◆

Ms. Hatziyannis is a writer-editor for FLICC.

Federal Librarians Round Table

Federal Librarians in the New Millennium

BY ANDREA MORRIS GRUHL

"Federal Librarians in the New Millennium: Measuring Up and Exceeding Expectations" was the theme of the Federal Librarians Round Table Spring Program on May 15 in the Mumford Room.

The program was co-sponsored by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee. About 60 people gathered that Monday evening to hear a panel of experts discuss the theme. Panelists were: Martha Gould, chair of the National Commission on Library and Information Science; Elizabeth Sywetz, deputy director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services; Susan Tarr, executive director of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee; and Lynne Bradley, assistant executive director of the American Library Association, Washington Office.

FLRT President Stephanie Jones, director of Fort Polk Army Base Library in Louisiana, recognized distinguished guests in the audience: Bob Willard, executive director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and Fran Buckley superintendent of Documents at the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Dr. Billington welcomed the guests and noted that the Library had just celebrated its 200th birthday on April 24 and that additional Bicentennial events would be held throughout the year. He also mentioned that efforts are under way for the Library of Congress to work with more libraries, especially in the National Digital Library Program effort.

Ms. Sywetz of IMLS noted that less than 1 percent of funding for public libraries comes from the federal government. IMLS makes grants under its authority from the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996. About 90 percent of IMLS funding goes to state agencies for National Leadership Grants.

Ms. Gould of NCLIS spoke about the impact online services have had on library operations. NCLIS commissioned a study in 1997-1999 with the goal of helping federal libraries improve their electronic services.

Ms. Tarr of FLICC examined how federal libraries are readying themselves for a future with level funding.

Ms. Bradley said ALA's Washington Office is the association's lobbying group. ALA is trying to get grassroots support for their position that "America is not yet ready for a paperless society."

A reception in the Mumford Foyer followed the program. It was funded by the Gale Group, Baker and Taylor, and Landmark Audio. ◆

Ms. Gruhl is the past president of FLRT and is an ALA councilor.

Bibliographic Conference Slated

Challenges of Networked Resources and the Web

On April 24, the Library marked its Bicentennial as the nation's oldest federal cultural institution and the world's largest library. As part of the activities planned to commemorate this anniversary, the Library will host a 2½-day invitational conference on "Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium: Confronting the Challenges of Networked Resources and the Web."

The conference will be held Nov. 15-17, at the Library, and it is intended to provide a premier forum for authorities in the cataloging and metadata communities to discuss outstanding issues involving the bibliographic challenges of providing description and access to networked resources on the Web. The focus of the conference is on an open discussion of the issues, with primary attention to proposed solutions and development of action items for the Library of Congress to pursue in its cataloging leadership role.

Following introductory remarks by Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services; Beacher J. Wiggins, director for Cataloging; and John Byrum, chief of the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division, Michael Gorman will deliver the keynote address on "From Card Catalogs to WebPACs: Celebrating Cataloging in the 20th Century." Topics and panel discussions will then be presented in five main sessions, which reflect the problem-solving approach of the conference:

- An examination of the library catalog in the context of the Web
- An assessment of current library and metadata standards for bibliographic control and Web access
- A discussion of actions and plans for the future direction of these standards and of other mechanisms designed to advance description and access to networked resources, including the descriptive resource needs of reference providers
- An examination of the results of particular metadata and workflow experiments and initiatives
- An exploration of potential partnerships among the library, metadata and vendor communities that will foster the development of new or expanded Web-based projects.

Thereafter the conference participants will be divided into break-out groups to identify recommendations to form an action plan and an overall strategy that will be discussed and approved by the conference in its concluding plenary session.

Because invited participation in the conference is limited by space considerations and by the nature of the event as a working meeting, papers will be submitted in advance and available for consultation on the World Wide Web. In addition, an electronic discussion list will be established to facilitate discussion of these papers before the conference is convened. Also to promote wide involvement by the community, the conference organizers are planning to videotape the proceedings and cybercast them soon thereafter. Finally, following the conference, the presentations and commentaries will be compiled for publication.

For further information regarding the program and speakers and for abstracts of their papers, visit the conference home page at: **www.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol**. ◆

Legacies

continued from page 180

Mayor Bob Salley of Salley, S.C., was tempted to send in chitlings for his Local Legacies project, the "Chitlin' Strut," nominated by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R), but decided that souvenir books, brochures, photographs and other mementos from the event would be less odorous and easier to archive. The annual festival includes crafts, entertainment, hog calling and, of course, the deep frying of thousands of pounds of hog intestines. The mayor, for whose ancestors the town is named, said the nomination was a "very high honor" [*Augusta Chronicle*, Dec. 24, 1999].

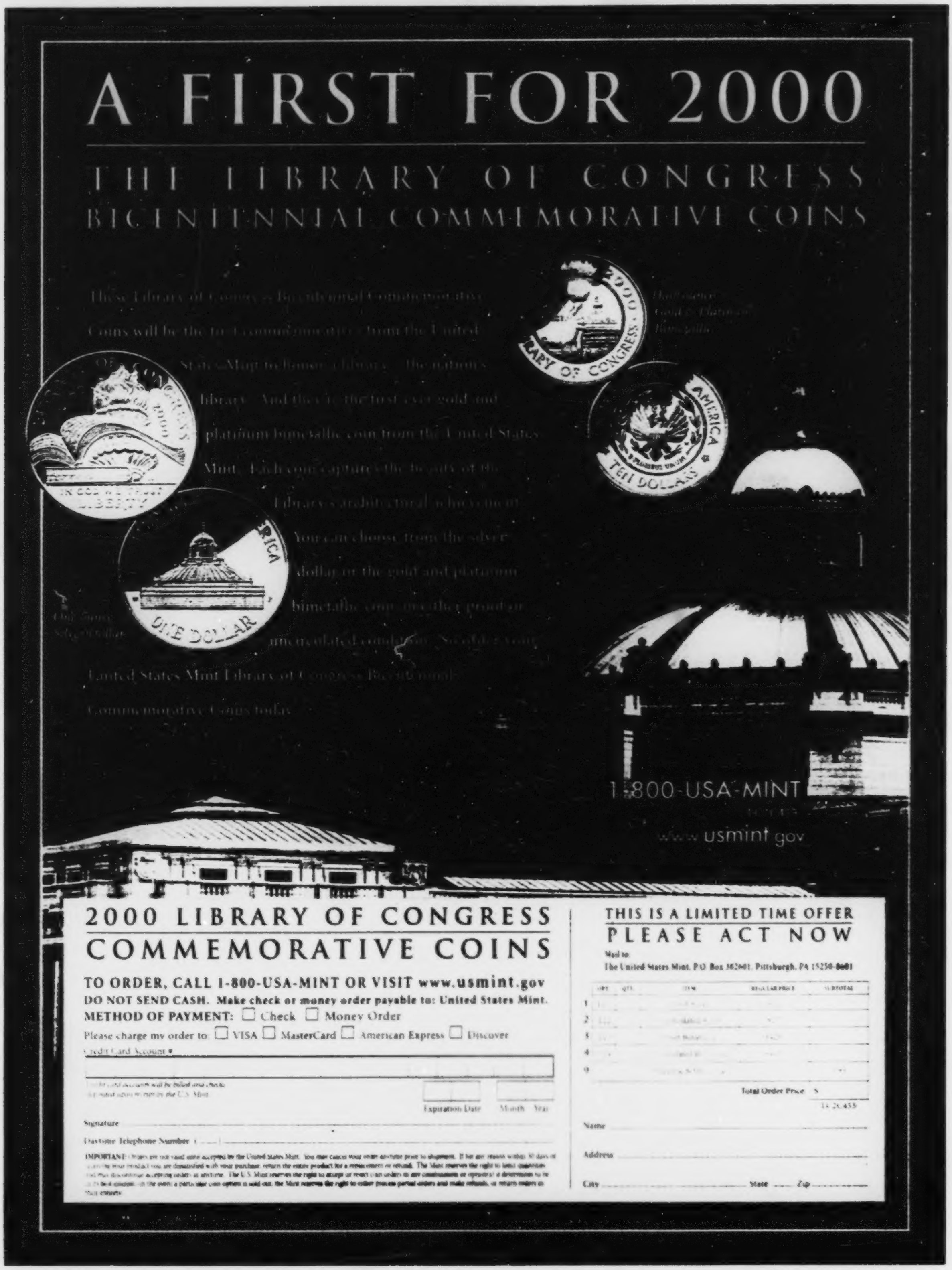
The common thread in all these projects is community, says project coordinator Peter Bartis, and in particular "what makes and reinforces community." The Local Legacies projects provide evidence in abundance of Americans celebrating their local customs, landscapes and history; feeling proud about who they are and where they live; meeting their friends and neighbors; showing off for visitors; and coming together simply to have a good time. "In just a few months we have found new depth in our surroundings and discovered a new connection to where we live," wrote Libby, Mont., high school student Alice Maahs to Ms. McCleaf of the Library's Local Legacies team.

Sandee Hansen, executive director of the Florence Area Chamber of Commerce in Florence, Ore., was "excited and proud" that the Rhododendron Festival was selected for a Local Legacies project. "Our small town is absolutely aglow because of such an honor."

On March 28, the House of Representatives passed a resolution commending the Library of Congress for 200 years of outstanding service. Many members of Congress rose to praise the institution and the Bicentennial celebration, and Rep. John Larson (D-Conn.) said, "I think of the Local Legacies project as a patchwork quilt of American communities; no two [projects] are exactly alike, but each is a true treasure."

It is the mission of the Library of Congress "to preserve, secure and sustain for the present and future use of Congress and the nation a comprehensive record of American history and creativity." Across the country a panoply of events and activities bear witness to the endless capacity of the American people to celebrate themselves in creative, fanciful and ingenious ways. What becomes part of the national library through the Local Legacies project are the festivals and parades and fairs and crafts and music-making Americans have themselves designated and documented as their "local legacies" to the future. ◆

Mr. Hardin is a writer-editor in the American Folklife Center.



A FIRST FOR 2000

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COINS

These Library of Congress Bicentennial Commemorative Coins will be the first commemoratives from the United States Mint to honor a library — the nation's library. And they're the first ever gold and platinum bimetallic coin from the United States Mint. Each coin captures the beauty of the Library's architectural achievement. You can choose from the silver dollar or the gold and platinum bimetallic coin in either proof or uncirculated condition. So order your United States Mint Library of Congress Bicentennial Commemorative Coins today.

Ten-Dollar Gold & Platinum Bimetallic

One-Dollar Silver Dollar

1-800-USA-MINT

www.usmint.gov

2000 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COMMEMORATIVE COINS

TO ORDER, CALL 1-800-USA-MINT OR VISIT www.usmint.gov

DO NOT SEND CASH. Make check or money order payable to: United States Mint.

METHOD OF PAYMENT: ☐ Check ☐ Money Order

Please charge my order to: ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express ☐ Discover

Credit Card Account #

Credit card accounts will be billed and checks deposited upon receipt by the U.S. Mint.

Expiration Date Month Year

Signature

Daytime Telephone Number ( )

IMPORTANT: Orders are not valid until accepted by the United States Mint. You may cancel your order anytime prior to shipment. If for any reason within 30 days of receiving your product you are dissatisfied with your purchase, return the entire product for a replacement or refund. The Mint reserves the right to limit quantities and may discontinue accepting orders at anytime. The U.S. Mint reserves the right to accept or reject coin orders in any combinations or quantities it determines to be in its best interest. In the event a particular coin option is sold out, the Mint reserves the right to either process partial orders and make refunds, or return orders in their entirety.

THIS IS A LIMITED TIME OFFER
PLEASE ACT NOW

Mail to:
The United States Mint, P.O. Box 382601, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-8601

	OPT	QTY	ITEM	REGULAR PRICE	SUBTOTAL
1	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
4	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
9			[illegible]		[illegible]
				Total Order Price	$

15 2C455

Name

Address

City State Zip

Alaska Center for the Book

California Center for the Book

Montana Center for the Book

Washington Center for the Book at the Seattle Public Library

News from the Center for the Book

State Centers Convene for 'Idea Exchange Day'

"Wow ... the folks back home won't believe this!" said Alaska Center for the Book President Barbara Brown when she heard that the Alaska center had won the $5,000 Boorstin State Center for the Book Award for 2000. Nancy Pearl, executive director of the Washington Center for the Book in the Seattle Public Library, was just as surprised when she learned that the Washington center was receiving the Boorstin National Award, which also includes a $5,000 stipend.

The presentation of the annual Boorstin awards and the welcoming of new state centers from Arkansas, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia were among the highlights of the 11th annual state center "idea exchange" day held at the Library of Congress on May 1. The all-day meeting, attended by representatives from 37 affiliated state centers, was preceded by a dinner meeting for state coordinators on April 30 and followed by project meetings on May 2.

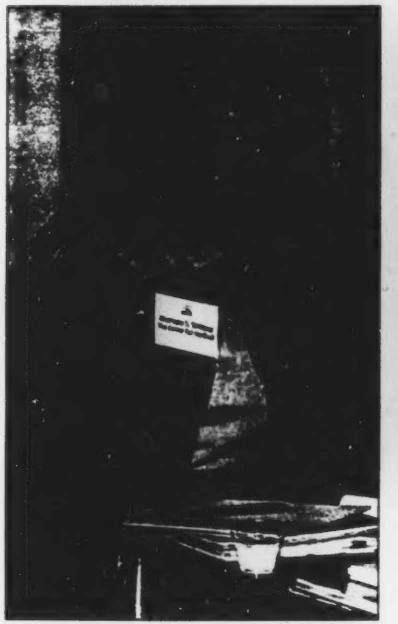
"This meeting belongs to the affiliated state centers, not to the national center," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "They enthusiastically share ideas on fund-raising, programming, new projects and organizational issues such as building effective advisory boards. There are so many ideas flying around that at the end of the day I have to remind all the centers, especially the new ones, that it's best to start small with just one or two projects that work for you in your particular situation."

The Boorstin State Award recognizes a specific project or initiative. Presenting the award for 2000 to Alaska, Mr. Cole cited the success of the Alaska Center for the Book's annual Writing Rendezvous and other cooperative projects, "all accomplished with an all-volunteer staff." The National Award honors the contribution that an affiliated state center has made to the overall program. In bestowing the award, Mr.

Yusef El-Amin

Kansas Center for the Book Coordinator Susan Marchand with Arkansas Coordinator Jane Thompson at Idea Exchange Day; South Carolina State Librarian Jim Johnson with North Carolina Center for the Book Director Frannie Ashburn.

Yusef El-Amin



Yusef El-Amin

Yusef El-Amin

Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene Williams is introduced at Idea Exchange Day; John Cole talks with Utah's Debra Olson and Nancy Pearl from the Washington Center for the Book.

Cole cited the Washington Center for the Book's "If All Seattle Read the Same Book" project as an inspiration to other centers. He also noted the center's extensive literary programming.

Guest speakers and state center coordinators made special presentations about several key Center for the Book partnership projects in which state centers are participating or in which they might be interested. Chris Watkins of the American Library Association discussed "Live at the Library," and Pamela Michael described recent "River of Words" events at the Library of Congress (see *Information Bulletin*, June 2000). Consultant Cathy Gourley reviewed "Letters About Literature," an annual student essay contest that is the most popular reading promotion project among affiliated state centers. She also discussed and answered questions about project plans for 2000-2001. Last year 28 state centers participated in "Letters About Literature."

Vermont Center for the Book Executive Director Sally Anderson brought attendees up to date on Mother Goose Asks "Why?," the enormously successful family science and literature program administered by the Vermont center with a grant from the National Science Foundation. Nine other state centers participate in the project. Sandy Dolnick, executive director of Friends of Libraries U.S.A. (FOLUSA) spoke about FOLUSA's long partnership with the Center for the Book. She also described the increasing popularity of the Literary Landmark dedication project, in which several state centers participated last year (see *Information Bulletin*, January 2000). Mary Haggerty of WGBH gave a video presentation about "Between the Lions," the new PBS daily program that helps children from ages of 4 to 7 learn how to read. The Center for the Book is one of the project's "founding partners."

Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams described two compilations, both distributed at the meeting. "State Center Highlights," a 24-page handout, outlines what has happened at each state center in the past year. *The State Centers for the Book Handbook—Spring 2000*, a 39-page document, provides background information about the state center network, profiles of the state centers and their projects, guidelines for establishing state centers and suggested state center activities. She also updated participants about the Center for the Book's continually expanding Web site which also is experiencing heavier traffic (e.g., 24,454 transactions handled in April 2000 compared to 22,241 in April 1999).

In his remarks, Mr. Cole discussed the growth of the Center for the Book's network of affiliated centers during the past year, noting that there now are 40 state centers plus a District of Columbia Center for the Book. In fall 1999, the Minnesota Center for the Book moved to the Minnesota Humanities Commission, becoming the fourth state center to be located in a state humanities council—Maine, Montana and Tennessee are the others. He reminded state centers that their affiliation with the Library of Congress must be renewed every three years and that applications from the nine state centers due for renewal in 2000 (Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, Vermont) must be received by Dec. 1.

For information about the Center for the Book and its affiliated state center program or for a copy of *The State Centers for the Book Handbook*, contact the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920; telephone (202) 707-5221; fax (202) 707-0269; or visit the center's Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook.** ◆

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

87S11 *****AUTO 3-DIGIT 132
005DUS
SYRACUSE UNIV
ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE ON INFO/TEC
CIJE COORDINATOR
4-194 CENTER FOR SCI & TECH
SYRACUSE NY 13244-0001

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page
Last Month
Next Month

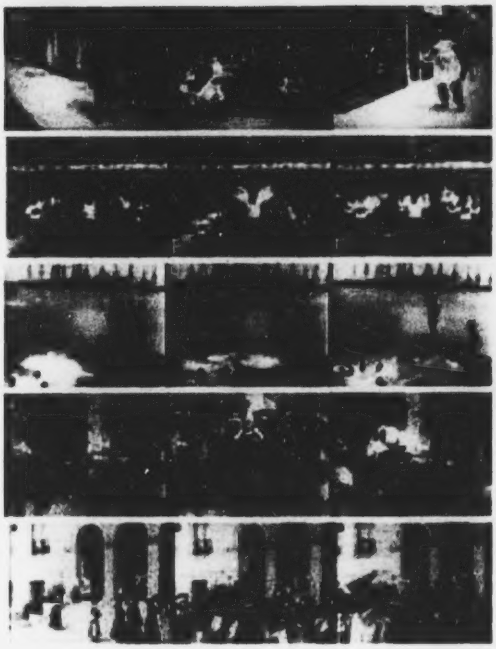
Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help & FAQs
Search the Site
Site Map
Search the Catalog

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS Information Bulletin

August-September 2000 -- Vol. 59, No. 8-9

America at Work, America at Leisure



On the Cover: A new collection on the Library's American Memory Web site features 150 movies from the turn of the last century.

Cover Story: In its infancy, the medium of film was used to capture every aspect of American life -- work, school and leisure. The Library has made many of these early films available through its Web site.

A Digital Strategy: The National Academy of Sciences has released a report, commissioned by the Library, on digital initiatives.

A Lifetime of Verse: Stanley Kunitz is the Library's 10th Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry.

Kissinger Chair: A new endowment will support scholarship in foreign policy.

A Booth with a View: The Library of Congress sported a new exhibit booth at the annual American Library Association meeting.

Nation of Readers: Hundreds of schoolchildren came to the Library for a history lesson on civil rights.

Song and Dance Act: Two grants will fund separate efforts to preserve audio recordings and dance treasures.

Bicentennial Background: The Library's Information Bulletin has had a long history.

Excellent by Design: Five Library books have recently won publication design honors.

New from NLS: The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has announced a new feature that links its International Union Catalog to its Internet Web-Braille system.

Sharing Our Celebration: The Library's Bicentennial was celebrated not only in Washington on April 24, but also across the nation with gifts, commemorative coins, a commemorative stamp and press coverage.

Pathway to Asia: A new guide from the Library examines collections from China, Japan, Korea, the South Asian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia.

Conservation Corner: Packaging plays an important role in the preservation of sound recordings.

News from the Center for the Book

Top of Page | Information Bulletin Index | Library of Congress Home

---

The Library of Congress
Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/23/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

August—September 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

America at Work, School and Play

Web Films Document American Culture, 1894-1915

BY KAREN C. LUND

America at Work,
America at Leisure
Motion Pictures from 1894-1915

The period from 1894 to 1915 was one of dramatic transition in the lifestyles of the average U.S. citizen. Work, school and leisure activities changed rapidly from mostly agrarian activities to the beginnings of an industrial and technological age at the turn of the century. A new online presentation, from the Library's popular American Memory Web site (http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/awlhtml/awlhome.html), documents these changes with the addition of 150 films depicting America at work, school and play at the turn of the century.

"America at Work, America at Leisure, 1894-1915," from the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, shows how technology changed Americans' lives in profound ways. (All of the films are available in three formats: MPEG, Quicktime and RealMedia.)

America at Work

For the workers of America, the period 1894 to 1915 was one of change, unrest and economic uncertainty. Industrialism was growing largely unchecked after the Civil War, creating new jobs as well as new problems. Immigration was continuing in unprecedented numbers, especially from Eastern and Southern Europe, forever altering the makeup of the workforce. A depression had begun in 1893, following on the heels of two others within 20 years, forcing some plants to close and many workers into the ranks of the unemployed. Disputes between labor and management were rife. From these tumultuous years grew many of the initiatives that have continued today, including the increased presence of women in the workforce, workers' benefits, the prevalence of white-collar and retail jobs and the need for reasonable work hours, vacations and safe working conditions.

In the 1890s, cities grew as more Americans took urban jobs. As one of the leading industrial powers of the period, the United States had a variety of enterprises, including the manufacture of iron, steel, crude oil and textiles. This trend marked a shift from a more agrarian way of life to that of labor for wages. Immigrants generally would arrive in the cities and take up factory work there to make a living. Working-class and immigrant families often needed multiple family members, including women and children, to work in factories to survive.

Working conditions in these factories were harsh. Workdays were long, typically 10 to 12 hours, and the often unsafe conditions could lead to deadly accidents. Tasks tended to be divided for efficiency's sake, which led to repetitive and monotonous work for employees. Examples of this type of work can be found in the jobs portrayed in films of the Westinghouse Works in 1904, which show, for example, women repetitively winding armatures or men welding large metal rings for generators. Ironically, these films were intended to illustrate what was thought to be an extremely modern and well-run factory for the time. Fortunately, there were many people who deplored the excesses of American business and called for reform. During what was known as the Progressive Era, generally thought to be from 1900 to World War I, reformers sought to improve the lot of the underprivileged of America by speaking out against perceived wrongs. During President Woodrow Wilson's tenure, Progressive principles were furthered when statutes were passed for an eight-hour workday for railroad workers, worker's compensation and regulation of child labor.

The Cleveland Fire Company puts its pumpers, hook-and-ladder wagons, and personnel wagons through a drill in this film shot by G.W. Bitzer for the American Mutoscope & Biograph Co. in 1903

In response to criticisms aimed at industry, some companies instituted "welfare capitalism," in which they would give an employee special benefits to secure loyalty and to prevent the creation of unions. Some of the benefits included subsidized housing, libraries and social clubs for the employees. The Westinghouse Works films (1904) are an example of such initiatives that ultimately failed when unionism became more powerful in the United States.

This period also saw the rapid growth of white-collar jobs, as industrial capitalism led to the need for more administrative and clerical workers. Such workers began to be classified with managers in the census as opposed to being classified with skilled craftsmen and unskilled labor. The white-collar workers were further distinguished by earning salaries as opposed to wages by the hour or piece work. White-collar jobs required at least a high school education and a certain refinement in manners and dress that the blue-collar jobs did not. A stratification began to emerge in society that made white-collar jobs seem more prestigious than blue-collar ones. Children of immigrants would aspire to such jobs to increase their social standing in a society that was often prejudiced against newcomers.

Although industry was the primary force of this period, other traditional work activities continued. Farms were still maintained across the country, although this work was likely to be subject to periods of financial instability, as profits relied on the unpredictability of the marketplace and crops. In the West, cities sprang up around the massive cattle trade. Films such as "Calf Branding," filmed in Colorado in 1898, show some of the tasks performed.

Rural free delivery of the mail is captured in this 1903 film shot by A.E. Wood, American Mutoscope & Biograph Co.

This era also saw the increase of department stores and retail jobs in urban areas. Industrial capitalism had succeeded in producing more goods for the consumer to buy, which led to the increased need for sales people. Retail jobs were seen by many to be more respectable than factory work, especially for women, who were finding increasing opportunities in this venue.

Although this period saw an escalation of women working outside the home, society dictated limited choices for them. Occupations that were considered respectable for women at the time included factory work, frequently in the garment or textile industries, teaching, nursing, domestic service, work in department stores or clerical work in offices. Women were paid less than men, even for doing the same jobs, because men were perceived as the family breadwinners and women were thought to be better suited to domesticity (even though many women had worked outside the home for years). Films that show the Westinghouse Works and the pharmaceutical employees of Parke Davis are a testament to the entry of women into the workplace at this time.

A series of films of the U.S. Postal Service's operations in 1903 is a special highlight of the presentation. Most of the postal films were shot in Washington, D.C., most likely at the Washington City Post Office (first occupied in 1898 and still standing today, known as the Old Post Office Pavilion). The motion pictures of rural free delivery service (instituted in 1896) were filmed in adjacent areas of Maryland.

America at School

Other films in the work section demonstrate a wide variety of jobs, including logging, ice manufacture, coal mining and public service workers such as police and fire fighters.

From 1894 to 1915, the goals of Progressive reformers influenced education in the United States, since education was perceived as a way to teach children the proper values needed to be a productive American citizen. It was thought that society's ills could, in part, be alleviated by education for all classes that would prepare children for their role in society. Public education was also seen as a way to "Americanize" the vast number of immigrant children flooding into cities. Compulsory attendance laws were enacted to ensure that children from all classes received a basic, "common" education in elementary grades.

Fewer children attended high school, since those from immigrant and working-class families often had to work to help support the family. High schools were typically attended by middle-and upper-class students who aspired to white-collar jobs or a higher academic education. As an improved economy brought slightly higher wages after 1900, more working-class families started sending their children to high school in the hope that they, too, could achieve better jobs. Vocational and industrial programs in high schools were offered by reformers during this period in large part to entice the working class and poor to stay in school and to prepare them adequately for what was thought to be their appropriate role in society.

European ideas of schooling, especially German, influenced the schools in America by the late 1800s, most notably by emulating the German kindergartens and industrial schools. The first kindergarten was established in Germany in 1837, and appeared in the United States in 1856. In kindergarten, creative activities were used to stimulate a child's inner potential. Although the earliest kindergartens were private and for the privileged, the idea soon expanded by the end of 19th century to public schools, where they were seen by reformers as a tonic for the poor home environments of the underprivileged. Industrial training was thought by some to be part of Germany's success as an industrial power and would serve to siphon those who would not go to college to appropriate working-class careers. But this training was not so successful as reformers had hoped it would be, in large part because working-class parents aspired for their children to receive academic educations and gain white-collar jobs as a result.

Elementary school children from the Hyde Park School, Kansas City, Mo., perform physical exercises in a film by A.E. Weed for the American Mutoscope & Biograph Co.

After 1900, as more achieved a high school education, high schools gradually took on the ideals of the "common" school that elementary schools had espoused. Colleges and universities, however, remained the haven of the elite, as typically only the middle or upper classes could afford to send their children there. Although hundreds of colleges were established after the Civil War, universities began to grow in rapid number beginning in the 1890s. Universities and, later, colleges started offering a wider curriculum and choice of electives. Universities offered graduate education beyond college and opportunities for research within fields.

Several minority groups suffered worse deprivations in education than even the immigrant groups had endured. African Americans in the Southern states often had to attend segregated schools with inferior resources, because the states typically gave such schools only nominal support. In general, African Americans in Northern cities had better neighborhood schools than those in the South. At the turn of the century, African Americans in the North had school attendance rates equal to or better than white students, even for high school.

The end of a school day at a coeducational school (1914?), thought to be by Thomas Edison's film company.

During this period, the federal government mandated the establishment of special schools for American Indians. The schools were designed to assimilate Native American children into the American culture by stripping them of much of their heritage. Some attended reservation day schools, while others attended boarding schools. These children were not only removed from their parents, sometimes forcibly, but also from American Indian influence. Although administered by the federal government, conditions at these schools were frequently poor. In many cases the system was badly managed, with a lack of proper facilities, hygiene and educational materials. One of these schools is shown in the brief film "Indian Day School," which was filmed at Isleta, N.M., in 1898.

Several of the motion pictures in this section focus on physical education in the schools at all levels. School reformers, recognizing the importance of exercise for both sexes, instituted physical education programs on a wide scale in the 1890s. Intercollegiate sports such as football, baseball, and track and field became popular at colleges and universities. Collegiate sports were also instituted for women during this period, although female students were typically involved in less strenuous sports than men. Some popular sports for female college students were basketball, gymnastics and dance.

America at Leisure

From 1894 to 1915, workers in the United States began to have more leisure time than their predecessors, as industrial employers began to decrease working hours and institute a Saturday half-day holiday. Vacations also began to be offered, although they were usually unpaid. The monotony of specialized industrial work and the crowding of urban expansion also created a desire in the worker to have leisure time away from the job and away from the bustle of the city. The popularity of Progressivism in politics also contributed to the value of leisure time, as the health and well-being of the working class came under scrutiny by the upper classes. Yet another factor was the installation of electric lighting in the city streets, making nighttime leisure activities less dangerous.

People responded to the increasing amount of free time by attending a variety of leisure activities both inside and outside the city. New types of amusements arose in which people of all classes and both sexes could participate.

Within cities, people attended vaudeville shows, which would feature a multitude of acts. Shows often ran continuously so that theatergoers could come and go as they pleased, and they drew their audiences from people of all walks of life and backgrounds. Other popular shows of the time included circuses and Wild West shows, the most famous of the latter being William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody's, shown in "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Parade," filmed in 1902.

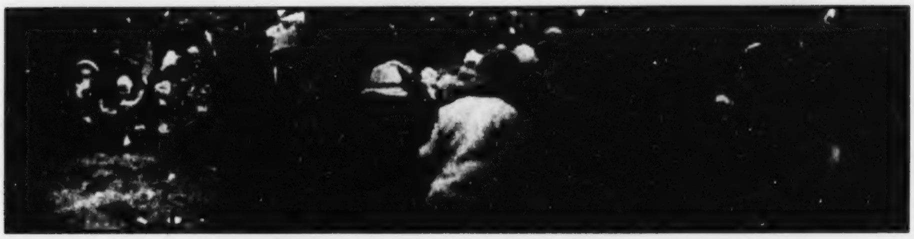
Motion pictures also served as entertainment during leisure time for urban audiences. Initially the movies were novelties in kinetoscope viewers. As they became longer, motion pictures moved into storefront nickelodeon theaters and then into even larger theaters. One theater in New York City from 1915 can be seen in the film "Claremont Theatre, N.Y.," where the marquee announces that an Edison Co. film is playing.

A group of boys leap off a pier and into the water near Honolulu, filmed by Robert Bonine for the American Mutoscope & Biograph Co.

Outdoor activities became popular as people attended celebratory parades and county fairs, the latter featuring agricultural products, machinery, competitions and rides, as shown in the film "Rube Couple at County Fair," filmed in Connecticut in 1904.

Some people wished to leave the city on their vacations. Those with limited budgets went to the countryside or the beaches. Toward the latter part of the 19th century, resorts opened in the outskirts of cities, such as Asbury Park, N.J., which was founded in 1870. Amusement parks opened in places like Coney Island, founded in 1897, offering rides, fun houses, ethnic villages and the latest technological breakthroughs, such as motion pictures. A brief tour of Coney Island circa 1903 can be seen in "Rube and Mandy at Coney Island" (a "rube" was a country bumpkin). National parks were created by the federal government to preserve nature, and many people vacationed there. At Yellowstone Park, for example, many camped or stayed at hotels built in the late 1880s. Some of these tourists can be seen in "Tourists Going Round Yellowstone Park," filmed in 1899.

World's fairs and expositions held in different U.S. cities offered Americans a chance to "tour the world" while remaining in one place. The fairs celebrated progress and featured exhibits of science and technology, foreign villages, shows, rides and vendors. The first major world's fair was the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, which was followed by many others. Films in the presentation contain scenes of fairs in multiple cities, including Buffalo (1901), Charleston, S.C., (1902), St. Louis (1904) and San Diego (1915).



In "Babies Rolling Eggs" from Thomas Edison's company, a group of children throw and scramble after eggs on the White House lawn in 1902.

After the Civil War, the popularity of sports activities grew, as people began to see the importance of exercise to health. While initially only the well-to-do could participate in most sporting events, the opening of publicly available gymnasiums, courts and fields allowed the working and middle classes to participate. Athletic clubs such as the New York Athletic Club were organized, and the YMCAs began to institute sports programs. These programs mostly focused on track and field events, instituted by Scottish and English communities, and gymnastics, heavily influenced by German athletics. Gymnasiums, which featured Indian clubs, wooden rings and dumbbells, were opened in many Eastern cities.

Although men performed the majority of sports activities at this time, opportunities for women to participate appeared as the 19th century ended. Sports in which women participated included canoeing, rowing and walking, although by the turn of the century schools began to offer even more sports activities for females, such as gymnastics and basketball.

Spectator sports became popular as people flocked to boxing events and different types of races. Although boxing was initially frowned on because of the violence and gambling associated with it, by the 1890s the Marquis of Queensberry's code was adopted, imposing limits on the game, which made the sport somewhat safer. By the early 20th century, its adoption in athletic clubs, YMCAs, and colleges gave boxing a measure of respectability. Three films depict the popularity of boxing in 1894 and 1907.

"The roller skating craze" as filmed by Selig, 1907.

Three films feature horse races, which were initially supported by the wealthy, but were attended by people of all classes by the end of the 19th century. Yacht races were also initially more popular for the rich, but the America's Cup, begun in 1870, increased the sport's popularity, as shown in "'Columbia' Winning the Cup," filmed in 1899. Other popular races included rowing, sailing, motorboat and automobile races, the last category beginning in the 1890s.

Team sports such as baseball, basketball and football became wildly popular with Americans, who enjoyed the games both as participants and spectators. Baseball had its origins in the English games of rounders and cricket and started as an adult game in New York during the 1840s. By the 1850s, the sport rapidly spread to many parts of the country, as teams were formed from all classes and ages of society. Baseball rapidly became more organized as it became America's pastime. The film "The Ball Game," produced in 1898, features teams from Newark and Reading, N.J.

Derived from the English game of rugby, football was started in 1879 with rules instituted by Walter Camp, player and coach at Yale University. "Chicago-Michigan Football Game" and "Princeton and Yale Football Game" depict two university football games in 1903.

Basketball derived from the need for an indoor sport during the winter months. James Nasmith, an instructor at the YMCA Training School at Springfield, Mass., devised the game in 1891. Soon YMCAs and colleges around the country began playing the game. Basketball was adapted for women at schools around the country with different rules in the 1890s. In 1899, a standard set of rules for women was adopted. Women from Missouri Valley College can be seen on the Web site playing basketball in 1904.

The films also depict other sporting activities performed during this time, such as roller skating, bicycling, swimming, ice skating, sleighing, hunting and fishing.

Swimming became more popular in the latter part of the century, as women were increasingly allowed to swim in mixed company. There are nine films in the presentation showing men, women and children swimming in places such as Atlantic City, Honolulu, Coney Island, San Francisco, Palm Beach and New York.

The films in "America at Work, America at Leisure" offer ample evidence of the lives Americans led a hundred years ago. Film audiences of the time would have been amused and intrigued to see themselves on the screen, working, attending school or out enjoying their leisure time. For today's viewer, these films are historical documents of America's past and reveal the origins of many activities we still engage in today.

Ms. Lund is a digital conversion specialist for the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound team

---

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(8/30/00)

214

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

August—September 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

A Blueprint for the Future

NAS Releases Report on Strategy for the Library

BY GAIL FINEBERG

The Library needs to develop an overall strategy for acquiring, describing and preserving electronic journals and books, Web sites and links, databases and other digital creations.

If it is to be relevant in the 21st century, the Library must not only acquire digital information for its own collections through the copyright deposit system, but also lead other libraries in a collaborative, strategic effort to select digital information that is worth keeping, determine how to catalog it and decide how and where to archive it before it is lost forever.

That is the thrust of a National Academy of Sciences (NAS) committee report, *LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress*, issued to the Library on July 26. Dr. Billington commissioned the study in 1998.

James J. O'Donnell, vice provost of the Office of Information Systems and Computing at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, chaired the 16-member Committee on an Information Technology Strategy for the Library of Congress. The committee project was approved by the governing board of the National Research Council, which is the chief operating arm of the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering.

Mr. O'Donnell and four other committee members commented on their 207-

page study during a public session July 26 at the Academy of Sciences in Washington.

He summed up the committee's overarching conclusions: "The digital revolution has upended expectations, expanded possibilities and posed breathtaking opportunities for libraries around the world.

"Our study of the library and its strategic and tactical reactions to this moment in history concludes that the walls of that venerable place have not yet sufficiently been penetrated by the thrilling possibilities of the moment, and that if this moment is lost, the library risks subsiding into gray irrelevance."

Committee members and follow-up panelists, who also commented on the report, praised Dr. Billington's "bold decision" to request the study.

"I very much admire Dr. Billington's decision to request this study," said panelist Deanna Marcum, of the Council of Library and Information Resources. "While the staff might well have been able to write its own self-study, the fact is, that there is nothing like an outside statement to focus an institution on making necessary changes."

Another panelist, Clifford Lynch, of the Coalition for Networked Information, said the Library could have hired a "routine consultant" to address some of its technology issues.

"Instead, the Library went to the National Research Council, which has a well-established history of putting together independent, broad-ranging, thoughtful committees that have a notable degree of independence and rigor. … What we have is quite a remarkable report, which I think the Library of Congress needs to be applauded for asking for," Mr. Lynch said.

"This isn't just a narrow review of information technology. This is really about how the Library of Congress and the digital world connect up with our society, with the whole system of libraries, and the management of cultural and intellectual heritage in this country," he said.

Initial Response

The NAS recommendations pose "one of the most interesting collective challenges in the history of the Library of Congress," the Librarian said. "The study addresses what we should be doing and how fast we should be doing it."

Addressing Library managers during a special session the day after the report was issued, Dr. Billington said he was "enormously energized" by the report.

"It's not going to be business as usual," he said, adding that he expects a large-scale response to the report, on the order of the Library's successful efforts to establish the National Digital Library Program in a short time and to plan and implement the Integrated Library System.

He said he would not have wanted a study like this "if I didn't think we had extraordinary commitment in this institution, if I didn't think we had in place extraordinary managers who are dedicated."

(The report may be viewed online at the National Research Council site, at www.nap.edu/books/0309071445/html.)

Deputy Librarian Donald L. Scott told Library managers that he wants the Library's response to the report, including budget requests, in hand by the end of the year. The NAS committee asked that the Library publish, by Jan. 1, 2001, its own review of the report and outline of the agenda the Library will pursue.

"By the summer of 2001, the library community will see changes that we have started to implement," Mr. Scott said.

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb said he was "gratified and relieved" to learn from the report that the "Library is on the right track, but needs to run faster."

The associate librarian said this is not the time for second-guessing past decisions or indecisions, endless chat sessions or hand-wringing. "If we do not seize the offensive and begin immediately to prioritize and develop action plans for those [NAS] recommendations with which we agree, we will have wasted a rare opportunity to lead, to renew this Library, and to make a lasting difference in the intellectual life of this nation," Mr. Tabb said.

The Library's Digital Futures Group is eager to begin its assigned task of reviewing the NAS recommendation, he said, and to work closely, as assigned, with the Register of Copyrights "on perhaps the most critical challenge we face—accelerated development of a full production system that will enable copyright owners to deposit, and the Library to acquire, works in digital form." This system is known as CORDS, for Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System.

Digital Strategy

In his July 26 statement, Mr. O'Donnell said three of the committee's conclusions—those relating to the Library's digital strategy, management structure and human resources—deserved primary mention.

He said the committee concluded that "the Library has made very slow progress in devising strategy and tactics for the acquisition, preservation, cataloging and accessibility of material that is created and distributed primarily in digital format—material we call 'born digital.'

"Although there have been ad hoc projects and pilot programs around the Library, no overall strategy has been developed, and the fundamental systems needed to make such a strategy feasible are not in place. This is not to say the Library has been inactive, but we do believe that the steps taken have been far too limited in scale," he said.

He noted that the National Digital Library Program—"a kind of internal Apollo Project"—brought together skilled and visionary people, found resources in creative ways and delivered the product (5 million digital artifacts) "in an astonishingly short time."

"But turning the Library's paper treasures into digital artifacts is only one tiny part of the work of creating a true National Digital Library," Mr. O'Donnell said.

The committee reviewed the Library's history, noted the preeminence of its traditional collections and its landmark achievements, such as the creation and standardization of machine-readable cataloging (MARC), assessed the status of digital information and technology in various units and curatorial divisions and recommended some strategies for capturing, accessing and preserving digital information.

The committee made a case for acquiring digital information. "At the heart of its recommendations is the committee's strong awareness of the role of digital information at the center of contemporary discourse. That role is a simple fact, unrelated to whatever e-zealots or bibliophiles might wish to be the case.

"For some important areas of human knowledge, the best new knowledge can be acquired in digital form," the committee said.

Formats include thousands of e-journals, many of them scholarly journals, including digital versions of printed journals and digital-only publications, most of which will be linked through indexing services and search engines; e-books, which vendors are beginning to distribute as the result of deals with publishers; databases; and some 3.6 million Web pages and linked resources.

"Probably the most active area of digital publishing today is taking place on the World Wide Web. ... Some of these digital works are as important as records of current research and creativity, as were the journals and books of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries," the committee said.

Librarians in the 21st century will have to change their thinking about collections, the committee said. A collection "will consist necessarily of a range of activities, from the acquisition of traditional materials to something much more like what we do when we own stocks in companies whose printed share certificates we never see."

In deciding which digital information to acquire, the Library will have to think through how much it can afford to preserve and should develop acquisition and preservation strategies in concert with other libraries.

"The burden of preserving digital collections is enormous. The committee believes that this burden must necessarily be shared among a variety of archiving institutions," the committee said. "To ensure that all important research materials are preserved for future generations, it is important that archiving institutions understand the scope of each other's stewardship roles, as is the case with hard-copy publications."

The committee recommended that the Library:

- explicitly define the sets of digital resources for which it will assume long-term curatorial responsibility;
- work with other institutions to define appropriate levels of responsibility for archiving and accessing digital resources the Library does not want to keep and maintain;
- selectively adopt a "portal model" for some selected program areas, creating links from the Library's Web site to distant archives and arranging for users' access to licensed commercial resources.

Some of the toughest questions for all libraries relate to ownership of digital information and the high cost of acquiring, accessing, maintaining and preserving it. Traditionally, libraries owned materials as the result of purchases, gifts or exchanges, and permitted use as allowed by copyright or best practice. "Many electronic resources, on the other hand, are maintained by publishers, vendors or others designated by them, and libraries or individuals can obtain rights of access through custom or mass-market licenses," the committee said.

"The Library of Congress has a unique and privileged position in the acquisition of cultural materials," the committee said. "While other libraries in the United States must find willing sellers and must have the financial wherewithal to become willing buyers in a freely made commercial transaction, the requirement of legal deposit with the Copyright Office gives the Library a presumptive right to full ownership of a copy of each and every artifact published in the United States."

Copyright Is Critical

"The Library's role in registering copyright and enforcing the mandatory deposit law creates a unique opportunity for it to collect digital information that might otherwise vanish from the historical record," the committee said.

However, the committee also found: "The Library of Congress, as recipient of mandatory deposit copies of works published in the United States, lags significantly in receiving and archiving the born-digital product of the nation."

The committee questioned whether the Copyright Office should continue to develop the Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System (CORDS) in its current form or use a different system for receiving deposits of digital publications, registering them and adding them to the Library's collections. This project has been under way since 1993. The committee said it was "concerned about the scale and deployment" of CORDS, which is expected to handle 100,000 digital deposits (less than 15 percent of the projected total of 725,000 deposits) by 2004.

Mr. O'Donnell said it "is urgent that this stage of experimentation be brought to conclusion with the installation of a system capable of handling much larger quantities of digital information, and in particular, capable of allowing the deposit of the huge, creative output of the World Wide Web.

"We believe that this last requirement can only be achieved if the Copyright Office and other units of the Library begin to work together with an intensity that they have not hitherto been challenged to demonstrate," he said.

The new copyright acquisition system needs to integrate well with other Library systems and make it easier for providers of information to register and deposit their works, and for the Library to enforce the deposit requirement, the committee said.

The committee recommended that the Copyright Office complete a statement of work for a production system in FY 2001, as planned, and "as soon as possible," by the end of calendar year 2000.

"To achieve this goal, the resources and attention of Library-wide senior management should be directed to the Copyright Office, perhaps comparable to the scale and visibility of the ILS implementation," the committee said. The committee urged Congress to support and fund the acquisition of a production system.

Finding that the mechanisms and policies for the deposit of digital works currently favor printouts or tangible forms, such as CD-ROM, over digital editions of digital works, the committee recommended that new standards be set for the appropriate formats for digital material acquired through copyright deposit, purchase, exchange and donation.

In particular, the committee recommended that the Library "aggressively pursue clarification of its right to collect copies of U.S.-based Web sites under the copyright deposit law. If questions about this right remain, then the Library should seek legislation that changes the copyright law to ensure that it has this right."

Preserving a Digital Heritage

The committee emphasized the importance of the Library's delineating its responsibilities for preserving digital information: as sole proprietor and custodian of some digital materials, as a "fail-safe" caretaker of collections created by others and as a partner in preserving distributed digital collections.

"As the Library identifies the areas in which it will assume the lead responsibility for digital preservation, other organizations can adjust the scope of their digital collections accordingly," the committee said. "Just as the Library cannot ignore the problem of digital preservation, it cannot be expected to do it all."

The committee cited three challenges: Digital materials are especially vulnerable to loss and destruction because they are stored on fragile magnetic and optical media that deteriorate rapidly and that can fail suddenly; they become unreadable and inaccessible if the playback devices or software necessary to retrieve information become obsolete; and legal questions surround libraries' rights to copy digital information for preservation or backup purposes, to reformat information so it remains accessible and to provide public access.

The committee found that, although many national libraries, university research libraries, archives, bibliographic utilities and organizations with large holdings of digital information are actively pursuing solutions to these problems of digital preservation, "the Library has at best played only a minimal role in these initiatives.

"As a consequence, it has little awareness of potential solutions that are emerging from joint research and development projects and has not contributed much to this important national and international problem for the library community," the committee found.

The Library should join, and, where possible, lead or facilitate national and international research and development efforts in digital preservation, the committee recommended. Also, the Library should take an active role, including working with Congress if necessary, to rework intellectual property restraints to permit copying or migrating digital information to a new format for preservation purposes.

Lacking an overarching strategy and long-range plan for digital preservation, the committee said, the Library should "immediately form a high-level planning group to coordinate digital preservation efforts and develop the policies, technical capacity and expertise to preserve digital information. A digital preservation plan should be put in place and implemented as soon as possible."

The committee also recommended that high priority be given to filling the position of head of the Preservation Directorate with someone who is knowledgeable about digital preservation.

Accessing Digital Information

"One enduring role of libraries during the transition from physical to digital information will be the intellectual task of cataloging—imposing order on diverse resources with the goal of making those resources easier to discover and manage," the committee said.

Noting that the Library probably has the largest cataloging operation in the world, and remarking upon its long and distinguished history of leadership in setting and coordinating cataloging standards (MARC, Anglo-American

Cataloguing Rules, subject headings, name authority controls), the committee urged the Library to assume a leadership role in the development of digital information "metadata," defined as "information that describes the structure or content of a document but is not part of the document."

"The metadata environment is evolving rapidly. This will have profound implications for libraries and other information providers generally and for the Library of Congress in particular," the committee said. "It is the responsibility of the Library, and indeed of the nation, to offer leadership here for the benefit of the national and worldwide communities of information providers and users."

The committee made two recommendations:

(1) The Library should treat the development of a richer but more complex metadata environment as a strategic issue, increasing dramatically its level of involvement and planning in this area, and it should be much more actively involved with the library and information community in advancing the evolution of metadata practices.

"This will require a dedication of resources, direct involvement by the Librarian in setting and adjusting expectations and the strong commitment of a project leader assigned from the Executive Committee of the Library."

(2) "The Library should actively encourage and participate in an effort to develop tools for automatically creating metadata. These tools should be integrated in the cataloging work flow.

"In the end, the success or failure of the Library in the digital age will be marked chiefly by its ability to rethink and reinvent (along with comparable institutions around the world) the way that collecting and cataloging are done, whether the artifacts are digital or analog. If this report has a single central message, it is this one," the committee said.

Committee Recommends Second Deputy Librarian and New Committees

In its assessment of management issues, the committee said: "It is no longer possible, if it ever was, for senior management of large organizations to regard information technology as a black box to be controlled and managed by technologists. Certainly a library, the core of whose business is the storage and preservation of information, needs to integrate strategic and tactical thinking about information technology into every level of its management vision."

Responsibility for overall strategic planning should be the job of a second deputy librarian, the committee recommended. This deputy also would supervise Information Technology Services, chair a new information-technology vision, strategy, research and planning group (ITVSRP) and manage the Library's relationship with a panel of outside experts on a new Technical Advisory Board.

Citing the Whole-Book Cataloging Pilot Program as an example of reengineering work processes, the committee also emphasized a need to examine Library-wide workflow processes "and rationalize them across unit boundaries before new information systems are designed and developed or acquired." The Copyright Office and its interface with Library Services is the place to start this assessment, the committee said.

"The ITVSRP group would be chartered to lead the Library of Congress and the national and world libraries, into the digital age," the committee said. "It would also provide strategic technical thinking for the Library. Members of the ITVSRP group would have a good grasp of current technologies, be effective communicators and diplomats both within the Library and without (to help build bridges to industry and academia) and have some grasp of how the Library works today."

Every unit of the Library would have to get approval from this group for major information technology investments, the committee suggested.

The committee also recommended the creation of a Technical Advisory Board, which would be run by a distinguished outside chair and include librarians from the United States and abroad with a broad vision of the future of libraries, as well as technology specialists with expertise in relevant areas, the committee said.

This board would sit with the Executive Committee of the Library twice a year and inform executives of developments and directions in information initiatives and enterprises that the Library has in hand with the ITVSRP.

The committee recommended further that the technology awareness of the Library be enhanced by creating a limited number of visiting research positions for experts from around the country.

The committee also recommended that the Library not appoint a chief information officer at this time.

These recommendations flowed from the committee's findings of no strategic planning for information technology within the Library, a lack of senior management review of priority setting within Information Technology Services (ITS) and attendant shadow and duplicate systems in the Library as units establish their own systems. "No one within the Library is explicitly looking at technology and technical trends, looking at where technology will be five years out. No one is bringing that vision to the major service units and current innovators and saying to them, 'This is what [Information Technology] could bring to you in five years; how would you use it?'" the committee said.

The committee noted that although ITS is chartered to provide a service to the rest of the Library, "it is not chartered or budgeted to generate ideas about the Library's future, even as that future relates to technology."

"The current ITS organization and staff are not well suited to provide technical vision, strategy or technical leadership for the Library. These roles require an outward-looking organization that participates in national and international library initiatives," the committee said.

Human Resources

Mr. O'Donnell said the committee was "deeply concerned that human resource issues in the Library—some a legacy of past management problems, some intrinsically related to the challenges of managing information technology in the federal sector—pose the most threatening set of obstacles to improvement."

One problem is noncompetitive pay. "It is practically impossible for the Library to hire new college graduates in computer science," the committee said, noting that the Library is able to pay only about 60 percent of the going salaries for IT workers.

Another problem is a federal personnel system bogged down by Civil Service human resources regulations; several layers of court-ordered procedural steps added to all hiring and review of personnel as result of the Cook [class-action antidiscrimination] case; and outmoded management practices "that are redolent of old, assembly-line methods."

"In the short term, hiring has become slower and more cumbersome, just at a moment when technical staff particularly are pursued with increasing speed and agility by virtually every other sector of the economy," the committee said.

"The need for workforce flexibility in the digital age is in direct conflict with rigid human resource rules at the Library of Congress," the committee said.

Noting that the National Digital Library Program hired quickly temporary staff and contractors with special skills, the committee recommended a greater reliance on outsourcing and contract employees.

Noting that some 40 percent of the Library staff will be eligible to retire by 2004, the committee recommended against the automatic hiring of replacements with similar skills. "Retirements should instead be viewed as opportunities to hire staff with the qualifications in librarianship and technology needed to meet the digital challenge, and reengineering should be rewarded when senior management allocates staff positions to units," the committee recommended.

The committee recommended that the Human Resources directorate review hiring practices to make sure job descriptions are written to appeal to applicants outside the government.

Recognizing the long tenure of employees, the committee recommended more training opportunities for staff. Professional development, outside technical training and practice in using the training are crucial.

"Congress should be asked to increase the Library's training budget by a significant amount. This increase should be more than an incremental one––more on the order of a doubling or tripling of this year's amount in the next budget submitted to Congress," the committee recommended.

The committee also recommended that the Library increase the number of junior and senior level staff involved in professional association activities, which are a source of learning, networking and leadership training; that more internships be offered to graduate and undergraduate students; and that mentoring teams be formed to provide peer training in technology.

A formal assessment of lessons learned from the Integrated Library System installation should be completed by Jan. 1, 2001, the committee said.

IT Infrastructure

Noting that the Library increasingly turns to outside sources for information technology needs, such as the ILS, the committee said the Library will continue to need a strong in-house organization to perform some internal information technology development, training, support and operations and to monitor outside contracts.

The committee said Information Technology Services basically does its job of supporting the Library's computer and communication systems. It acquires, supports and maintains the computer, networking and telephone systems; it does most of the in-house programming and much of the computer-systems training; and it monitors contracts with software and hardware vendors.

"ITS produces substantial and serviceable high-level architectural documents on topics such as storage and retrieval of digital content, centrally supported systems infrastructure and telecommunications. Its server and storage architectures meet its customers' needs.

"Although it is not what in industry would be seen as an exceptionally responsive or cutting-edge technical organization, given the many restraints of its environment, ITS adequately provides basic services. The Library of Congress systems work and people get their jobs done, even though—as is true in other organizations—they want more services than the central organization can possibly deliver within budget constraints," the committee found.

Although mid-level management seems to be hard-working and competent, "ITS staff do not … have the technical depth to meet the current challenges. They cannot keep current in areas like networks, security, middle-ware and databases … because the Library of Congress does not budget adequate time or money for their continuing education or attendance at professional conferences. Nor is there a budget for members of the IITS staff to spend time investigating new technology," the committee found. Committee recommendations included investing more in the continuing education and training of ITS staff.

The committee suggested ITS be more businesslike in its operations by instituting a system of service-level agreements that include performance metrics and by instituting a cost-accounting system by which service units may determine what their information technology actually costs them.

The committee found two main infrastructure problems, the lack of information technology security and underpowered networks.

Finding that the Library's computer and information security competence and policies are "seriously inadequate," the committee recommended that technical experts should be retained to recommend an information security plan, which should be implemented promptly. Congress should provide funding for a disaster recovery strategy and its implementation.

All local area networks need to be upgraded to 100-megabit-per-second Ethernet circuits as soon as possible, and compatible Ethernet switches should replace ATM switches designed for digitized telephone traffic, the committee recommended.

Among the committee's other findings and recommendations are these:

- All employees should have easy access to universal e-mail.
- The Library should establish disk-based storage for online data and a remote online disaster-recovery facility. The current system does not distinguish between storage for access and storage for preservation and is too costly.
- The Library should place a higher priority on implementing an appropriate digital information repository.

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(8/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

August—September 2000

New Poet Laureate

Stanley Kunitz Is 10th to Hold the Post

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Photo by Ted Rosenberg

Stanley Kunitz

The Librarian of Congress has announced the appointment of Stanley Kunitz to be the Library's 10th Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. He will take up his duties in the fall, opening the Library's annual literary series on Oct. 12 with a reading of his work. Mr. Kunitz succeeds Robert Penn Warren, Richard Wilbur, Howard Nemerov, Mark Strand, Joseph Brodsky, Mona Van Duyn, Rita Dove, Robert Hass and Robert Pinsky.

Of his appointment, Dr. Billington said, "Stanley Kunitz is a creative poet in his 95th year, having published his first volume of poetry in 1930. He continues to be a mentor and model for several generations of poets, and he brings to the office of Poet Laureate a lifetime of commitment to poetry that is a source of inspiration and admiration for us all. We derive enormous pleasure from his willingness to serve as the nation's 10th Poet Laureate, bringing to bear his unparalleled knowledge of 20th century poetry as we enter the 21st century."

Stanley Kunitz, who served as Consultant in Poetry at the Library from 1974 to 1976 (before the title was changed to "Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry" with the passage in 1985 of PL 99-194), was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1905 and educated at Harvard. His 10 books of poetry include *Passing Through: The Later Poems, New and Selected* (W.W. Norton, 1995), which won the National Book Award; *Next-to-Last Things: New Poems and Essays* (1985); Selected Poems 1928-1958, which won the Pulitzer Prize; *The Testing-Tree* (1971); and *Intellectual Things* (1930). He also co-translated *Orchard Lamps* by Ivan Drach (1978), *Story Under Full Sail* by Andrei Voznesensky (1974) and *Poems of Akhmatova* (1973), and edited *The Essential Blake* (1987), *Poems of John Keats* (1964) and *The Yale Series of Younger Poets* (1969-77).

His other honors include the National Medal of the Arts (presented to him by President Clinton in 1993), the Bollingen Prize, a Ford Foundation grant, a Guggenheim Foundation fellowship, Harvard's Centennial Medal, the Levinson Prize, the Harriet Monroe Poetry Award, a senior fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Shelley Memorial Award, the Leonore Marshall Prize and the Frost Medal. He was designated State Poet of New York and is a Chancellor Emeritus of the Academy of American Poets and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. A founder of the Fine Arts Work Center in Provincetown, Mass., and Poets House in New York City, he taught for many years in the graduate writing program at Columbia University. He lives in New York City and in Provincetown with his wife, the painter Elise Asher.

In a 1997 interview with poet Mark Wunderlich for American Poet, the quarterly journal of the Academy of American Poets, Mr. Kunitz discussed his more recent work:

"Certainly through the years I've tried to simplify the surface of my poems. I've tried to write more intimately than I did, in a more conversational tone. I have fewer conflicts, perhaps; yet the ones that remain are central to my existence. Since I came to realize, in my middle years, that I was occupying two worlds at once, that of my living and that of my dying, my poems have tended to hover between them. More recently I expressed a desire to write poems that are natural, luminous, deep, spare… . I recognize that there is a great area of unknowing within me. I try to reach into that chaos of the inner life, to touch those words and images that will help me face the ultimate reality. Such existential concerns tend to make me rather impatient with the particulars of the day. At the same time I am aware that it is out of the dailiness of life that one is driven into the deepest recesses of the self. There is a transportation, to and fro, between these two worlds. The moment that flow stops, one stops being a poet."

Background of the Laureateship

The Library keeps to a minimum the specific duties required of the Poet Laureate, in order to afford incumbents maximum freedom to work on their own projects while at the Library. Each brings a new emphasis to the position. Allen Tate (1943-44), for example, served as editor of the Library's now-defunct *Quarterly Journal* during his tenure and edited the compilation *Sixty American Poets*, 1896-1944. Some consultants have suggested and chaired literary festivals and conferences; others have spoken in a number of schools and universities and received the public in the Library's Poetry Room.

Maxine Kumin initiated a popular women's series of poetry workshops at the Poetry and Literature Center. Gwendolyn Brooks met with groups of elementary school children to encourage them to write poetry. Howard Nemerov conducted seminars at the Library for high school English classes. Most incumbents have furthered the development of the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. Joseph Brodsky initiated the idea of providing poetry in public places—supermarkets, hotels, airports and hospitals. Rita Dove brought a program of poetry and jazz to the Library's literary series, along with a reading by young Crow Indian poets, and a two-day conference, "Oil on the Waters: The Black Diaspora," featuring panel discussions, readings and music. Robert Hass sponsored a weeklong gathering of American nature writers and poets that brought 26 of the best environmental writers and poets to the Library in the spring of 1997. Most recently, Robert Pinsky initiated his Favorite Poem Project, which energized a nation of poetry readers to share, in readings across the country and in audio and video recordings, their favorite poems. The project was a major program of the Library's Bicentennial, which it is celebrating this year.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(8/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

August—September 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Kissinger Chair Established

Endowment to Support Foreign Policy Study

Official White House Photo

Henry Kissinger (second from left) seated with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and others negotiating an Egypt-Israel agreement in 1975.

The Librarian of Congress has announced the establishment of the Henry Alfred Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations at the Library of Congress. Made possible by generous donations of friends and admirers of Mr. Kissinger, the gifts for programs and an endowment will support a range of activities in the study of foreign policy and international relations.

"These gifts to honor Henry Kissinger establish unique opportunities for scholars," said Dr. Billington. "Outstanding thinkers and practitioners will work with the largest and most international collection of library materials in the world, served by an extraordinary staff and located directly across from the Capitol. Mr. Kissinger, who is himself both a statesman and scholar of distinction, knows the value of combining reflection with active involvement. At the Library of Congress, we are gratified that the first chair to be endowed in the Library's third century honors both a man and a field of inquiry so important for America's future." The establishment of the Kissinger Chair comes during the Library's Bicentennial year, as the institution turned 200 on April 24, 2000.

"The resources of this universal Library make it the most fitting home for this chair, so generously supported by friends and colleagues," Mr. Kissinger said.

The Kissinger Chair Program will be guided by a steering committee, chaired by the Librarian of Congress; other members are Alan Batkin of Kissinger Associates in New York; Lloyd Cutler of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering in Washington; Nancy Kissinger; and Peter Rodman, director of national security affairs at the Nixon Center in Washington. It is the only chair in foreign policy at the Library of Congress.

Appointed annually by the Librarian, the holder of the appointment to the Kissinger Chair will be called the Kissinger Scholar. The chair is a distinguished senior research position with a residency of nine months. Using research facilities and services at the Library of Congress, the scholar is expected to engage in research on foreign policy and international affairs that will lead to publication. The scholar may be of any nationality. The annual appointments will be made by the Librarian of Congress upon the recommendation of a selection committee, members of which are appointed by the steering committee for three-year rotating terms. The four-person selection committee will consist of two members of the academic community and two high-ranking foreign policy experts no longer in office.

As part of the Kissinger program, a Kissinger Lecturer will be appointed annually to deliver the Kissinger Lecture. Like the Kissinger Scholar, the lecturer may be of any nationality. The lecturer will have achieved distinction in the field of foreign affairs. Each lecture will be published and, every five years, the lectures will be aggregated into an edited volume that may contain additional material. The lecturers, who will receive a $20,000 honorarium and round-trip transportation, will be appointed upon recommendation of the Steering Committee.

With total gifts of $4.2 million for programs and endowment, the Kissinger Chair establishes an important focus at the Library of Congress for research and discussion of foreign policy and international affairs. The publications of the Kissinger Lecturers and Kissinger Scholars are intended to serve as a catalyst for fresh analysis of foreign affairs in the global era.

The Library will issue a call for nominations and applications on Sept. 15. Information about the particulars required in letters of nomination or applications may be obtained after that date by writing to the Office of Scholarly Programs, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4860; telephone (202) 707-3302); fax (202) 707-3595) or e-mail: pgif@loc.gov.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(8/30/00)

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

August—September 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

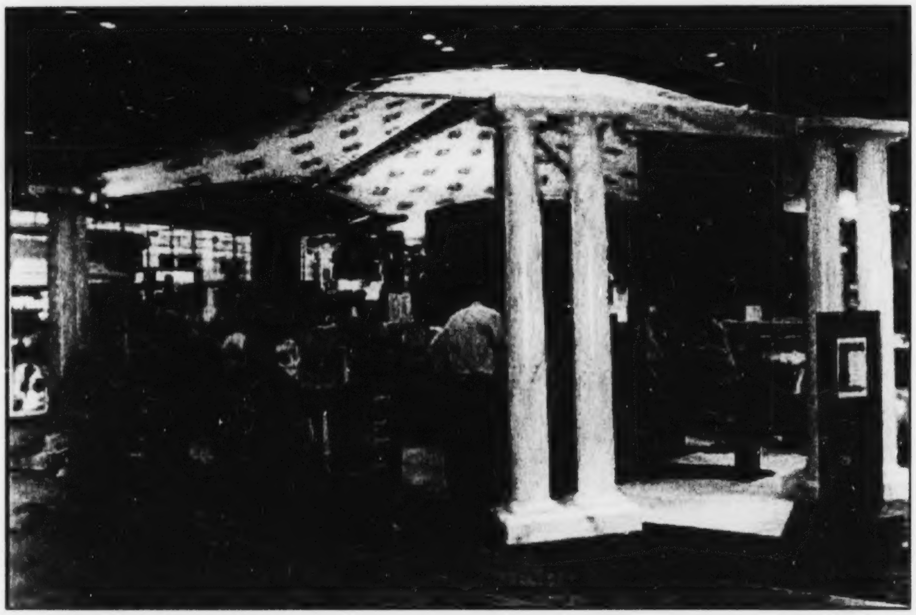
Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Library Debuts New Exhibition Space

American Library Association Meeting Is First Venue

BY GUY LAMOLINARA



Oscar and Associates

The Library's new exhibition booth features a retractable screen for audiovisual presentations.

The Library of Congress settled comfortably into its new "digs" at the Annual Meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago, July 8-11.

This sometime workplace for staffers traveling to Chicago was the Library's new exhibitor's booth, a state-of-the-art facility for showcasing many of

Library of Congress's public services.

"This new booth really gives us the opportunity to highlight to the Library community the terrific services that we provide to librarians and their patrons," said Linda White, of the National Digital Library Learning Center. Ms. White not only headed a group of interested parties from around the Library who worked together on the new design, but also coordinated all activities associated with staffing the facility. In addition, she traveled to Chicago two days before the conference opened on Saturday, July 8, to work with a crew in setting up the booth– no small task.

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb presided over a ribbon-cutting ceremony on July 8 and congratulated Ms. White for her achievement.

The new exhibit space, with its modern, open design and canopy roof, garnered praise from the other exhibitors as well. Many of them visited the booth to comment favorably and find out who had designed it; they wanted to use the same designers for their new exhibit spaces.

The new design also made it easier for Library of Congress staffers to give demonstrations and meet with conference-goers. Areas of the Library offering demonstrations were: the National Digital Library (NDL) Program; Cataloging Distribution Services (CDS); Photoduplication; the Center for the Book; Public Affairs; the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS); Interpretive Programs; Electronic Cataloging in Publication (ECIP); Cataloging; Area Studies and other Library Services programs; the Bicentennial Program Office; and Human Resources.

As always, the Sales Shop came offering Library-related merchandise, including the commemorative coins. And, as always, the shop was a magnet for booth traffic; long lines of shoppers eagerly awaiting their chance to make their purchases were not uncommon throughout the conference.

The new booth's open design features a demonstration area with a screen and seating. Throughout the day, Library of Congress staffers provided 30-minute demonstrations of various programs. For example, Public Affairs demonstrated the Library's new Web site for kids and families, America's Library (www.americaslibrary.gov); NDL staffers discussed various American Memory collections and the Learning Page; NLS talked about meeting the needs of its users nationwide; Human Resources told about its recruiting efforts; the Center for the Book provided an update on its many national reading-promotion projects; the Bicentennial Program Office gave an overview of activities past and present related to the celebration of Library of Congress's 200th birthday;

Interpretive Programs showcased its online exhibitions; CDS demonstrated some of its innovative products; Area Studies showed how its collections can be a "Portal to the World"; ECIP highlighted its latest features; new subject headings and other cataloging issues were on the table during other presentations; and a proposed Collaborative Digital Reference Service, which, in conjunction with other institutions, would provide online reference assistance 24 hours a day, seven days a week, was highlighted.

Library of Congress employees staffing the booth did their best to help everyone who visited, and their efforts were recognized when the ALA New Members Round Table awarded an "honorable mention" to the Library for having the friendliest booth.

During the next several months, the new Library of Congress booth will undergo some minor modifications that were suggested by staffers. But this time, Ms. White won't be taking her show on the road: The next ALA meeting will be held in Washington, in February 2001, when the Library will welcome thousands of visitors to its booth at the Washington Convention Center and to its facilities on Capitol Hill.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(8/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

August—September 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Building a Nation of Readers

Children Come to the Library for a History Lesson

BY CHARYLNN SPENCER PYNE

Photos by Marita Clance

Students and teachers sing "We Shall Overcome" after hearing historian Bernice Johnson Reagon (below) provide an account in word and song of the 1960s civil rights movement.

On the morning of May 24, more than 450 schoolchildren came with their teachers to the Coolidge Auditorium for a history lesson on the civil rights movement and the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. The children, students from the Capitol Hill Day School, the Home Study Program at Bolling Air Force Base, Lowell School and District of Columbia public schools, were attending the third program in the "Building a Nation of Readers" series that highlights the resources of the Library of Congress and promotes lifelong learning. This series for children is cosponsored by the Public Service Collections Directorate and the Center for the Book.

During the question-and-answer period before the program, John Cole, director of the Center for the Book, Diane Kresh, director of Public Service Collections, and Marvin Kranz, American history specialist in the Manuscript Division, were peppered with questions that ranged from "Where are you going to put all the new stuff being written?" to "What kind of jobs do you have here?" and "Where are the videos?"

Ms. Kresh then introduced the program presenters: Adrienne Cannon, African American history and culture specialist in the Manuscript Division; Mr. Kranz; Norman Middleton, the Music Division's coproducer of the Concerts from the Library of Congress series; Bernice Johnson Reagon, Distinguished Professor of History at American University, curator emerita at the Smithsonian Institution and composer and singer with the a cappella group Sweet Honey in the Rock, which she founded in 1973; and Warren Tsuneishi, former chief of the Asian Division and director of Area Studies Collections, who retired from the Library in 1993. Ms. Kresh announced that the program would consist mainly of eyewitness accounts (often accompanied by slides of historic photographs selected by Beverly Brannan, curator of photography in the Prints and Photographs Division). She told the students, "Some of what you hear today may be surprising and unsettling; but that, too, is what history is all about. We have to learn about the past in order to understand the present, and shape the future."

Mr. Kranz, the first presenter, told the students of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, and recalled the fear and profound resentment against the Japanese that spread through the nation, especially in California. As a result, the War Relocation Authority was established by executive order on March 18, 1942, and more than 110,000 Japanese-Americans on the West Coast were interned in 10 detention centers in isolated areas in California, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Arkansas. "The best known and first to be established was the Manzanar Relocation Center, and Mr. Tsuneishi and his family were sent to Manzanar," said Mr. Kranz.

Mr. Tsuneishi related how he was forced to leave the University of California to report to the barbed-wire camp. He said, "What hurt most was the loss of liberty. That was very painful, and I feel it to this day." Midway through World War II, and after being screened for loyalty, Mr. Tsuneishi was allowed to enlist in the U.S. Army. Students were shown a poignant photograph of his mother in Manzanar proudly holding a blue star that meant that her child was serving in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Mr. Tsuneishi then recounted how Japanese Americans, inspired by the civil rights struggles of African Americans, organized to demand redress for the losses and injury suffered during their internment. Handout packets for the students included a copy of a letter from the Library's collections sent to approximately 60,000 Japanese Americans who had been interned, dated October 1990, and signed by then President George Bush, that states: "In enacting a law calling for restitution and offering a sincere apology, your fellow Americans have, in a very real sense, renewed their traditional commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, and justice."

Ms. Cannon introduced two selections, read by Mr. Middleton, that centered on the "Little Rock Nine," whose integration of Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., required President Eisenhower to send in federal troops. The first selection was a 1957 letter from Daisy Bates, head of the Arkansas chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a key figure in the integration of Central High, to Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, about the treatment of the nine black students.

Mr. Middleton then read from a 1959 NAACP document titled "The Ordeal of Minnie Jean Brown: One of the First Nine Negro Students to Attend Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas." Brown was expelled from Central High for retaliating against continued mistreatment from her classmates. At the conclusion of this reading, Mr. Middleton shared his personal experiences as one of nine black students who integrated the all-white Walker Junior High School in Bradenton, Fla., in 1965.

He then provided the students with historical information on freedom songs and introduced Bernice Johnson Reagon. Ms. Reagon, a former Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Freedom Singer (1961-1964), and producer of the Smithsonian's three-record collection *Voices of the Civil Rights Movement: Black American Freedom Songs 1960-66*, provided a soul-stirring account, in word and song, of "the movement" during the early 1960s—a time when young black and white Americans spearheaded freedom rides, sit-ins, marches and other demonstrations against racial segregation and the "second-class citizenship" of African Americans.

Ms. Pyne is a network development specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(8/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

August—September 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

'Save Our Sound'

Historic Recording Collections Will Be Preserved

BY JAMES HARDIN

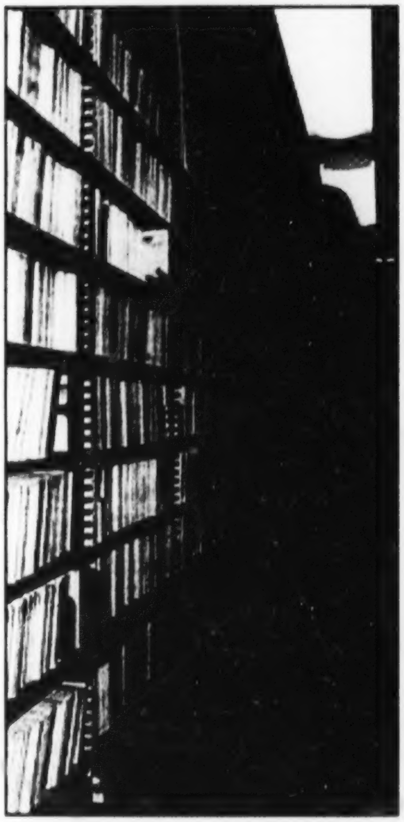


Photo by David Taylor

Folklife specialist Jennifer Cutting in one of the climate-controlled collection storage bays in the Library's American Folklife Center.

A joint proposal from the American Folklife Center of the Library and the Smithsonian Institution's Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage has been awarded a grant for $750,000 to preserve historic sound recordings housed at the two institutions.

The White House Millennium Council's preservation program, Save America's Treasures, in partnership with the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, made the grant.

"This award gives recognition to the important intellectual and cultural significance of the recorded voices and music of the American people," said Peggy Bulger, director of the American Folklife Center. "It will help to preserve our irreplaceable aural history."

On July 7, at Anderson Cottage on the grounds of the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home in Washington, D.C., President Bill Clinton announced this year's Save America's Treasures grants. The summer residence for President and Mrs.

Lincoln, Anderson Cottage, is typical of the historic sites that have received the preservation grants. But along with the bricks-and-mortar projects on this year's list were a number of projects from archives containing historic records, photographs and sound recordings, including those at the Smithsonian Institution and the Library.

Photo by David Taylor

This acetate disc recording in the Library collection is contaminated by mold. A new grant will help preserve historic sound recordings.

Together, the two institutions hold unparalleled collections of audio recordings documenting the American experience dating from the 1890s—some 140,000 noncommercial recordings of American stories, songs, poems, speeches and music. There are original recordings of Woody Guthrie, Jelly Roll Morton and Leadbelly; the very first field recording of Native American music; the voices of cowboys, farmers, fishermen, factory workers and quilt-makers; African American spirituals; and stories from Jewish immigrants.

"These are the diverse and distinctive voices of the nation," said the Librarian. "They provide splendid evidence of the remarkable creativity of Americans from many different communities and from all parts of our country."

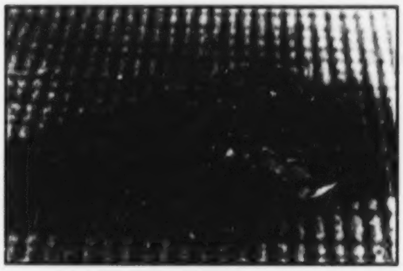


Photo by David Taylor

Two spools of tangled wire recordings that require considerable treatment.

In urgent need of preservation are thousands of original audio recordings made over the 20th century by folklorists, ethnomusicologists, anthropologists and other ethnographers, on wax cylinders, wire, aluminum discs, acetate and audio and video tape. Many, including those from the past several decades, require immediate conservation treatment and copying to other formats. Also in need of preservation are scores of photographs, drawings, diagrams, maps and fieldnotes that complement and provide interpretive information on the recordings.

Preservation is a continuing and expensive process, and this grant provides resources and incentives for carrying on that important work and for facilitating additional fund-raising efforts. As a condition of the grant, the Smithsonian and the Library must now raise $750,000 in private matching funds.

It is central to the mission of the Library to preserve, secure and sustain for the present and future use of Congress and the nation a comprehensive record of American history and creativity. The White House Millennium Council's Save America's Treasures program calls attention to the remarkable examples of American creativity captured on the ethnographic sound recordings at the American Folklife Center and the Smithsonian Institution, and helps to ensure that they will be available to future generations.

The American Folklife Center was created by Congress in 1976 and placed at the Library of Congress to preserve and present American Folklife through programs of research, documentation, archival preservation, reference service, live performance, exhibition, public programs and training. The center incorporates the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established in the Library's Music Division in 1928 and is now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world.

Mr. Hardin is a writer-editor in the American Folklife Center.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(8/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

August—September 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

'Irreplaceable Treasures'

Dance Coalition Wins $90,000 Preservation Grant

Deer dancer, from the Gertrude P. Kurath Collection of the Cross-Cultural Dance Resources in Flagstaff, Ariz.

The Dance Heritage Coalition, an alliance of the nation's major dance collections and housed in the Music Division of the Library, has been awarded a grant for $90,000 to pay for the conservation and preservation of three unique collections that represent important aspects of American dance artistry and traditions.

These collections are the Katherine Dunham Archives (African American), located in East St. Louis, Ill.; the Halla Huhm Dance Collection (Korean American), located in Honolulu; and Cross-Cultural Dance Resources (Native American, Eleanor King, Gertrude Kurath and Joann Kealiinohomoku collections), located in Flagstaff, Ariz. The grant, which will be matched by $90,000 in private funds, will assist in the preservation of photographs, moving-image material, costumes and musical instruments.

Coalition President Sali Ann Kriegsman noted: "Each collection is a community-based, grassroots organization that plays a vital role in the vitality of its community, and this support will allow the DHC to provide technical assistance to these extremely worthy, yet fragile, dance archives."

The grant comes from a preservation program, Save America's Treasures, sponsored by the White House Millennium Council in partnership with the

National Trust for Historic Preservation. The National Park Service administers the program.

On July 7, President Clinton announced the Dance Heritage Coalition grant along with three others, including one shared by the Library's American Folklife Center and the Smithsonian Institution.

"We are thrilled that the highly competitive program chose to include America's dance history among its awards," said coalition Chairman Vicky Risner, who is head of Acquisitions and Processing in the Music Division at the Library. "We believe the three archives selected for this preservation grant are emblematic of the tremendous need for support for dance preservation and of the diversity of America's dance experiences."

The Dance Heritage Coalition serves as an institutional think tank and national advocate for documentation, preservation and access issues facing arts and cultural organizations, artists, educators and libraries. Elizabeth Aldrich serves as director. Members of the coalition, other than the Library of Congress, are the American Dance Festival, the New York Public Library Dance Division, the Harvard Theatre Collection, Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, Ohio State University, Lawrence and Lee Theatre Research Institute; and the San Francisco Performing Arts Library and Museum.

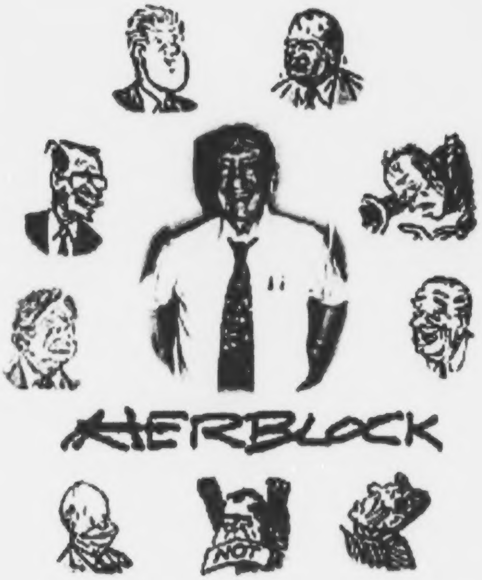
Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(8/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS Information Bulletin

October 2000 -- Vol. 59, No. 10



Herblock's History: Political Cartoons from the Crash to the Millennium

On the Cover: Herbert Block (Herblock) has depicted the famous and the infamous during the course of his more than 70 years as an editorial cartoonist.

Cover Story: On Oct. 17, "Herblock's History: Political Cartoons from the Crash to the Millennium," a new exhibition of the works of the Pulitzer-prize-winning cartoonist, opens at the Library.

Conservation Corner: Herblock on display.

Dear Diary: The Library and other partners have released the diaries of George Washington online.

Roosa Named Director for Preservation

Ask a Librarian: The Library of Congress and 16 other libraries have begun testing a Collaborative Digital Reference Service.

Host with the Most: GlobalCenter Inc. has donated Internet hosting services for the "America's Library" Web site.

A Wealth of Internet Riches: Several new collections are now available on the American Memory Web site.

Worldwide Reading: The Library hosted a celebration of International Literacy Day on Sept. 8.

Symposium on Stewardship of Cultural Resources

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page
Last Month
Next Month

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help & FAQs
Search the Site
Site Map
Search the Catalog

Digital Fellowship: The National Digital Library Learning Center hosted its fourth class of American Memory fellows.

Days, Months, Years: New calendars for 2001 are available.

FLICC Awards

Bicentennial Background: The Library's *Annual Reports* have revealed a unique history of the institution over the years.

Swann Foundation Announces Fellows, Applications

Cartoonist's Daughter Visits 'Blondie' Exhibition

New from NLS: A new braille transcribing manual and expanded International Union Catalog have been announced.

Continental Comments: Letters of the delegates to early American Congresses are now available.

'Genius of Liberty': The legacy of Thomas Jefferson was debated at the Library on July 25.

Family Treasures: Letters and diaries from the family of noted early American Francis Preston Blair have been acquired by the Library.

In from the Cold: Under Secretary of Defense Walter Slocombe opened a conference on "Cold War Archives in the Decade of Openness."

News from the Center for the Book

Top of Page | Information Bulletin Index | Library of Congress Home

---

The Library of Congress
Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/15/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Herblock's History

Political Cartoon Exhibition Opens Oct. 17

BY HARRY L. KATZ

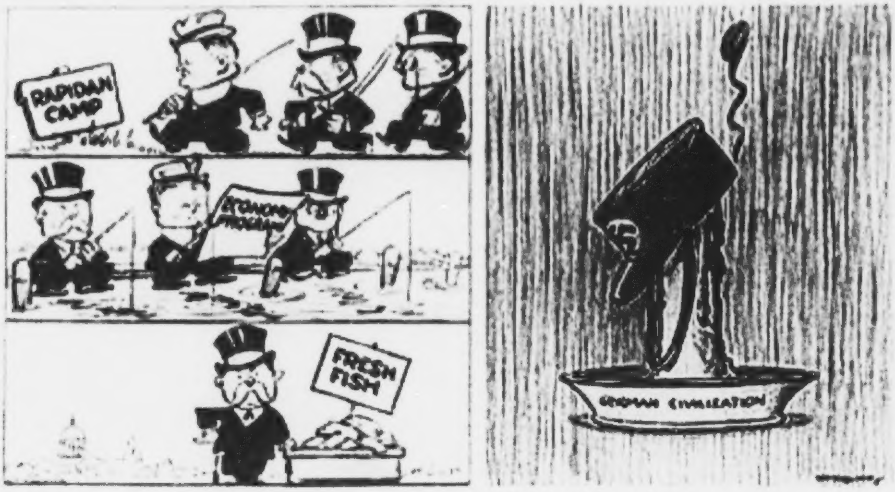
Born in Chicago on Oct. 13, 1909, Herbert Block grew up in a family where art, history and politics really mattered. His father, an accomplished chemist, also had a talent for writing and cartooning, contributing to such turn-of-the-20th century humor magazines as *Life, Puck* and *Judge*. He supported his son's early studies at the Art Institute of Chicago. He "showed me something about drawing," he said. His father also worked as a reporter for the *Chicago Record*; and his older brother, Bill, was a reporter on the *Chicago Tribune* and later the *Chicago Sun*. During high school, Mr. Block drew cartoons and wrote a weekly column for the school newspaper. From his earliest years, he prepared for a career as a journalist.

HERBLOCK

"Herblock's History: Political Cartoons from the Crash to the Millennium," a major exhibition featuring the work of political cartoonist Herbert Block, will be on display in the North and South Galleries of the Library's Great Hall from Oct. 17, 2000, through Feb. 17, 2001. The exhibition celebrates the recent gift to the Library of more than 100 original drawings by the artist whose career began in 1929. His caricatures of 12 American presidents -- from Hoover to Clinton -- are featured. The exhibition includes cartoons portraying memorable public figures and events from the past eight decades, including World War II, the Cold War, Vietnam, Watergate, the Reagan years and the Clinton administration.

After graduation from high school, he worked briefly as a police reporter for the *Chicago City News Bureau*. He also wrote on topical subjects for a contributors' column in the *Tribune*. Pen names were common then and his father suggested combining two names into one, and "Herblock" was born. Enrolling at Lake Forest College in Illinois, he majored in English and Political

Science. His association with a professor who had worked for the Secretariat of the League of Nations furthered his interest in international affairs. Near the end of his sophomore year, he applied for a job at the *Chicago Daily News*, and was given the opportunity to replace an editorial cartoonist who was leaving. The job worked so well that it ended his academic career.



"Well, Everything Helps," from 1930 or 1931, is one of Herblock's early works featuring President Hoover doing his part during the Depression; "Light! More Light! -- Goethe's Last Words," ca. 1935, comments on the effect of Nazism on Germany prior to World War II. (The other cartoons illustrating this article appeared from 1949 through 1998.)

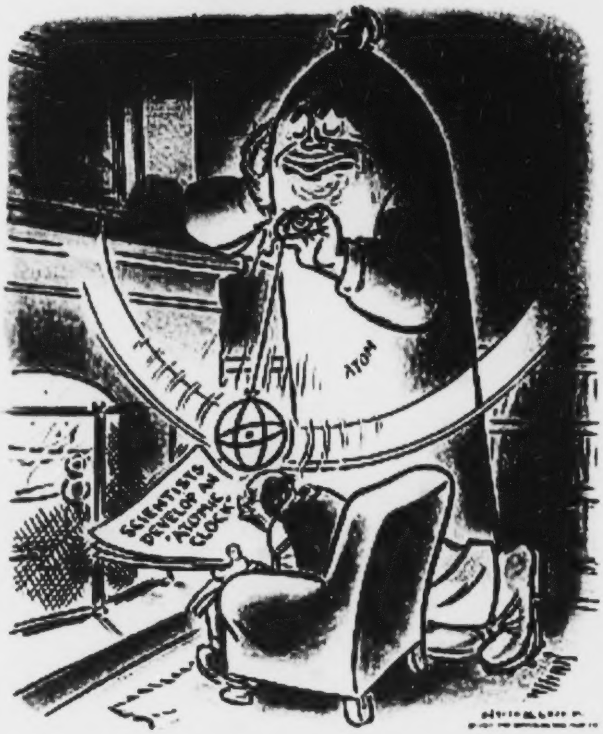
Just 19 years old in 1929, Herblock joined the major leagues of newspaper cartoonists. Among these were veteran *Chicago Tribune* cartoonists who had not long before generously taken time to look at his school paper efforts, discuss them with him, and give him originals of their drawings. Among these established cartoonists were Carey Orr, Gaar Williams and the much-loved and highly respected John T. McCutcheon, a Chicago institution. Mr. Block was a particular fan of "Ding" Darling of the *New York Herald Tribune*, whose cartoon opinions were characterized by humor and vitality. Others were Edmund Duffy of the *Baltimore Sun*, whose crayon drawings were striking, and *Chicago News* colleague and front-page cartoonist, Vaughn Shoemaker, whose drawings were noted for their clean pen lines. Drawing upon them all, he refined his own style that, to this day, remains concise and compelling.

Early in 1933, as Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office amid economic devastation, Mr. Block left the *Chicago News*, and was hired as the only editorial cartoonist for the Newspaper Enterprise Association (NEA), a Scripps-Howard feature service headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio.

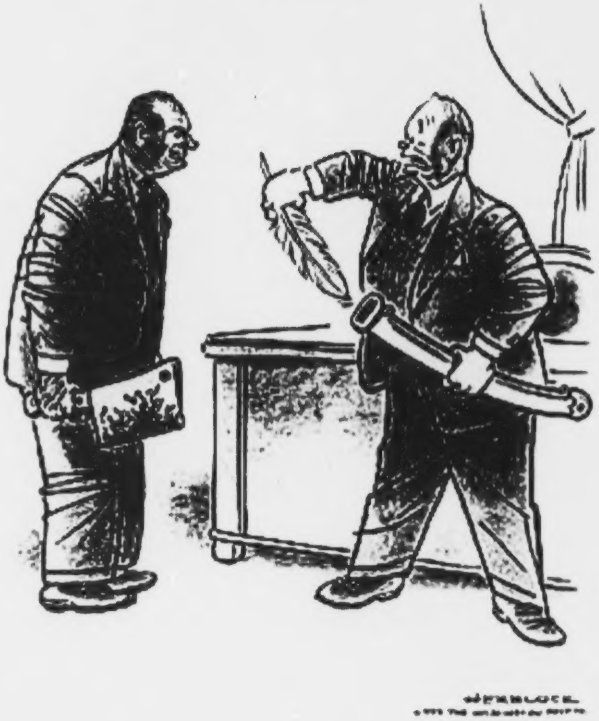
"The Cleveland job was a whole new ball game," wrote Mr. Block in his memoirs." His *Chicago News* cartoons had been syndicated nationally but now reached many more papers. His commentary grew sharper and more prescient through the 1930s, responding to widespread unemployment and poverty in America, the concurrent rise of fascism in Europe and communist tyranny in the Soviet Union.

The Depression politicized Mr. Block. Sheltered from economic hardships by his steady income, he observed the suffering around him and used his editorial panel as a vehicle for progressive reform. He admired Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal policies and recalled that "during the early days of the New Deal, I did get to see what government could do. My feelings are best expressed in a statement by a Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, that the object of government is to do for a people what they need to have done but cannot do at all, or cannot do as well

"TICK-TOCK TICK-TOCK"

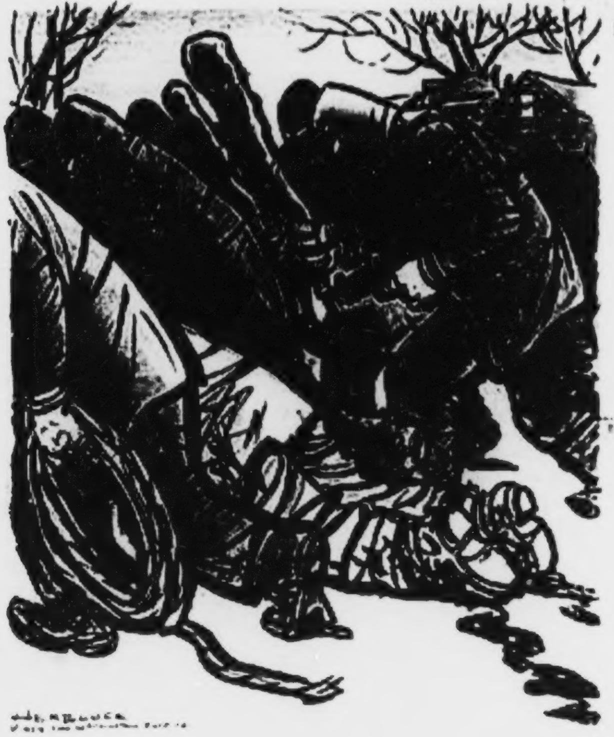

ATOM
SCIENTISTS DEVELOP AN 'ATOMIC CLOCK'

"HAVE A CARE, SIR"

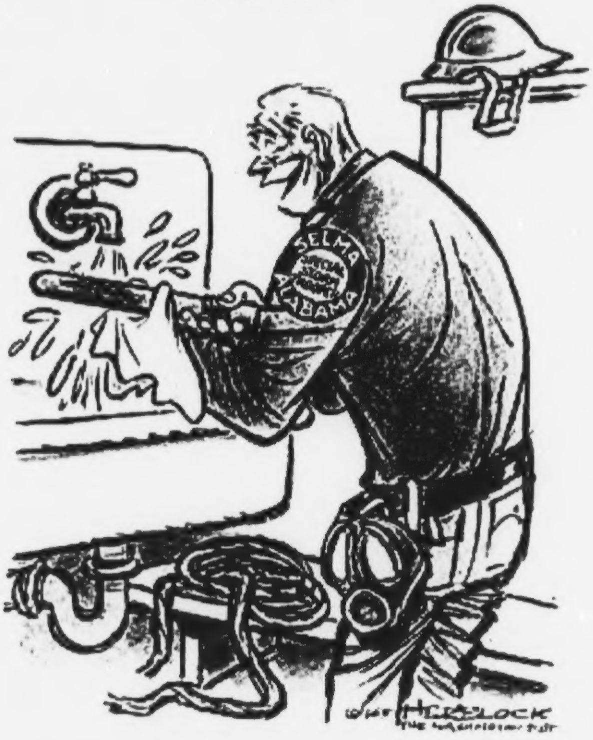


for themselves."

Subjects of Herblock's pen include atomic war (1949); and Sen. Joseph McCarthy and President Dwight [illegible] 54).



I GOT ONE OF 'EM JUST AS SHE ALMOST MADE IT BACK TO THE CHURCH'



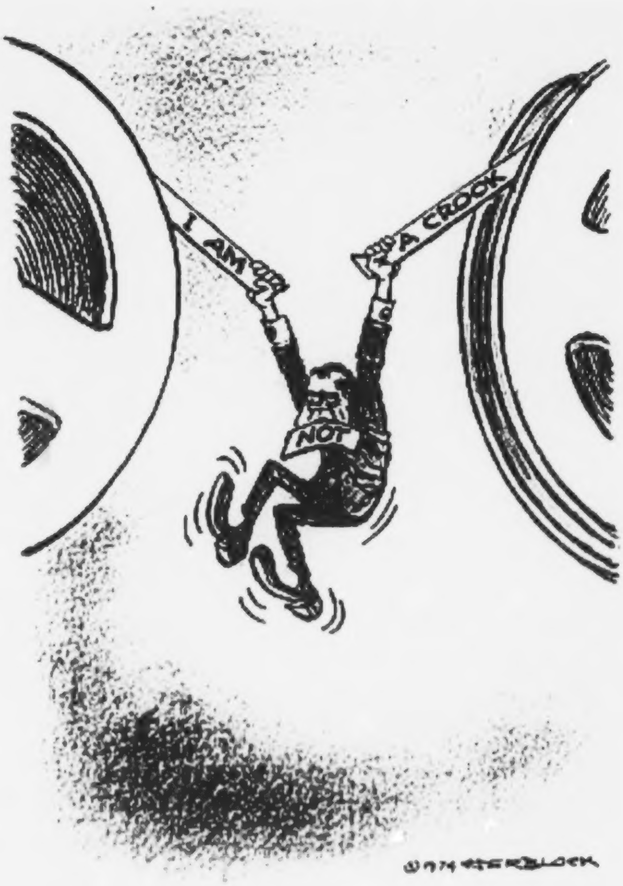
Herblock tackled lynchings in a piece titled "Poplarville, Mississippi, U.S.A., 1959"; and police abuses during civil rights marches (1965).

Mr. Block came into his own during the Depression. Domestically, he stirred controversy with powerful images attacking the volatile oratory of such American demagogues as Father Coughlin and Huey Long. Largely supportive of New Deal policies, he nonetheless questioned President Roosevelt's efforts in some areas, notably an unsuccessful attempt in 1937 to increase the number of Supreme Court justices. In foreign affairs he hit his stride, warning of the threats to peace posed by fascism in Europe.

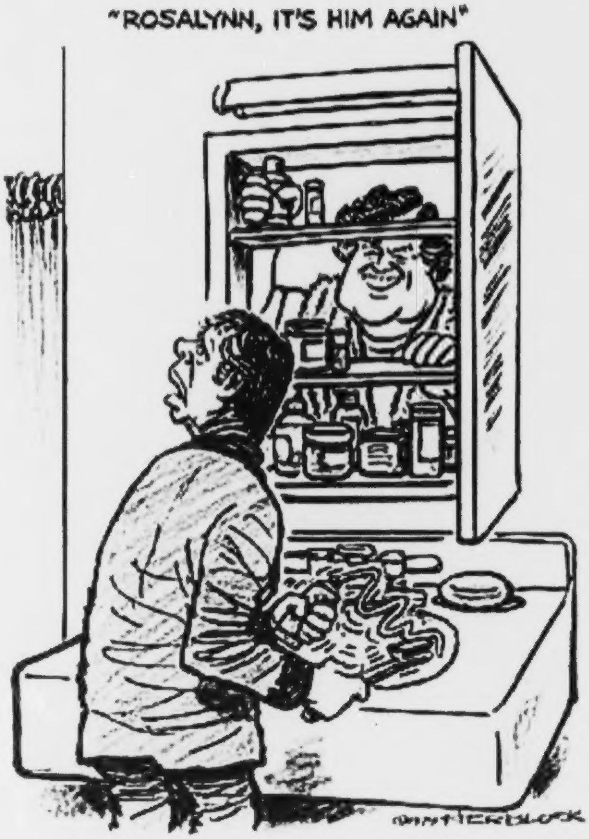
He created derisive portrayals of military dictators Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and Francisco Franco, all scheming and dreaming of conquests and empires. He brought their activities to the notice of a public and politicians who, after the disillusionment that followed World War I, had turned inward to isolationism. Targeting dictatorships, he used symbols to carry his message: a sharpened Soviet sickle poised to execute political prisoners or a Nazi cap extinguishing the lamp of German civilization.

An early advocate of aid to the allies resisting Nazi aggression, Mr. Block was in favor of measures to prepare America for what was becoming a great world struggle. He exposed Nazi activities, giving them graphic form and visual power. He drew metaphors for the resilience of the human spirit, the inhumanity of war and the duplicity of dictators, finding heroes among innocents and victims, and taking to task villainous politicians. By 1941, with Britain under siege by the Nazis and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor still on the horizon, his cartoons took aim at the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

Fred Ferguson, president of NEA, opposed what he called the cartoonist's "interventionism," and what the cartoonist called "anti-isolationism." Ferguson summoned him to New York in spring 1942 to discuss their differences. "My life has been full of fortunate coincidences," Mr. Block said, for even as he sat in the New York office awaiting the disagreeable face-off, he received the news he had won his first Pulitzer Prize, vaulting him into national prominence and leaving his flummoxed publisher speechless.



His 1942 Pulitzer Prize, based on cartoons of 1941, vindicated the cartoonist's stance and solidified his reputation as one of the country's foremost political commentators. Early in 1943, he was drafted into the Army at the age of 33. He produced cartoons and articles and edited a "clipsheet" that was distributed throughout the Army, until he left the service late in 1945.



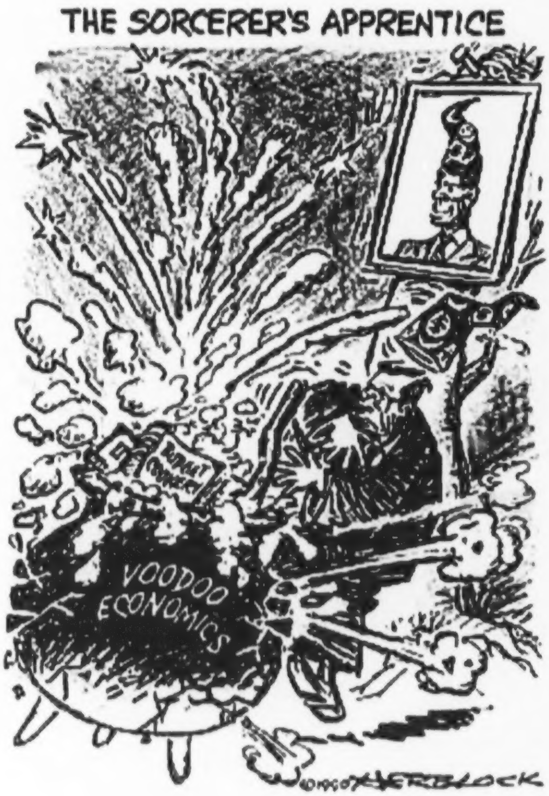
Herblock's pen has found its mark on President Richard Nixon (1974); and President Jimmy Carter and Sen. Ted Kennedy (1979).

Hired as editorial cartoonist by *The Washington Post*, he moved to Washington in 1946. He has remained in that position ever since, drawing daily cartoons from the nation's capital for more than half a century. Katharine Graham wrote recently, "The extraordinary quality of Herb's eye, his insight and comments immediately stood out. When the Post was struggling for its existence, Herb was one of its major assets, as he has been throughout his 50 years here. The *Post* and Herblock are forever intertwined. If the *Post* is his forum, he helped create it. And he has been its shining light."

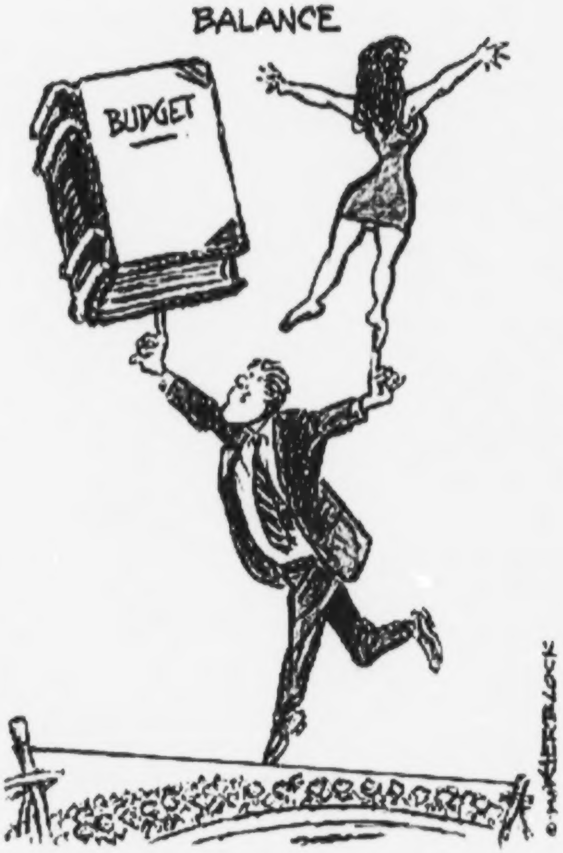
In Washington, he has achieved a rare freedom from editorial control, sharing preliminary sketches with trusted office colleagues before selecting and creating a final cartoon for publication. He and the *Post* were in agreement on the excesses of the "anti-communist era" and the damage caused by the reckless opportunism of McCarthy. A strong believer in civil liberties, he directed cartoons against the House Committee on Un-American Activities from its earliest days under Congressman Dies in the 1930s until its expiration decades later. Despite the motives of some individual committee members, he held to the view that there was something wrong with a group of congressmen deciding what (and who) was "un-American."

Later, during the Vietnam War, he came more and more to oppose the American government's policy, and his cartoons ran counter to the newspaper's editorial position. Numerous editors have attempted unsuccessfully over the years to influence or alter his cartoons, suggesting he voice a different opinion. Mr. Block has invariably demurred, standing by his work and upholding his now legendary reputation for editorial independence. A thoughtful journalist and gifted cartoonist, he is universally admired for his integrity. Recently Mrs. Graham wrote of him, "Herb fought for and earned a unique position at the paper: one of complete independence of anybody and anything."

Herblock's longevity is due in part to the journalistic passion inspired by his father and older brothers. Unlike many cartoonists, he chooses to work in his office, adjacent to the newsroom, rather than drawing at home or in an isolated studio. He takes full advantage of the proximity to expert verification of facts and the latest news from Washington and around the globe.



When his drawing goes to press, it is his own, without question. Through the decades, he has remained true to certain issues and principals: supporting civil rights measures, gun control, campaign finance reform, funding for education and democracy for residents for the District of Columbia, among other issues. "Take one issue at a time and one administration at a time and deal with it the way you see it," is how he describes his approach.

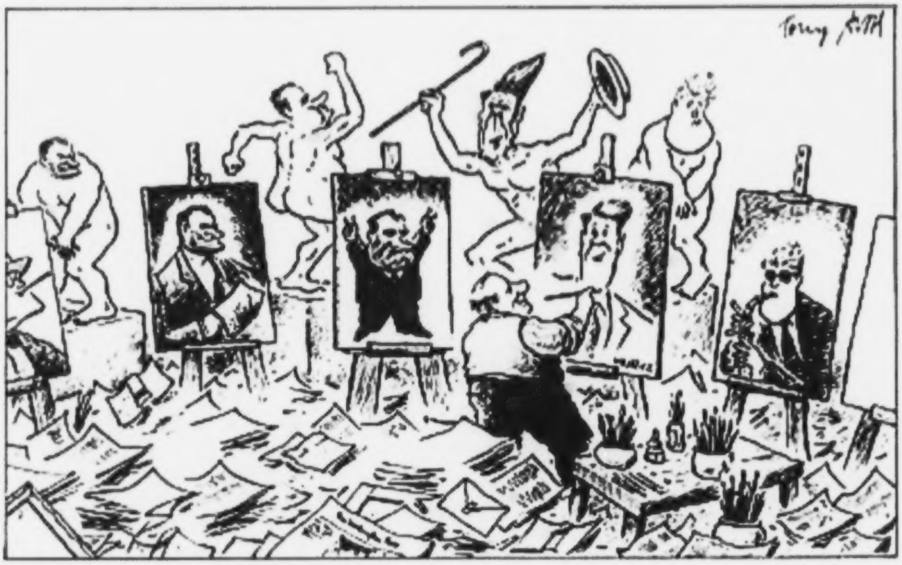


Sample Herblock cartoons from the era of Presidents George Bush and Ronald Reagan (1990); and President Bill Clinton (1998).

Raised in what he says might now be called "secular humanism," he takes a dim view of politicians who see religiosity as essential to public service. His longtime assistant, Jean Rickard, suggests that his parents instilled in him a strong sense of right and wrong, the confidence to express his views openly and the courage to stand up for what is right. For example, on the issue of racism, which he began addressing immediately after World War II (in advance of virtually all American cartoonists), he notes "I never had those feelings growing up. My father and mother felt that you should simply be a good citizen and think about the other guy."

Mr. Block has been thinking about "the other guy" throughout his career. For more than 70 years, through his cartoons, he has chronicled the best and worst America has to offer, from the depths of the Great Depression to the new millennium. No editorial cartoonist in American history, not even Thomas Nast, has made a more lasting impression on the nation than Mr. Block. His influence has been enormous, both on his profession and the general public, although he modestly eschews such praise with anecdotes. One such story involved a comment overheard during the 1954 Army-McCarthy hearings. Walter Winchell said he had come upon Senator McCarthy shaving and complaining that he had to shave twice a day now "because of that guy

[Herblock] and his cartoons." Apparently his caricatures of the senator as an unshaven, belligerent Neanderthal found their mark. Asked if he felt he played a role in checking McCarthy's rise to power, the cartoonist quietly responded, "I sure tried to." Richard Nixon expressed a similar reaction to the cartoons, saying at one point that he had to "erase the Herblock image."



Herblock's fellow editorial cartoonists have paid tribute to him in a series of caricatures, including this one by Tony Auth.

Humor has been one of Mr. Block's greatest assets, drawing people in, encouraging them to read the cartoon and consider his opinions. Laughter warms the coldest heart and lends perspective to serious issues and events. "I enjoy humor and comedy," he says, "and like to get fun into the work." Humor is an important vehicle for delivering a message, making "it a little easier for the medicine to go down."

Mr. Block's cartoons may never cure cancer or the common cold, but for the better part of a century they have helped ward off the ill effects of war, bigotry, economic opportunism, political arrogance and social injustice. What more could we ask of one man?

Mr. Katz, a curator in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, is the curator of the Herblock exhibition.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

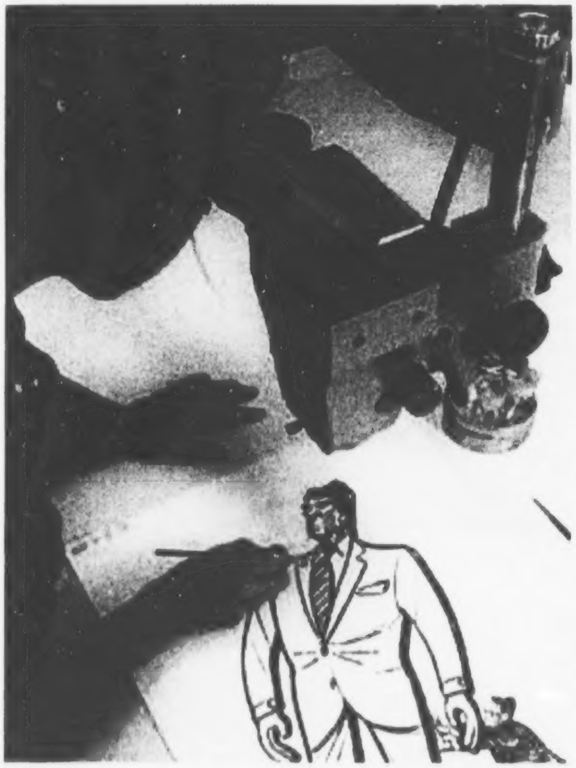
Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Conservation Corner

Preserving Original Herblock

BY MARK ROOSA and HOLLY KRUEGER

The extraordinary career of cartoonist Herbert Block (Herblock) spans seven decades. Although Mr. Block has been a presence on the American scene with his daily editorial cartoons for the better part of the 20th century, exhibitions of his original drawings are exceedingly rare.



Kaare Chaffee, a conservator for the Library, consolidates layers of media to stabilize drawings for the Herblock exhibition. *Photo by Marita Clance*

To prepare more than 100 drawings for the exhibition, professionals in the Library's Conservation Division were called upon to examine and treat the drawings, all of which came directly to the Library from the artist himself. What was revealed from this intensive effort about Mr. Block's technique is interesting. In addition to being stylistically consistent throughout his career, Mr. Block's drawing technique and choice of materials have also remained fairly constant. In the selection of drawings received by the Library, the drawings are nearly always executed on a commercially available paper with a 3-D pattern imposed on its surface. This pattern, commonly called coquille, is designed to catch dry, powdery media such as that used by Mr. Block.

The artist's choice of drawing media has also remained fairly consistent. Mr. Block generally begins a drawing with a faint pencil sketch on which he builds a final image. Graphite media (pencil) is the most abundant material used, with details for figure outlines strengthened with a black ink (presumably india ink) applied with a brush, pen or both. The graphite is applied very loosely and defines shapes and adds shading. In only one drawing does Mr. Block employ the transparent shading film Zip-a-Tone used by so many other cartoonists to save time on the tedious task of shading. Opaque white correction fluid is used not only to cover errors but also as another media to define details. A complicated system of applying several layers of media on top of one another to create a special effect is employed on some of the drawings.

The challenges presented in conserving the drawings were related to their construction not their past use. Because they had been in the sole possession of the artist since their creation, the usual kinds of damage associated with poor framing, handling and exhibition practices were not present. Of main concern were issues surrounding the still fresh and extremely friable graphite and the complicated build-up of media layers. For example, on a number of drawings, the white correction fluid was cracking and falling off the paper. Treatment to resolve this problem involved a close inspection of the entire surface of a drawing under magnification and consolidation of areas that were in danger of falling off. Consolidation involves flowing an appropriate adhesive into the cracked areas and lightly pressing to ensure contact. This is an exacting procedure that must be done with great skill and patience.

A critical part of the drawings' preservation lies in reducing the risk of future damage. Because the graphite media is so easily smudged, the drawings will be treated in the same way as fragile pastel drawings. They will be hinged into archival quality mats so that their surfaces are protected from direct contact. Once in their proper conservation housing, they should remain as "untouched" as they were when they left Mr. Block's studio.

Mr. Roosa is the director for Preservation. Ms. Krueger is senior paper conservator in the Conservation Division.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

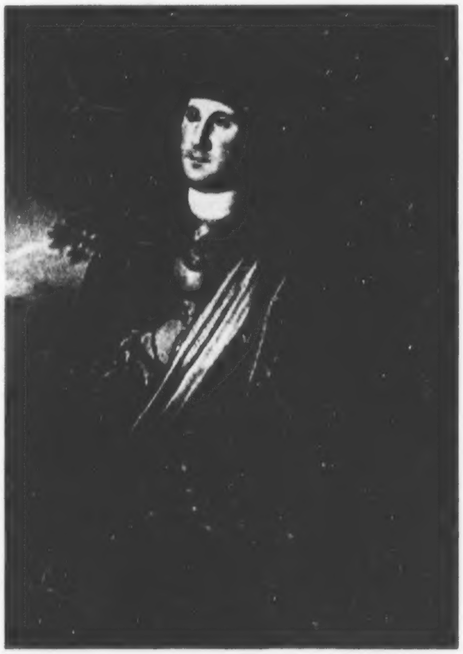
Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Washington's Diaries Available Online

Library and University Press Offer All 51 Diaries

The Library of Congress, the University Press of Virginia and the Papers of George Washington at the University of Virginia have released online *The Diaries of George Washington* on the American Memory collections Web site. This release provides the first electronic publication of the work of the Founding Fathers Papers Projects, established by President Truman in 1950.



Portrait of a young George Washington by Charles Willson Peale

George Washington's diaries (1748-1799) offer a unique window into the daily life of the most celebrated founder of the United States. Unlike Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and Benjamin Franklin, Washington kept a daily diary for much of his life, from his first surveying trip in 1748 until Dec. 13, 1799, the day before his death. The Library of Congress Manuscript Division houses 37 of 51 known diary volumes and diary fragments. The published documentary edition, *The Diaries of George Washington,* edited by Donald Jackson and Dorothy Twohig, includes transcriptions of some 2,300 diary entries, annotated by nearly 600 notes, 300 bibliographic entries on which the notes are based and 375 illustrations.

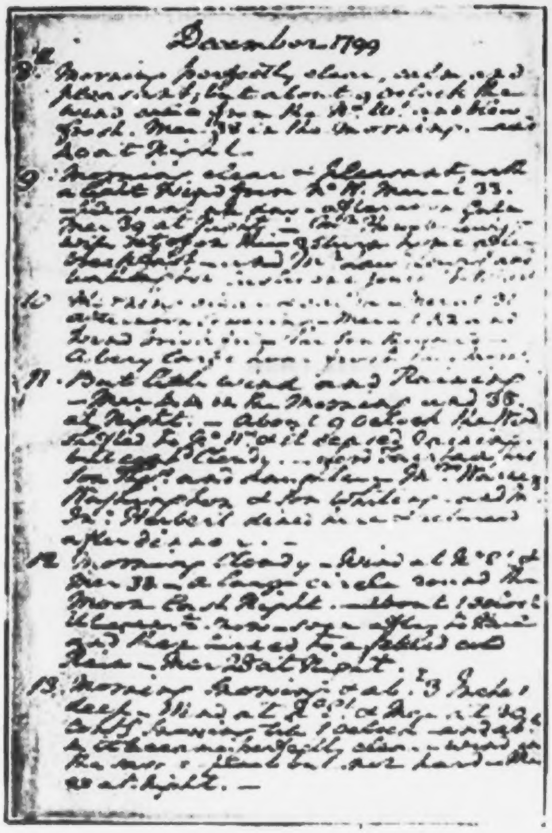
A one-volume abridgment, edited by Ms. Twohig, was published in 1999. The American Memory presentation makes all these materials available to the public as searchable text and as bitonal and grayscale page images.

The Diaries are one of six series in the documentary edition *The Papers of George Washington,* available at www.virginia.edu/gwpapers and published by the University Press of Virginia (www.upress.virginia.edu).

The documentary edition provides diary introductions and annotations that identify all persons mentioned in the texts, explains their relationship to Washington and his activities and are often accompanied by portrait reproductions. The editors have identified the slaves and white artisans Washington employed on his farms, as well as the plants, crops, implements and mechanical devices with which he experimented. Historical background about major events in Washington's life clarifies and enriches the significance of the diary texts. The volumes feature a variety of maps and illustrations.

During the course of his life, Washington kept many different kinds of diaries: travel diaries; diaries devoted to specific events; and, most consistently, daily diaries of weather, work and events at Mount Vernon and his various farms. He kept diaries during his visit to Barbados in 1751-52 with his half- brother Lawrence, who was seeking to recover his health; and for his expeditions to the Ohio River region in 1753-54, during the preliminary phases of the French and Indian (or Seven Year) War. He began his Revolutionary War diary at Yorktown in 1781 and lamented "not having attempted it [keeping a diary] from the commencement of the War." Significant diaries for Washington's presidency in 1789-1796 survive in the form of journals of presidential tours of New England in 1789 and of the South in 1791.

Washington began keeping daily diaries of his life at Mount Vernon by 1760. Mount Vernon became his property in 1758, and eventually it consisted of five separate farms. Washington was devoted to its expansion and development, and the "diaries are a monument to that concern," as the editors of the documentary edition note. Often kept in the blank pages of published Virginia almanacs, Washington's entries record family, neighborhood and local events; weather; and, most important, his transition from planter to farmer, from his early frustrating efforts with the cash crop tobacco to a commitment to diversification and production for a domestic market and his abiding interest in experimentation with the latest agricultural methods. Shortly before his death, Washington was drafting yet another plan for crop rotation and new farming operations.



The original manuscript page from the diary Washington kept during 1799, the last year of his life.

A five-part introduction to the *Diaries,* included in the Web presentation, provides interesting background on these fascinating documents as well as on the man himself:

- **Washington as a Diarist**. That Washington's diaries were important to him there is no doubt. When in the spring of 1787 he journeyed to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia and discovered that he would be away from Mount Vernon for many weeks, he wrote home for the diary he had accidentally left behind. "It will be found, I presume, on my writing table," he said. "Put it under a good strong paper cover, sealed up as a letter."
- **The Worlds of Washington**. As he rode about Mount Vernon on his daily inspection trips, Washington could turn his eyes frequently to the shipping traffic on the Potomac River, his principal link with the great outside world. Now and then his commercial representatives in London, Robert Cary & Co., would err and place his shipment aboard a vessel bound for another Virginia river, such as the Rappahannock. He once warned the Cary company never to ship by any vessel not bound for the Potomac, for when a cargo via the Rappahannock finally reached him, he found "the Porter entirely Drank out."
- **Washington and the New Agriculture**. No theme appears more frequently in the writings of Washington than his love for his land. The diaries are a monument to that concern. In his letters he referred often, as an expression of this devotion and its resulting contentment, to an Old Testament passage. After the Revolution, when he had returned to Mount Vernon, he wrote the Marquis de Lafayette on Feb. 1, 1784: "At length my Dear Marquis I am become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac, & under the shadow of my own Vine & my own Fig-tree." This phrase occurs at least 11 times in Washington's letters. "And Judah

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig tree" (2 Kings 18:31).

- **The Weather Watch**. Washington's preoccupation with the weather was clearly an extension of his needs and interests as a farmer. He was not a scientific observer, as was Jefferson, and his weather records are irregular in scope and content. If he was not scientifically accurate, he was at least persistent. On April 30, 1785, when he was unable to record the weather personally because of a trip to Richmond, he put Mrs. Washington in charge of the thermometer. "Mercury (by Mrs. W's acct.) in the Morning at 68 -- at Noon 69 and at Night 62."
- **History of the Diary Manuscripts**. Washington's earliest diaries were kept in notebooks of various sizes and shapes, but when he began in earnest to make daily entries he chose to make them in interleaved copies of the Virginia Almanack, a Williamsburg publication. By the end of the Revolution he had grown accustomed to the blank memorandum books used in the army, and he adopted a similar notebook for his civilian record. By 1795 he had gone back to his interleaved almanacs. Ruled paper was not available to Washington, and he obtained regularly spaced lines by using a ruled guide-sheet beneath his writing paper. "This practice gives us evidence of his failing vision, as the diaries, after the Presidency, show frequent examples of his pen running off the outer edge of the small diary page, and whole words, written on the ruled guide-sheet beneath, escaped notice of not being on the diary page itself," according to John C. Fitzpatrick, an earlier editor of *The Diaries of George Washington, 1748-1799* (Boston; New York, 1925).

The definitive transcriptions, introductory essays and rich annotation provided by *The Diaries of George Washington* offer a unique opportunity to explore the thoughts, activities and historical world of one of the nation's founders. The online presentation of these materials now makes them fully searchable and available to a much wider audience.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. The Web site now offers more than 5 million historically important items of American history, in collaboration with other institutions. More than 80 American Memory collections are now available in topics ranging from presidential papers and photographs from the Civil War, to early films of Thomas Edison and panoramic maps, to documents from the women's suffrage and civil rights movements.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Roosa New Preservation Director

BY GAIL FINEBERG

Mark Roosa (right), chief of the Library's Conservation Division since 1998, has been named the Library's director for preservation, a position that will be key to the Library's future digital preservation efforts. He will direct the work of some 200 staffers in the Preservation Directorate, which consists of five divisions -- Conservation, Binding and Collections Care, Research and Testing, Preservation Reformatting, and Photoduplication Services -- as well as the Mass Deacidification Program and the U.S. Newspaper Program.

Mr. Roosa and others in the Library have been studying recommendations in the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report, *LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress,* many of which, he said, were "very direct and accurate." "The top priority of the Preservation Directorate for the next 18 months will be to focus on digital preservation issues. Part of that process will be to develop a strategic digital preservation plan for the Library," Mr. Roosa said.

He emphasized that this effort will involve digital technology experts throughout the Library as well those in the private sector, education and academia. "We want partners who play significant roles in preserving the universe of digital information," he said.

Mr. Roosa holds degrees from the University of Minnesota and the University of California, Berkeley. He received postgraduate certification in preservation administration from Columbia University. He is a past participant in the Library's Mellon Preservation Intern Program and has held preservation positions at the University of Delaware and the Huntington Library.

Ms. Fineberg is editor of *The Gazette,* the Library's staff newsletter.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Reference 24/7

Libraries Test Collaborative Digital Reference Service

The Library of Congress and 16 other libraries have begun testing an online reference service that will be available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to users worldwide. This unique partnership, known as the Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS), will be the first of its kind to connect users with accurate, timely and credible information anytime anywhere through an international, digital network of libraries and related institutions.

"As currently envisioned, CDRS combines the power of local collections and staff strengths with the diversity and availability of libraries and librarians everywhere," said Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services. "Through this service, there will always be a librarian available to provide to users located anywhere the interchange and experience of trained assistance in providing access to collections and resources both analog and digital. This unique collaboration, which we have been working on since the fall of 1999, is in keeping with the recent recommendations by the National Research Council study commissioned by the Library of Congress. Digital partnerships are a crucial part of knowledge navigation in the 21st century."

The first "live" question was posed on June 29. This reference inquiry -- regarding ancient Byzantine cuisine -- was sent by a participating public library consortium in London. The request, which was received by the CDRS server at the Library of Congress in Washington, was matched based on subject matter, depth of detail and time of day, and routed to the Santa Monica Public Library at 10:40 a.m. Several hours later, a list of five books was on its way to London. During its first month of "live" testing, the member institutions exchanged more than 300 questions, creating a virtual reference desk spanning three continents and 15 time zones.

Current members are: Library of Congress; Santa Monica (Calif.) Public Library; Morris County (N.J.) Public Library; Suburban Library System

(Chicago area); Peninsula Library System (San Mateo County, Calif.); Metropolitan Cooperative Library System (Los Angeles area); AskERIC; the National Library of Canada; the National Library of Australia; the Smithsonian Museum of American Art; Cornell University; the University of Minnesota; the University of Texas at Austin; Vanderbilt University; the University of Washington; EARL: The UK Public Library Consortium; and the University of Southern California.

On a local, regional, national and global scale, the tradition of libraries to provide value- added service will be the CDRS hallmark. This reference service will apply the best of what libraries and librarians have to offer: organization, as well as an in-depth subject expertise, for the universe of unstructured and unverified information on the Internet. Using new technologies, the service will enable member institutions to provide the best answers in the best context, by taking advantage not only of the millions of Internet resources but also of the many more millions of resources that are not online and that are held by libraries.

"With CDRS, the Library of Congress and its partner libraries can begin to bridge the gulf that exists between providers and users of information," said Diane Kresh, director for Public Service Collections at the Library of Congress and director of CDRS.

The CDRS is currently testing the second of three pilots. Public beta testing began October 17, 2000. Details about these pilots and other aspects of the CDRS can be found at the project Web site at www.loc.gov/rr/digiref.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

GlobalCenter Hosts 'America's Library' Site

On Aug. 24, GlobalCenter Inc., a Global Crossing Ltd. subsidiary and leading Internet services company, began providing free hosting services for the Library of Congress's newest Web site, "America's Library," available at www.americaslibrary.gov.

America's Library debuted on April 24, the 200th birthday of the Library of Congress. The site, intended for children and families, has handled more than 20 million transactions as of the end of August.

"The Library thanks GlobalCenter for its generous gift in hosting this new and important Web site," said Dr. Billington. "America's Library is our first site designed for a specific audience, children, who we hope will use the site with their friends and families to learn about American history in a fun and interesting way."

"GlobalCenter is delighted and honored to play such an integral role in sharing America's Library with children and adults of the U.S. and the world," said Leo Hindery Jr., chairman and CEO of GlobalCenter.

GlobalCenter's gift to the Library was announced during a news conference on April 24. In addition to providing complex Web hosting services, GlobalCenter has donated the hardware necessary for the site's maintenance.

The America's Library Web site is supported by a public service campaign sponsored by the Advertising Council, with creative services donated by DDB Chicago. Television, radio and Web ads, whose theme is, "There is a better way to have fun with history. ... Log On. Play Around. Learn Something," have been distributed to more than 9,000 media outlets nationwide.

The Advertising Council is a private, nonprofit organization that has been the leading producer of public service communications programs in the United States since 1942. The Council supports campaigns that benefit children, families and communities. The communications programs are national in scope and have generated strong, measurable results. Ad Council campaigns, such as "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk," "Take A Bite Out of Crime," and "A Mind is a Terrible Thing to Waste," have helped to save lives and resources, to educate the public about issues and concerns of the day and to make America a healthier country in which to live.

"America's Library" is a project of the Library of Congress's Public Affairs Office and the National Digital Library Program, and was designed by 415 Productions Inc. of San Francisco.

By the end of 2000, the flagship American Memory Web site will offer more than 5 million historically important items, in collaboration with other institutions. More than 80 American Memory collections are now available in topics ranging from presidential papers and photographs from the Civil War, to early films of Thomas Edison and panoramic maps, to documents from the women's suffrage and civil rights movements.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

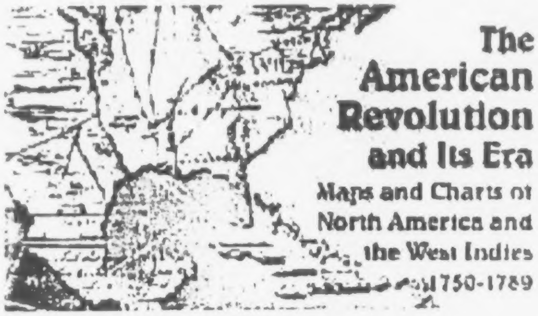
The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

New in American Memory

New Collections Include Posters, Maps, Photos, Music

Several collections of interesting and rare materials relating to American history have just been added to the award-winning American Memory collections available from the Library of Congress. These new collections have been added to the more than 80 already freely available from American Memory, which is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. By the end of 2000, the program will bring more than 5 million items of American history to citizens everywhere through the Internet.


The American Revolution and Its Era
Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies
1750-1789

"The American Revolution and Its Era: Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750-1789" represents an important historical record of the mapping of North America and the Caribbean. There are more than 2,000 maps and charts in this collection; almost 600 maps are original manuscript drawings. Users can compare versions of several of the most important maps of the period, follow the development of a particular map from the manuscript sketch to the finished printed version and its foreign derivatives, and examine the cartographic styles and techniques of surveyors and map makers from seven countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Holland, Italy and the United States.

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

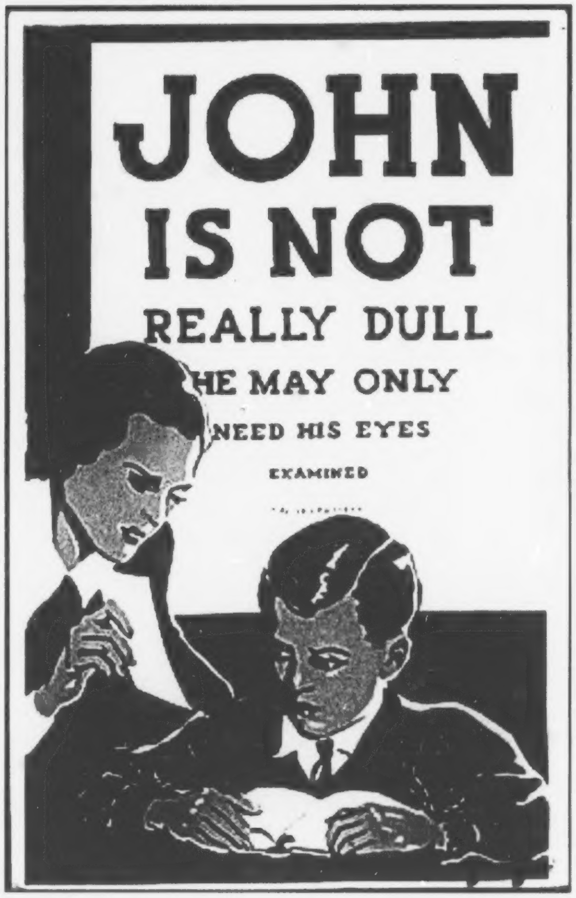
Band Music from the
Civil War Era

"Band Music from the Civil War Era" makes available examples of a brilliant style of brass band music that flourished in the 1850s in the United States and remained popular through the 19th century. Bands of this kind served in the armies of both the North and the South during the Civil War. This online collection includes both printed and manuscript music (mostly in the form of "part books" for individual instruments) selected from the collections of the Music Division of the Library of Congress and the Walter Dignam Collection of the Manchester Historic Association (Manchester, New Hampshire). The collection features more than 700 musical compositions, as well as eight full-score modern editions and 19 recorded examples of brass band music in performance.

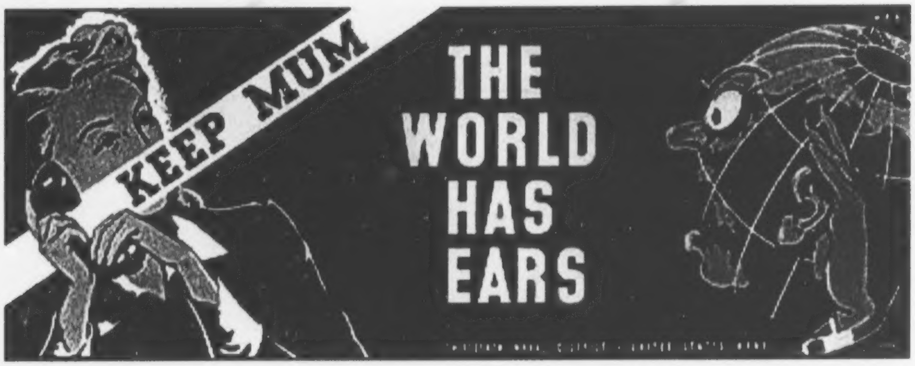
Florida Folklife
from the
WPA Collections
1937-1942

"Florida Folklife from the WPA Collections" is a multiformat ethnographic field collection documenting African American, Arabic, Bahamian, British American, Cuban, Greek, Italian, Minorcan, Seminole and Slavic cultures throughout Florida. Recorded by Robert Cook, Herbert Halpert, Zora Neale Hurston, Stetson Kennedy, Alton Morris and others in conjunction with the Florida Federal Writers' Project, the Florida Music Project and the Joint Committee on Folk Arts of the Work Projects Administration, it features folk songs and folktales in many languages. The online presentation provides access to 376 sound recordings and 106 accompanying materials, including an essay on Florida folklife by Zora Neale Hurston. "Florida Folklife" is made possible by the generous support of the Texaco Foundation.

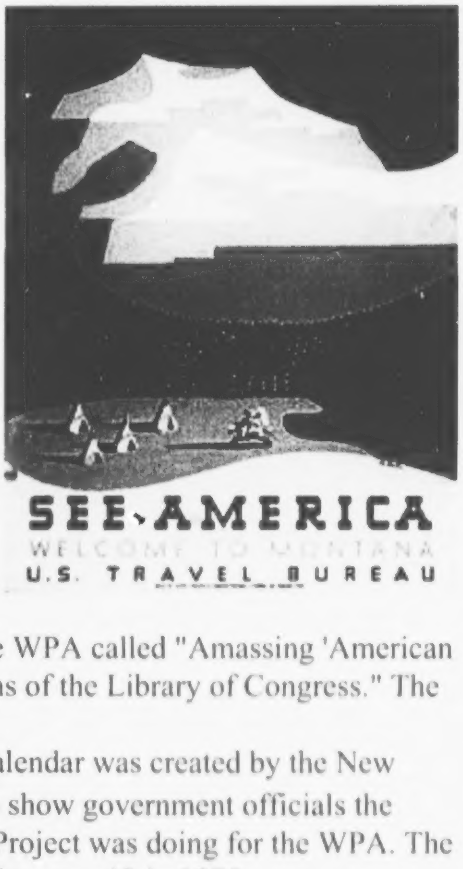
BY THE PEOPLE
FOR THE PEOPLE
POSTERS
FROM THE WPA
SPARE
OUR TREES


JOHN
IS NOT
REALLY DULL
HE MAY ONLY
NEED HIS EYES
EXAMINED

Also during this period, approximately 2,000 posters were created by artists working for the WPA. The Library's collection of 907 is the largest. This assemblage of striking artworks, diverse in their design as well as subject matter, is featured in "By the People, for the People: Posters from the WPA, 1936-1943." The Web presentation showcases those silkscreen, lithograph and woodcut posters designed to publicize health and safety programs; cultural programs including art exhibitions and theatrical and musical performances; travel and tourism; educational programs; and community activities in 17 states and the District of Columbia. The posters were made possible by one of the first federal government programs to support the arts and were added to the Library's holdings in the 1940s.

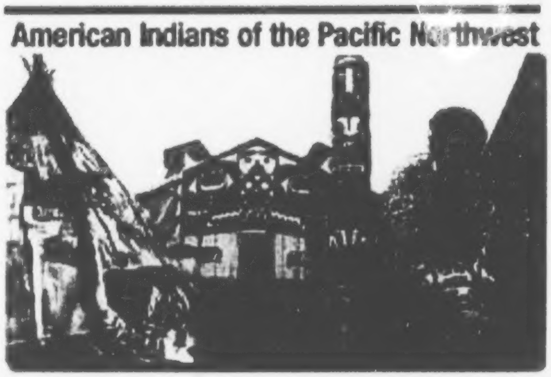


The site also offers three "Special Presentations":



- Collection Highlights. These posters were selected by Library staff who have worked closely with the WPA posters. The posters were selected with an eye toward their design, representation of a variety of U.S. states and artists and as a way of featuring those posters that have not been widely published. The presentation is divided into seven subjects.
- Interview with WPA Silkscreen Artist Tony Velonis. This brief conversation with Mr. Velonis, who discusses his WPA experiences, took place in 1994, when the Library hosted the symposium on the WPA called "Amassing 'American Stuff': The New Deal Arts Collections of the Library of Congress." The interview can be seen and heard.
- Federal Art Project Calendar. This calendar was created by the New York City Poster Division in 1938 to show government officials the skilled artistic work the Federal Art Project was doing for the WPA. The Library received a copy of the calendar as a gift in 1975.

Two collections of materials relating to the American West have also been added. The digitization of these materials was made possible by the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. During its three years, this program, which concluded with the 1998-99 round of award winners, provided funds to 33 institutions across the country to digitize their collections and make them available on American Memory as well as on their own Web sites. Ameritech donated $2 million to the Library for the competition.



The first collection, "American Indians of the Pacific Northwest," contains more than 2,300 photographs and 7,700 pages of text relating to the American Indians in two cultural areas of the Pacific Northwest, the Northwest Coast and Plateau. These resources illustrate many aspects of life, including housing, clothing, crafts, transportation, education and employment. The materials are drawn from the extensive collections of the University of Washington Libraries, the Cheney Cowles Museum/Eastern Washington State Historical Society in Spokane and the Museum of History and Industry in Seattle.

The presentation also includes 10 illustrated essays on specific tribal groups and on cross-cultural topics, written by anthropologists, historians and teachers who have studied the rich heritage of Pacific Northwest Native Americans.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WEST
1860-1920
Photographs from the Collection of the Denver Public Library

The other collection is "History of the American West, 1860-1920: Photographs from the Collection of the Denver Public Library," drawn from the institution's Western History and Genealogy Department. The more than 30,000 photographs illuminate many aspects of the history of the American West. Most of them were taken between 1860 and 1920 and illustrate Colorado towns and landscapes, the importance of mining in the history of Colorado and the West and the lives of Native Americans from more than 40 tribes living west of the Mississippi River.

Also available are special presentations on "Native American Women"; "The 10th Mountain Division," ski troops who were based in Colorado and saw action in Italy during World War II; and photographer "L.C. McClure and Denver, the City Beautiful."

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

A full-day celebration of International Literacy Day at the Library on Sept. 8 began with a program on the Madison Plaza for preschoolers that featured celebrities Jackie Joyner-Kersee and Ben Vereen. Sponsored by the Center for the Book and 12 partner groups, the day included awards, exhibitions and a panel discussion on literacy.

Celebrating Literacy

Children and Celebrities Call Attention to Reading

BY GUY LAMOLINARA

More than 300 cheering kids and their parents greeted Olympic gold medalist Jackie Joyner-Kersee, entertainer Ben Vereen and children's book character Franklin the Turtle on the plaza of the Madison Building on the morning of Sept. 8.

They were gathered to kick off International Literacy Day, an annual event that calls attention to the importance of improving literacy skills worldwide.

As the kids from local schools arrived, they were greeted by volunteers who gave them Franklin hats and T-shirts before they were escorted to makeshift seating -- green carpet squares laid out on the plaza before a stage. Before the program began, Ms. Joyner-Kersee and Mr. Vereen mingled with the crowd, including Library staffers and their children and signed autographs. Television crews from FOX, CNN, WETA and WGBH-Boston recorded the festivities; *The Washington Post* sent a photographer.

John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, which co-sponsored the event with 12 other international organizations, such as the International Reading Association, UNESCO and the World Bank, welcomed participants to "a wonderful day for promoting literacy and reading around the world."

The event was part of a day of activities at the Library; it was followed by an awards ceremony, information booths and exhibits from the 13 sponsoring organizations, a luncheon and an afternoon panel discussion, on "Literacy in the Information Age."

Steve Sunderland, of Sears' District Office, a sponsor of the event, reminded attendees that this celebration has been held annually for the past 33 years to "make sure literacy remains a top priority in our lives." He then presented Mr. Cole with a full set of the 26 Franklin stories.

Paulette Bourgeois, who was there with her illustrator, Brenda Clark, told the audience that "I don't think there is anything more exciting for an author or an illustrator than seeing children read your books."

Ms. Bourgeois told the children that "reading takes you to a different place. You are not just holding beautiful pictures and words. You are holding a ticket to a whole new exciting world."

Then Ms. Joyner-Kersee and Mr. Vereen read the first Franklin book, Franklin in the Dark, to the children as they sat among them.

Then it was time for Franklin to take the stage. Most of the children were delighted. But at least one child was frightened by the sight of a turtle the size of an adult. "It's just a person dressed up as a turtle," said a mother to comfort her child.

The kids read along as Ms. Joyner-Kersee and Mr. Vereen alternated reading the story of a young turtle who is afraid of getting inside his dark shell.

The event concluded with Franklin and his other furry friends performing a brief concert before departing.

Meanwhile, inside the building, in Madison Hall, preparations were being finalized for the program to present the International Literacy Award.

Mr. Cole, standing at a lectern in front of the heroic statue of Madison, noted that "it is appropriate to have this event here. The Library of Congress is not only the nation's library. It is a world library, with nearly half its collections in foreign languages in all media."

The director-general of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), which has held International Literacy Day since 1967, Koichiro Matsuura *(left, photo by Janet Butler),* echoed Mr. Cole: "It is particularly appropriate to celebrate National Literacy Day in one of the greatest libraries in the world. America's early leaders knew that learning and the availability of books are essential to a free society.

"Illiteracy is still a fact of the 21st century for too many children and too many adults," he added. UNSECO estimates that 880 million adults throughout the world, two-thirds of them women, do not know how to read or write, and that more than 113 million children do not have access to adequate education.

Illiteracy had been a fact of life for 47 years for David Clemons of Washington, D.C., who told how he "could not even read everyday signs. Someone had to read them to me. But my mother had the same" experience. In 1994, Mr. Clemons suffered an injury that prevented him from doing physical labor. He was forced to learn to read to gain new employment. Since then, "I have learned to love to read."

Carmelita Williams, president of the International Reading Association, then announced that the International Literacy Award for 2000 would go to the Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe. She also said that an honorable mention would be awarded to the Program of Adult Literacy and Basic Education in Nicaragua.

"Recognizing the Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe's project brings international attention to the importance of global adolescent and adult literacy efforts," she said. The program was commended for "mobilizing a large number of people and organizations to meet the functional learning needs of illiterate and semi-illiterate adults, particularly those living in rural and commercial farming areas of Zimbabwe."

More than 150 people attended the final event, an afternoon panel discussion in the Mumford Room on "Literacy in the Information Age." The moderator was Ronald S. Pugsley, director of the U.S. Department of Education's Division of Adult Education and Literacy. The principal speaker was Albert Tuijnman, of the Institute of International Education in Stockholm, Sweden, and the author of the newly released report *Benchmarking Adult Literacy in America: An International Comparative Study* (U.S. Dept. of Education, 2000). Mr. Tuijnman presented the highlights of the study, a 57-page monograph that draws on the database developed by the International Adult Literacy Survey, a 22-country initiative conducted between 1994 and 1998.

Benchmarking Adult Literacy in America presents 10 international indicators that allow readers to compare the literacy proficiency of Americans with that of other populations. Mr. Tuijnman discussed his research as well as the 10 tools and targets he suggests may be employed in a strategy for improving literacy in America. Four expert panelists presented their reactions to the presentation and the report and their views about its possible uses and implications. The panelists were: Patricia W. McNeil, assistant secretary for Vocational and Adult Education, U.S. Department of Education; Daniel A. Wagner, director of the International Literacy Institute and the National Center on Adult Literacy at the University of Pennsylvania; Emily Vargas-Baron, deputy assistant administrator and director of the Center for Human Capacity Development at the U.S. Agency for International Development; and Wadi Haddad, director of Knowledge Enterprise Inc. and former deputy secretary of the World Bank.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

To Preserve and Protect

Symposium on Stewardship of Cultural Resources

In affiliation with the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC), the Library of Congress will sponsor on Oct. 30-31, "To Preserve and Protect: The Strategic Stewardship of Cultural Resources," a two-day Bicentennial symposium for directors and administrators of libraries, museums, and archives who oversee preservation and collections security programs.

Participants will learn how colleagues are handling concerns related to setting standards, using measurements, and justifying budgets for funders. Plenary and breakout sessions have been designed to enable participants to explore issues that overlap and lend themselves to complementary solutions. Experts in the cultural heritage community will lead sessions on:

- Discussing the challenges that confront the stewards of our nation's cultural heritage;
- Developing preservation and security strategies, priorities, and expectations;
- Measuring the effectiveness of preservation and security programs;
- Coping with theft, vandalism, deterioration, and bad press;
- Building the preservation and security budget and successfully promoting the program;
- The preservation and security challenges of electronic information and digitization;
- Innovations in security and preservation; and
- Cooperating nationally and internationally to preserve and secure collections.

Participants will be able to share experiences during lunches provided both days, and at a reception the first evening. Tours of the art and architecture of the magnificently restored Thomas Jefferson Building and other areas of the Library of Congress of interest to symposium participants will be available.

Invited program speakers include Nancy Cline, Harvard University; Werner Gundersheimer, Folger Shakespeare Library; Winston Tabb, Library of Congress; Jeff Field, National Endowment for the Humanities; Lynne Chafffinch, Federal Bureau of Investigation; James Reilly, Image Permanence Institute; Clifford Lynch, Coalition for Networked Information; Maxwell Anderson, Whitney Museum of American Art; Deanna Marcum, Council on Library and Information Resources; Jan Merrill- Oldham, Harvard University; Jim Neal, Johns Hopkins University; Nancy Davenport, Library of Congress; Camila Alire, Colorado State University; and Nancy Gwinn, Smithsonian Institution.

For more information, visit the Library of Congress Bicentennial Program Web site at www.loc.gov/bicentennial/symposia.html or contact Kathy Eighmey, project coordinator, at (202) 707-4836.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

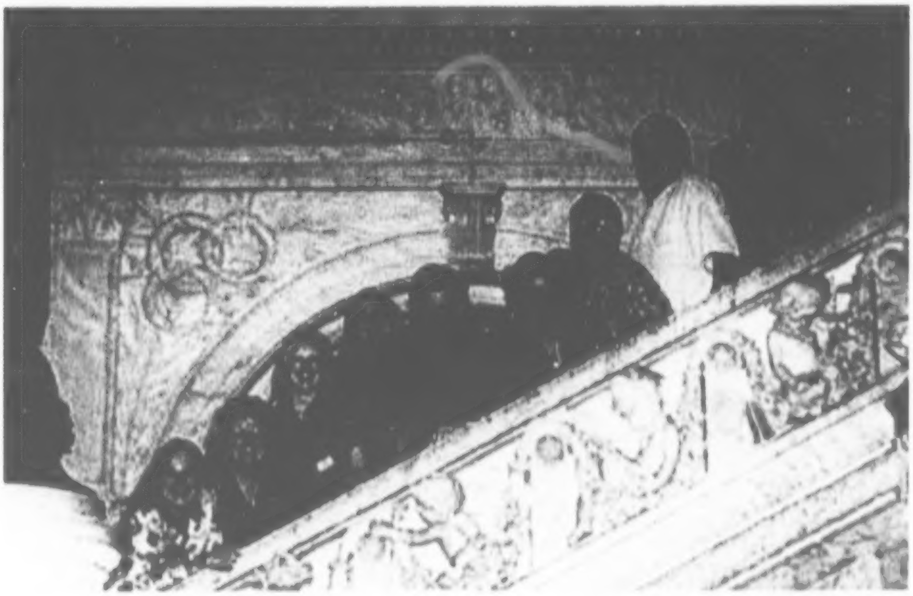
October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog



Staff of the American Memory Fellows Institute, who worked during the second week of the program, included instructors from inside and outside the Library of Congress. *Photo by Linda J. White*

American Memory Fellows Institute

NDL Learning Center Hosts Annual Gathering

BY SUSAN VECCIA

During the last two weeks of July, visitors to the National Digital Library Learning Center would have found themselves surrounded by a sea of busy educators. Who were they, and what were they doing?

They were the Library of Congress American Memory Fellows for the year 2000. They came from elementary, middle and high schools in 23 states for a week in Washington to learn about primary sources and how to incorporate them into their teaching. Focusing mainly on the American Memory historical collections, these teachers and school media specialists had a whirlwind tour of the Library of Congress -- both physically and virtually.

Now in its fourth year, the American Memory Fellows Program provides a yearlong professional development opportunity for teams of teachers, librarians and media specialists. Though much of the work takes place in their own schools, the cornerstone of this program is the summer institute, which is held in Washington. For the first time, the entire program was offered at the Library of Congress in the newly refurbished National Digital Library Learning Center. This year, the "Class of 2000" was split into two weeklong sessions. The first session was for grades 4-8 educators; the second session was for 9-12 educators.

An important part of the unique American Memory Fellows experience at the Library is the opportunity to meet with curators from the special-collections divisions. This year, the visits to the Prints and Photographs, Geography and Map, and Rare Book and Special Collections divisions allowed the fellows to see some of the rare American historical materials held within these divisions and to learn about reference procedures for each division and how some of these materials are digitized and incorporated into American Memory collections. Fellows were both awestruck and inspired by the depth and breadth of the Library's resources.

Media specialists Laurie Williams of Evanston, Ill., and Margaret Lincoln of Battle Creek, Mich., review primary sources. *Photo by Linda J. White*

One American Memory Fellow remarked that as he looked at some of the maps, he was so excited that his hands were shaking. Another noted that "seeing some of the treasures of the Library of Congress ... in person is one of the strongest memories I will have of the institute."

Another Fellow commented on the variety of materials held in the Library. "Although I knew that the Library of Congress had resources available to me through the Internet, I really had no sense of what the materials were or how they can be used until we met the curators and they showed off pieces [from] their collections." Some of the Fellows made return trips to the divisions during their free time, locating materials to supplement their classroom activities and the lessons plans they were creating during their time in Washington.

Linda Thompson and Mary Johnson of Colorado Springs, Colo., use the American Memory Web site. *Photo by Linda J. White*

Throughout the week, teachers and school media specialists worked in teams of two to design an original lesson plan, student activity or unit that uses materials from the American Memory collections. Supported by Library of Congress staff as well as "coaches" and "facilitators" who had been participants in program in previous years, these educators honed their technical and analytical skills to enable them to use primary sources more effectively. During the school year that follows, the Fellows will refine and test their lessons with students and colleagues. This spring these "road-tested" lessons will be returned to the Library for publication on the Learning Page at memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/guide.html.

As the week progressed, the Fellows participated in workshops on online searching, analyzing primary sources, designing curriculum with primary sources and a wide range of other topics. These hands-on activities provided educators with different strategies and methods for using primary sources and an opportunity to experience this process as their students might. Workshops were participatory and collaborative, requiring Fellows to work with a wide variety of individuals, materials and collections.

Recognizing that training is a process that must be supported, the work of the institute is extended through online collaboration and discussion groups that continue throughout the year. "Graduating" Fellows are expected to help train others, both in their school communities and throughout the nation at workshops, conferences and other professional gatherings. As the enthusiasm mounted throughout the week, the task of outreach seemed a natural extension to many.

Noting that institute staff "put the out in educational outreach," one Fellow commented that this will be her "guiding principle once ... it is time to disseminate the work of the Library of Congress to teachers who have not been as privileged as we to come here."

The educators participating in the Institute left with many new ideas and new motivation for teaching:

"This has been the richest educational experience in my 16 years of teaching. I know that, long after this week is over, what I accomplished and learned this week will enrich my teaching and the lives of my students," said one participant.

The 25 two-person teams selected for the year 2000 American Memory Fellows Program came from 23 states -- as far as Hawaii and as close as Fairfax, Va. They represent both public and private schools, large and small, in metropolitan, suburban and rural communities. The 25 teams selected were chosen from a pool of more than 140 team applications. For their efforts in exploring the roles that digital libraries can play in improving humanities teaching and learning, American Memory Fellows can earn three graduate credits from the University of Virginia, through the Curry School of Education's Center for Technology and Teacher Education.

Teacher Robert Spear of Evansville, Ind., Rep. John Hostettler (R-Ind.) and Deputy Librarian Donald Scott at the Fellows farewell luncheon. *Photo by Linda J. White*

The American Memory Fellows Program seeks to develop a nationwide community of practicing educators who will help others understand the nature of primary source materials and how they can both enrich the curriculum and draw students -- even sometimes reluctant learners -- into the learning process. The program now numbers 200 educators from 43 states, including the District of Columbia. This fellowship of practice is tied together through an online listserv where "each one teaches one" through sharing experiences about teaching and learning with primary sources.

Ms. Veccia is head of user services for the National Digital Library Program.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

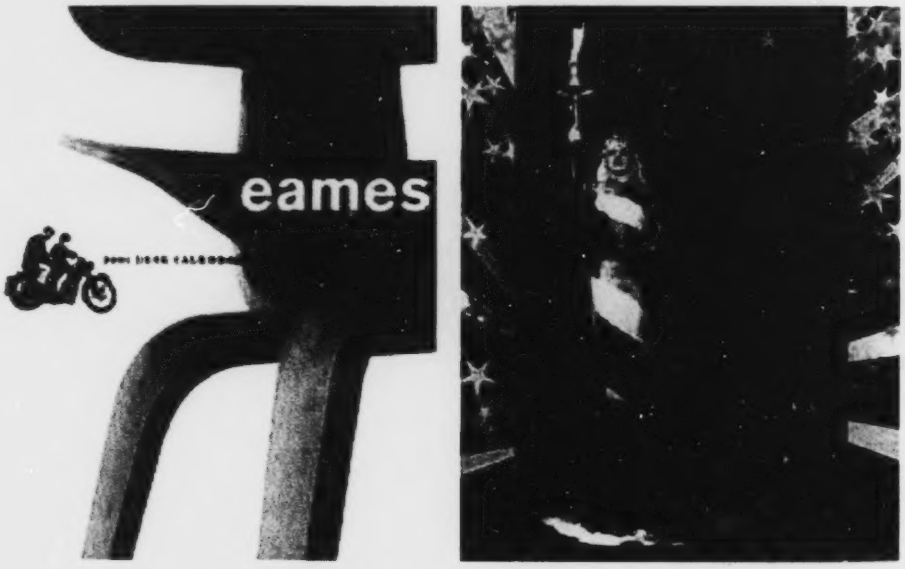
Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Counting the Days

New Calendars for 2001 Available

The Library of Congress has recently published 10 calendars for 2001. *Charles and Ray Eames: 2001 Desk Calendar; The Movies: Preserving America's Film Treasures; The Civil War; Edward S. Curtis: Portraits of Native Americans; Classical Music; Shakespeare's Realm; American Military Aircraft of World War II; David Roberts: Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land;* and *Women Who Dare* feature the Library's unique and diverse collections.



Calendars from the Library for 2001 include *Charles and Ray Eames: 2001 Desk Calendar* and *The Movies: Preserving America's Film Treasures*. These desk calendars feature a rich collection of images from the Library's collections and are available from booksellers and from the Library of Congress Sales Shop.

Charles and Ray Eames: 2001 Desk Calendar, $16.95 (published in association with the Eames Office and Harry N. Abrams)

Based on the major Library exhibition and accompanying book, The Work of

Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention, published by Harry N. Abrams in 1997, this calendar celebrates the creative output of these visionary 20th century designers known and loved for their classic modern furniture, architecture, films, toys, exhibitions and art. From the prize-winning chairs designed by Charles Eames and Eero Saarinen for the 1940 "Organic Design in Home Furnishings" competition at the Museum of Modern Art to images from their 1977 film "Powers of Ten: A Film Dealing with the Relative Size of Things in the Universe and the Effect of Adding Another Zero," nearly 40 years of their design genius is depicted throughout the calendar, and in a special fold-out time line.

The Movies: Preserving America's Film Treasures (desk), $13.95

America's rich motion-picture heritage is celebrated in this calendar, featuring films drawn from those selected by the Librarian of Congress for the National Film Registry. Each day of the year provides another fascinating fact about films, actors and creators of cinema. The calendar includes an introduction by film director Martin Scorcese, as well as still photos, frame enlargements and lobby cards from 53 movies, each with a full caption. From "The Great Train Robbery" (1903), which provided a blueprint for countless other Western films, to "Bladerunner" (1982), a futuristic film depicting Los Angeles in 2019, the calendar chronicles nearly a century of filmmaking.

The Civil War (wall), $13.95

This calendar draws on the Library's unparalleled Civil War collections for more than 40 images, notations of important daily events and excerpts from eyewitness accounts both Union and Confederate to provide a telling glimpse of a defining episode in U.S. history.

Edward S. Curtis: Portraits of Native Americans (wall), $12.95 (published in association with Pomegranate Communications, Inc.)

During his lifetime, Edward S. Curtis (1868-1952) took more than 40,000 photographs for his 20-volume work, *The North American Indian.* Reproductions in this calendar are from first- generation Curtis photoprints and photogravure volumes in the Library's collections. Also included are descriptions of tribal culture and history and important events in Native American history, from Curtis's research supplemented by recent scholarship.

Classical Music (wall), $13.95

From Bellini to Copland, this calendar features a montage of more than 30 rare photographs and reproductions, select artifacts and memorabilia drawn from the Library's vast musical collections. These encompass manuscripts, books, periodicals and printed matter dating from the Middle Ages to the present. Notable quotations, birth dates and music-related facts are provided for each day of the year.

Shakespeare's Realm (wall), $13.95

The Library's collections provide a wide and revealing window on the dramatic and visual interpretation of Shakespeare's works from the 18th through 20th centuries in England, the United States, Germany, France and elsewhere. Engravings and color illustrations, cartoons, theatrical posters, set and costume designs and photographs demonstrate the extraordinary popularity of the great poet-playwright. The calendar pulls all these threads together, with a lively interweaving of images, quotes and historical context.

American Military Aircraft of World War II (wall), $13.95

This calendar pays tribute to the famous U.S. aircraft of World War II in 24 images, depicting planes from the B-17 and B-25 bombers to the remarkable P-51 fighter and the Grumman Hellcat. Historical notations in the calendar for significant air events track the course of World War II in the air.

David Roberts: Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land (wall), $13.95

Reproduced as lithographs in volumes published in the 1840s, artist David Roberts's images made his fortune and changed the way Europeans saw the Near East. Selected lithographs are reproduced in the book *David Roberts: Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land* and as illustrations for each month of the year in this large-format wall calendar.

Women Who Dare (wall), $13.95

In fields ranging from nuclear science to aeronautics, in activism or in astronomy, the 12 extraordinary women profiled in photographs and brief biographies in this calendar have made important contributions in areas traditionally dominated by men. Each day of the year notes the birthday of a daring woman or milestone in the history of female achievement.

Women Who Dare (desk), $13.95

This eighth edition of a calendar celebrating the lives, struggles, achievements and enterprise of women in a wide array of endeavors features 53 explorers, scientists, activists, artists, writers, designers and others who made unique contributions to the world. Daily notations of birth dates and other anniversaries important to women's history suggest a distinctive, and too often hidden, story of human inspiration.

The calendars were published in association with Pomegranate Communications Inc., unless otherwise noted. They are available from booksellers and from the Library of Congress Sales Shop (credit card orders: 202/707-0204).

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

- - - - - - - - - - -

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

- - - - - - - - - - -

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

- - - - - - - - - - -

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

FLICC Awards Recognize Outstanding Federal Libraries, Librarians, Technicians

To honor the many innovative ways federal libraries, librarians and library technicians are fulfilling the information demands of government, business, research, scholarly communities and the American public, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) announces its third annual series of national awards for federal librarianship in fiscal year 2000.

FLICC fosters excellence in federal library and information services through interagency cooperation and provides guidance and direction for the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK). Created in 1965 and headquartered at the Library of Congress, FLICC also makes recommendations on federal library and information policies, programs and procedures to federal agencies and to others concerned with libraries and information centers.

The 200 award winners will be honored for their contributions to federal library and information service at the annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies in Washington, D.C., in March 2001. To further recognize these outstanding individuals and programs, a plaque engraved with their names and the names of previous and subsequent winners will be on permanent display in the FLICC offices at the Library of Congress. Nominations are being accepted for these awards:

Federal Library/Information Center of the Year

This award commends the library or information center's outstanding, innovative and sustained achievements during fiscal year 2000 in fulfilling its organization's mission, fostering innovation in its services and meeting the needs of its users. All federal libraries and information centers that have not previously received this award are eligible. Intense competition and information centers that have not previously received this award are eligible. Intense competition in 1999 resulted in a tie for this award between the Los Alamos National Laboratory Research Library and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Library.

Federal Librarian of the Year

This award honors professional achievement and active and innovative leadership in the promotion and development of library and information services during fiscal year 2000. The nominee must be a federal employee and a practicing librarian in a federal library or information center. Marion Jerri Knihnicki, formerly library director of the U.S. Army Transportation School, was named 1999 Federal Librarian of the Year.

Federal Library Technician of the Year

This award recognizes the achievements of a federal library technician during fiscal year 2000 for exceptional technical competency and flexibility under changing work conditions. The nominee must be a federal employee and a practicing paraprofessional or library technician in a federal library or information center. In 1999, the Federal Library Technician of the Year was Rosette M. Risell of the Ruth H. Hooker Research Library, Naval Research Laboratory.

To obtain nomination materials, visit the Awards Working Group Section of the FLICC Web site (www.loc.gov/flicc/wg/wg-award.html); write to FLICC, c/o Library of Congress, LA-217, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington , DC 20540- 4935; call (202) 707-4800; fax (202) 707-4825; or send e-mail to fliccfpe@loc.gov. The nomination packet includes the nomination form, selection criteria and a list of needed supporting materials. All completed nominations must be postmarked no later than Nov. 15, 2000.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

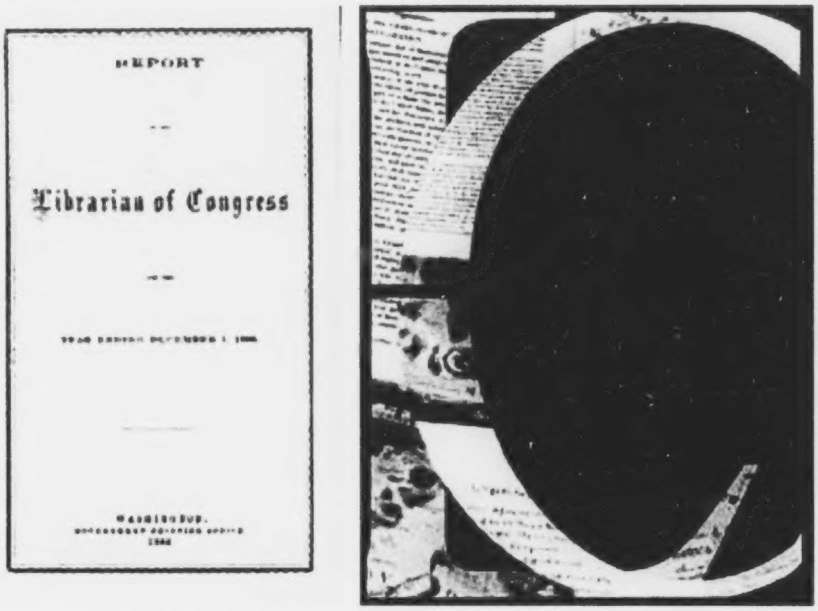
Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Bicentennial Background

The Library's Annual Report

BY JOHN Y. COLE

By its nature, the Library's *Annual Report* is the most "definitive" Library of Congress publication. Because its reporting year corresponds to the government fiscal year, beginning on Oct. 1 and concluding on Sept. 30, the Library of Congress *Annual Report* covering the Bicentennial year of 2000 will not be published until 2001. The newly published *Annual Report* for 1999 is of special interest for another reason, however: its size (8 1/2-by-11 inches) and length (180 pages) are similar to the large-format, historically-oriented reports published between 1901 and 1988.



REPORT

Librarian of Congress

From Ainsworth Spofford's five-page 1866 *Annual Report* to James Billington's 180-page volume for 1999, the Library's *Annual Reports* have reflected the goals of each Librarian of Congress.

Since the first printed report in 1866, the Library's *Annual Reports* have reflected the goals of the officer in charge of the institution, the Librarian of Congress. For example, arguments (actually pleas) for a separate Library of Congress building dominated the reports of Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1864-1897), and Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam (1899-1939) felt his 40 *Annual Reports* so thoroughly described his goals and accomplishments that he had no reason to write a separate autobiography.

A selective sampling of the *Annual Reports* reveals how they have changed over the years to reflect a changing institution.

1861 and 1863

Two lengthy handwritten "annual reports" are in the Library's Archives in the Manuscript Division; the first is dated Dec. 16, 1861, and the second, Jan. 7, 1863. Both are critical of the Library's current condition, and the second includes many specific proposals for improvement. Although the first is unsigned and the second is signed by Librarian of Congress John G. Stephenson (1861-1864), this writer believes that both were written by Assistant Librarian Spofford, who joined the Library's small staff in September 1861.

1866

The first printed report, only five pages long (pictured above left), was prepared by Librarian Spofford "in compliance with the instructions of the Joint Committee of both houses of Congress on the Library" and is published in paperbound form. In this brief document, Spofford established a pattern that he used, with few variations, in his next 30 *Annual Reports*. Each is between five and 11 pages in length and states the Library's needs and accomplishments succinctly and in a positive manner. In 1869 the report's subtitle changes from "Condition of the Library" to "The Progress of the Library." The dominating theme in most of Spofford's reports is the need for space for the growing collections (the Library was in the Capitol until 1897).

1875

Spofford tells Congress that the Library has exhausted all shelf space and that books "from sheer force of necessity, being piled on the floor in all directions" throughout the Capitol building. Unless Congress takes quick action on a new Library building, its Librarian soon will be placed "in the unhappy predicament of presiding over the greatest chaos in America."

1897

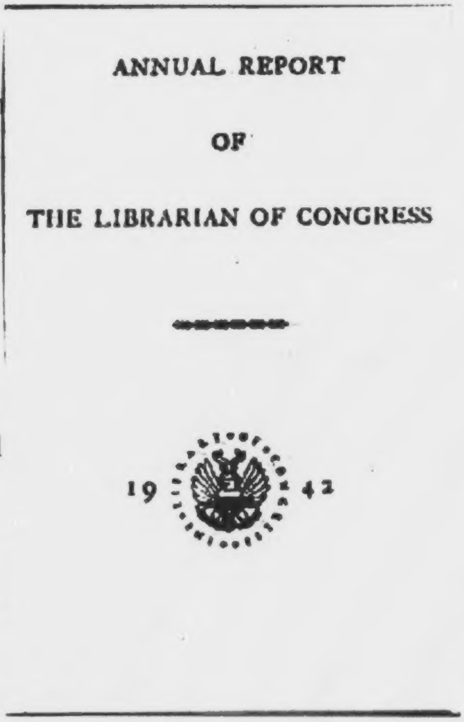
Librarian of Congress John Russell Young (1897-99), in his first report, presents a thorough, 51-page description that provides details about the Library's move from the Capitol into its own building and the implementation of the new (effective July 1, 1897) reorganization and expansion. It also is the first *Annual Report* that is hardbound and published as a congressional document.

1901

Librarian Herbert Putnam (1899-1939) looks ahead in this formidable, 380-page historical document. Because the Library's future opportunities, he feels, "appear in its constitutional relations, its present and developing equipment, its organization, the character of the material which it now has, and its resources for increase," he summarizes the "present facts" regarding each in an illustrated 180-page "Part II" or "Manual." In addition to valuable historical data, Part II includes the most detailed description of the Library's collections put together up to that time.

1940

Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish (1939-1944) presents Congress with the most thorough and the longest (555 pages) *Annual Report* in the Library's history. MacLeish's first report as Librarian is concerned with 1) the condition of the Library when he took office on Oct. 1, 1939, 2) the needs of the Library, and 3) "action taken and plans prepared to meet these needs." The collections are evaluated regarding strengths and weaknesses. The Librarian emphasizes that Congress has made the Library "a people's library of reference," and, in this spirit, he presents a comprehensive statement of the Library's acquisitions policies ("The Canons of Selection") and of its research objectives ("The Canons of Service."). *The paperbound version of MacLeish's 1942 report is pictured at right.*



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

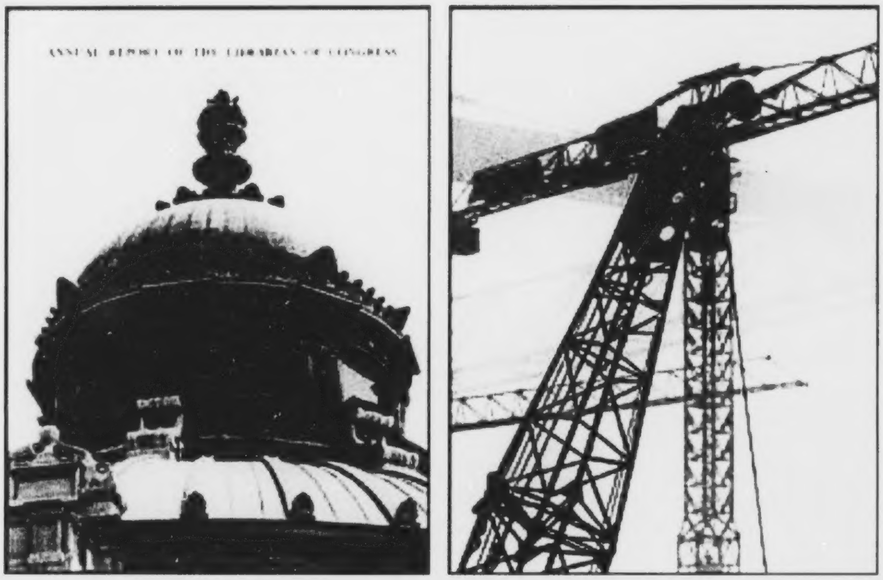
19 42

1945

Librarian Luther Evans (1945-1953) increases the physical size of the Library's *Annual Report* from 6 by 9 inches to 7 by 10-3/4 inches.

1946

Librarian Evans uses his 1946 *Annual Report* to respond to Congress's doubts about the Library's national role, including, as a 227-page first chapter, David C. Mearns's classic history of the Library, *The Story Up to Now.*



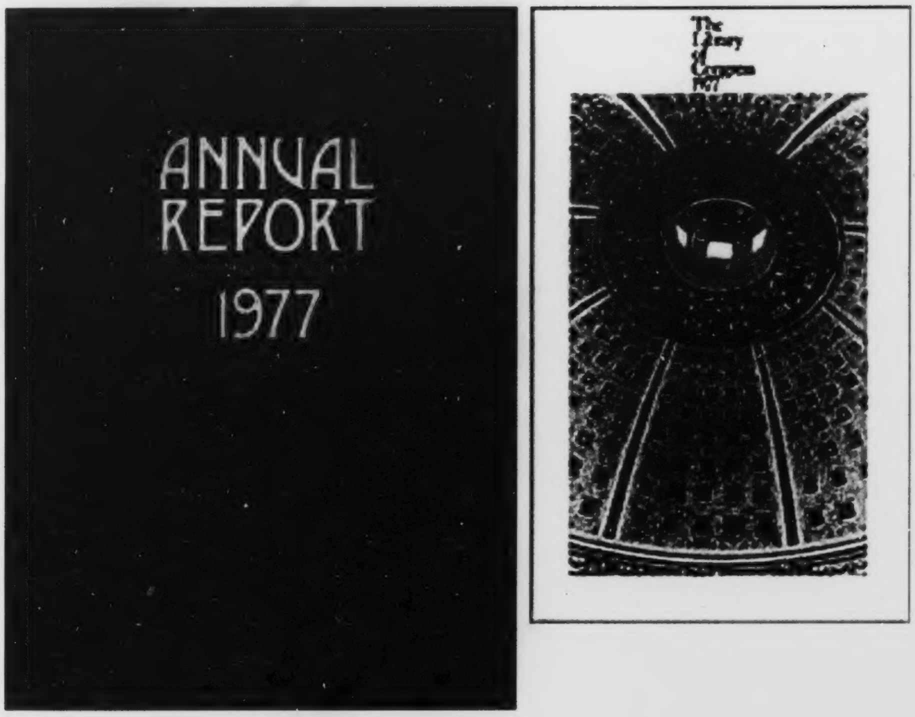
Covers of the 1967 and 1973 reports

1967

In a departure from previous formats and to mark the 70th anniversary of the opening of the Jefferson (or "Main") building in 1897 (top left), the *Annual Report* design is keyed to the building's architecture and art and features quotations about the building from Librarian Spofford and Herbert Small's *Handbook of the New Library of Congress* (1897).

1973

Illustrations on the cover and throughout the report depict cranes on the construction site of the new James Madison Memorial Building (top left), which opened in 1980.


ANNUAL REPORT 1977
The Library of Congress 1977

The two versions of the 1977 edition

1977

Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin's *Annual Reports*, beginning in 1977 and continuing through 1986, are issued in two versions: a 32-page, illustrated, paperbound report in a 6-by-9-inch format and aimed at a "popular" audience, and a lengthier, hardbound report in an 8-by-10-inch format.

1988

The 85-page report (right), the second presented by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington (1987-present) is issued in one version only: a 6-by-9-inch paperback. A Library of Congress Special Announcement explained that it "differs in several ways from *Annual Reports* of previous years." It is more compact, lists and tables (formerly appendixes) have been integrated into the text, and it is organized "in thematic sections rather than departmental chapters." It is being distributed "more widely throughout the Library than has been customary."

1995

With the return of departmental chapters and the addition of historical documents such as the Librarian's testimony before Congress, the *Annual Report* doubles in page size, from 96 pages in 1994 to 174 pages.

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Swann Fellows

Foundation Announces Award, Applications

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, administered by the Library of Congress, announces the selection of Chloe S. Carroll-Burke, a Ph.D. candidate in history from the University of Michigan, to receive its 2000-2001 Swann Foundation Fellowship. Ms. Carroll-Burke's dissertation, *Germs, Genes and Dissent: Images of Radicalism and Disease in the Construction of American National Identity, 1886-1927* explores images of illness and health in the United States between the 1880s and the 1920s, focusing on political cartoons and motion pictures. She examines the role they played in the movement to restrict immigration, limit political dissent and improve public health.

Under the terms of the fellowship, Ms. Carroll-Burke is required to make use of the Library's collections, be in residence for at least two weeks during the award period and deliver a public lecture on her work-in-progress.

The overall quality of submissions so impressed the Swann Foundation Board's Fellowship Committee that they decided to award an additional stipend to Amelia Rauser, an assistant professor at Skidmore College, to complete her monograph, *Liberty and Identity in British Political Prints, 1763-1793.*

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon is now accepting applications for its graduate fellowship for the 2001-2002 academic year. The Swann Foundation awards one fellowship annually (with a stipend of $15,000) to assist continuing scholarly research and writing projects in the field of caricature and cartoon. Completed applications are due Feb. 15, 2001, and notification will occur in spring 2001. The fellowship covers the 2001-2002 academic year.

To be eligible, one must be a candidate for an M.A. or Ph.D. degree in a university in the United States, Canada or Mexico and working toward the completion of a dissertation or thesis for that degree, or be engaged in postgraduate research within three years of receiving an M.A. or a Ph.D. from an institution in one of those countries.

Although research must be in the field of caricature and cartoon, there is no limit on the place or time period covered. Since the foundation encourages research in a variety of academic disciplines, there is no restriction upon the university department where this work is being done, provided the subject pertains to caricature or cartoon art.

New York advertising executive Erwin Swann (1906-1973) established the Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon in 1967. An avid collector, Swann assembled a large group of original drawings by 400 artists, spanning two centuries, which his estate bequeathed to the Library of Congress in two installments in 1974 and 1977.

The foundation's support of research and academic publication is carried out in part through a program of fellowships. Applicants are invited to write to the foundation, with a statement of qualifications, needs and a budget. These grants are intended to assist ongoing research and writing projects in the specific areas of interest to the Foundation. The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, now administered by the Library, is overseen by an advisory board composed of scholars, collectors, cartoonists and Library of Congress staff members. Its activities support the study, interpretation, preservation and appreciation of original works of humorous and satiric art by graphic artists from around the world.

More information is available through the Foundation's Web site: www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html, via e-mail: swann@loc.gov, or by calling the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress at (202) 707-9115.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Cartoonist's Daughter Visits 'Blondie' Exhibition

Jeanne Young O'Neil, daughter of cartoonist Chic Young, visited the "Blondie Gets Married" exhibition on Friday, Sept. 1. It was the first time since donating her father's work to the Library that O'Neil had seen the exhibition that she helped Library staff plan. The exhibition contained 150 examples of Young's work and closed Sept 16; an online version of the exhibition can be seen at www.loc.gov/exhibits. *Photo by Larica Perry*

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

New from NLS

Fourth Edition of Braille Transcribing Manual Available

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) of the Library of Congress announces the fourth edition of the *Instruction Manual for Braille Transcribing.*

This version of the manual was developed under the leadership of Constance Risjord, a literary braille transcriber, former member of the Braille Authority of North America (BANA) literary technical committee and past chair of the National Braille Association (NBA) literary technical committee; John Wilkinson, NLS literary braille adviser; and Mary Lou Stark, head of the NLS Braille Development Section. More than 40 transcribers, peer reviewers, computer specialists, educators and editors contributed to the project.

The braille instructional manual is designed for use in the correspondence course in English braille transcribing conducted by the National Library Service and by instructors of similar braille classes in locations across the United States. The course is intended to familiarize students with the braille system, with braille contractions and their usage and with the rules of braille transcribing set forth by BANA and published in English Braille American Edition, which became the authorized braille code for the United States in 1959.

The original plan for the manual was to modify slightly the 1984 edition to reflect code changes adopted in 1987 and 1991, but the need for more drastic revision emerged as the project progressed. In the new edition, explanations have been expanded and many simulated braille examples added; drills and exercises have been updated and increased; and lessons have been modified to facilitate the smooth progress of the course.

Braille is a system of raised dots that represent letters of the alphabet, numbers, punctuation and other symbols, some of which may stand for groups of frequently occurring letters. Braille may be embossed on paper or read by means of computer-connected refreshable braille output devices, which present the raised dots on a keyboard-like apparatus.

There are several levels of braille: in Grade 1 braille, words are spelled out letter by letter; in Grade 2, a system of contractions streamlines the presentation significantly. Grade 3 is more highly contracted still and, like shorthand, often used for note-taking. Other braille codes are specialized for particular areas of interest, such as music, mathematics and scientific usage. The system was originated by a 19th Frenchman, Louis Braille, and has developed internationally to a high level of sophistication.

Persons interested in enrolling in the braille transcription course or wishing to obtain further information should contact the Braille Development Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, at (800) 424- 8567.

UK Records Expand International Union Catalog

Margaret Bennett, chief Executive of the National Library for the Blind (NLB) in Stockport, England, and Frank Kurt Cylke, director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) of Library of Congress, have announced the addition of more than 30,000 catalog records from NLB to the Library of Congress's *International Union Catalog of Braille and Audio Materials*. NLB is committed to making all books listed available to users of the *International Union Catalog* through interlibrary loan or sale.

"Receiving these records has been extremely gratifying," said Robert Axtell, head of the NLS Bibliographic Control Section. "The British have an outstanding collection of tactile materials."

Records include materials in braille, Moon Type (an embossed format based on the standard English alphabet), large print and electronic text books as well as tactile maps. Catalog users will also be able to locate unique materials, such as a series of guidebooks created specifically for blind visitors to English cathedrals.

The largest braille lending library in the United Kingdom and one of Britain's largest braille producers, the National Library for the Blind has become the most recent contributor to the growing *International Union Catalog*, which now holds records representing some 21.4 million copies of more than 370,000 books and magazines from collections in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland and New Zealand. The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress is a free national library program of braille and recorded materials established by an act of Congress in 1931 and administered through a nationwide network of cooperating libraries. In 1999, more than 22 million books and magazines were circulated to a readership that exceeds 764,000 individuals.

The *International Union Catalog* is intended to serve as a tool for direct access by United States readers and for interlibrary loan as well as to reduce the duplication of effort among producers of books in special formats throughout the world.

For further information contact: Robert E. Fistick, Head, Publications and Media Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor Street N.W., Washington, DC 20542; telephone: (202) 707-9279; fax: (202) 707-0712; email: rfis@loc.gov.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

312

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

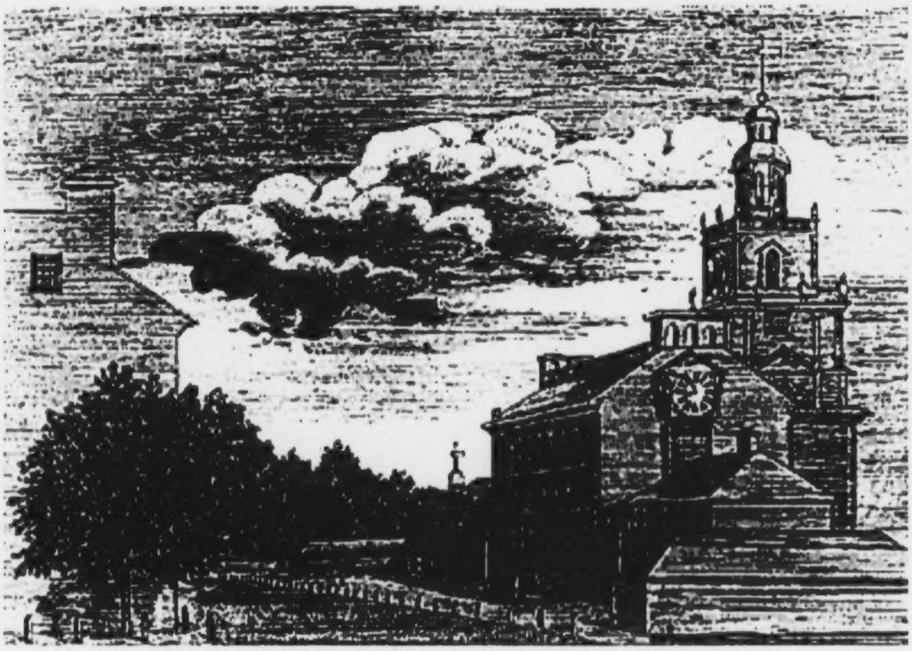
October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog



The Philadelphia State House, in an engraving from 1778

Notes of the Founding Fathers

Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789

BY EVELYN SINCLAIR

The North American delegates to the early Congresses, meeting first in Philadelphia in August 1774, wrote a lot, and roughly 10 percent of their letters and other written records have survived into the 21st century.

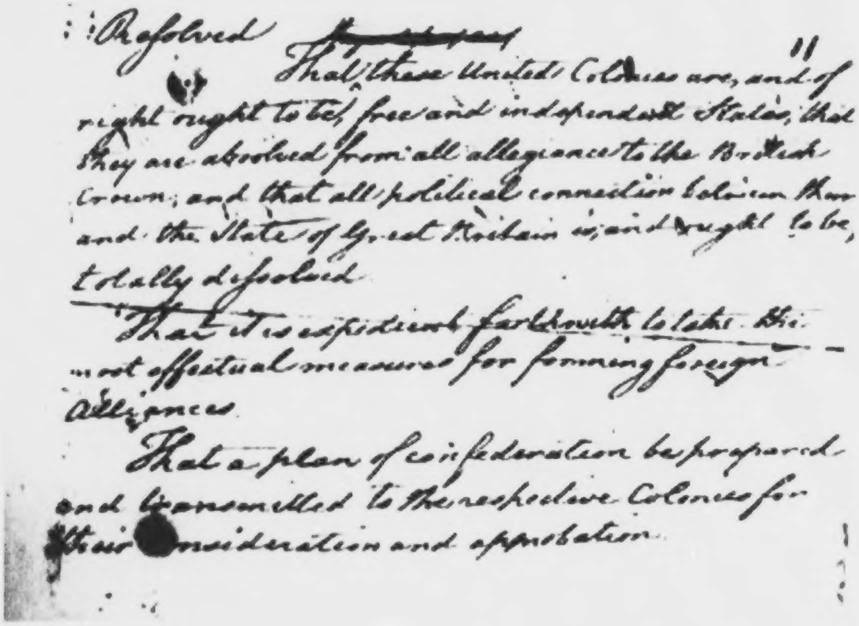
No one is more familiar with the 23,000 surviving documents than Paul H. Smith, editor of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*. These 18th century manuscripts are like snapshots. They are pictures of the formative days of the United States and of those who fought to build a nation and shape a government. They offer an unparalleled opportunity to study these pictures of a developing republic.

About 20 percent of these surviving documents are housed in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, another 20 percent at the National Archives. The remainder are scattered far and wide -- in archives, historical societies, universities, colleges and libraries in the 13 original states, in the West and the Midwest, in the homes of private collectors, on the shelves of dealers and autograph hunters, in Europe, or even farther away.

When the papers of the Continental Congress were transferred from the State Department to the Library of Congress in 1903 (before the National Archives existed) and the first of the 34 volumes of the *Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789*, edited by Worthington D. Ford et al., was published by the Library of Congress in 1904, historians began to look carefully at the records of the activities of the early Congresses to see what they could learn about the beginnings of the nation. These official records were very spare, however, and to augment them, the historical research arm of the Carnegie Institution planned an edition of the letters and the reports that delegates in Congress had written back to their states about congressional business. The project to publish delegate letters to flesh out the journals began in 1906 and became Edmund C. Burnett's eight-volume edition *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress* (Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1921-36). Without benefit of photocopiers and with the interruption of a world war, it took Burnett three decades to produce these eight volumes of carefully selected and abridged materials.

Today, however, some 23,000 letters and other documents are published in their entirety in the 26 volumes of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*. Mr. Smith and the editors working with him accomplished this feat at the rate of about one volume every 11 months, publishing the first in 1976 and the last, a cumulative index, this year. Each clothbound volume has illustrations, is indexed and is printed on acid-free paper. Volume 26 also provides a list, with dates of attendance, of the 344 delegates representing the 13 states who attended Congress during the 15 years when the colonists decided to declare their independence from Great Britain, fought for their rights and freedom, managed to achieve a confederation, composed and ratified the Constitution of the United States and elected their first president.

Some of these delegates are well known today -- George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin. But others are not and have remained in greater or lesser obscurity: John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, Samuel Chase of Maryland, John Witherspoon of New Jersey, Lewis Morris of New York, Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut, John Langdon of New Hampshire, Nicholas Van Dyke of Delaware, William Few of Georgia, or Thomas Bee of South Carolina. But these men, known or unknown, became the daily companions of the editors who sought out their letters in the repositories where they lay buried and sometimes forgotten.



Resolved

That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign Alliances.

That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation.

The draft Resolution of Independence by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia

Uncovering existing documents proved to be an exciting pursuit, each discovery leading to others, and each potentially shedding new light on what had been understood about the past. Essays supporting a strong central government, written anonymously in 1783 and attributed to James Madison, for instance, were discovered to be, in fact, written by John Francis Mercer. The editors began to realize that early historians had based many of their conclusions on the recollections of old men who reminisced about the years between the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the ratification of Constitution but distorted many of the hard facts. Even 50 years after the signing of the Declaration, by the anniversary year of 1826, the timing and details of critical events had become unclear. The importance of contemporary written documents was reinforced with every new letter the *Letters* editors read.

Joining Mr. Smith in this intensive research effort were, over the years, assistant editors Gerard W. Gawalt, Rosemary Fry Plakas, Eugene R. Sheridan and Ronald M. Gephart. These historians found the Library an ideal place to work. Over the course of two centuries, many private individuals contributed to enriching its holdings on the American Revolution, until these collections had become unsurpassed. The enormous collections of national and local history in the Library's general collections were only minutes away from the *Letters* project offices, and the expertise of colleagues both inside and outside the Library, offered freely and generously in support of the edition, proved invaluable.

The editorial team not only unearthed letters from previously unknown sources but also perfected an efficient mode of annotating the documents. They dated and identified the material, noted the location of the original document and supplied bibliographic references, but they resisted the temptation to go beyond giving basic explanations and useful information to comment on the relevance of the document or to place it in a larger historical context. Telling the larger story was left to the American historians and other interested readers who pick up these 26 volumes and make use of the published letters. Robert P. Hay, reviewing volume 25 of *Letters of Delegates* in the Winter-Spring 2000 issue of *Ohio History*, says that "the editorial work on this project has been exemplary indeed," and praises the project as "one of the most noteworthy and useful series to have appeared in the past 100 years of historical editing and publishing in America."

Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress from 1774 until the federal government came to power in 1789

Just as the anniversary year of 1826 provoked recollections of the Declaration of Independence, it was the upcoming bicentennial of the American Revolution in 1976 that launched the anniversary programs at the Library of Congress that included the *Letters of Delegates* project, one of many publishing projects the Library undertook at the time. While doing the research for *Manuscript Sources in the Library of Congress for Research on the American Revolution*, a guide compiled by John R. Sellers, et al. (Washington: Library of Congress, 1975), the staff of the American Revolution Bicentennial Office located so many delegate letters in the Manuscript Division that they first proposed production of a supplement to Burnett and then expanded their proposal to a complete new edition of 25 volumes. Ten of the nation's leading historians serving as the Library of Congress American Revolution Bicentennial Advisory Committee immediately supported the idea and recommended seeking a grant from a major foundation. The Ford Foundation provided $500,000 toward an entirely new edition of delegate letters, and the project was launched in 1970 under Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford, Assistant Librarian of Congress Elizabeth Hamer Kegan and Coordinator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Program James H. Hutson. The first two volumes were published in 1976 under director of publishing Sarah L. Wallace. As government publications, all the volumes have been distributed by the U.S. Government Printing Office to depository libraries in every congressional district, including many major university and research libraries.

The project continued under the administrations of the two succeeding Librarians of Congress, Daniel J. Boorstin and James H. Billington, the final volume coming out in this, the Library's Bicentennial year. A digital version of the 25 text volumes of *Letters of Delegates*, a fully searchable database, is available on CD-ROM (Summerfield, Fla.: Historical Database, 1998) (for Windows 3.1 or higher). Currently the National Digital Library Law Library Project is preparing an Internet version for the Library's American Memory Web site. Already available on the "Century of Lawmaking" site (http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwjc.html) are the *Journals of the Continental Congress*.

Thus, either in print or electronically, the surviving 23,000 letters have been published for those who want to look through the widest window possible to study and understand the thoughts and actions of the men (their families and associates) and the Congress that lie at the heart of the nation's origins. To quote Robert P. Hay once again, "What an incredible tale we have seen unfolding, and how much there was -- and is -- to be learned! For years and years and years to come, we will be trying to get our minds around all that these volumes contain."

Volumes of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1776-1789*, 26 vols. (Washington: Library of Congress, 1976-2000), are available from the U.S. Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Fax orders to 202 512-2250. Include the Government Printing Office stock number (for each volume) and the ISBN 0-8444-0177-3 (for the set) with the order. For more ordering information, visit the Government Printing Office bookstore online at bookstore.gpo.gov. Some volumes may be available through the Library of Congress Retail Marketing Office, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4985; telephone (202) 707-0204; fax (202) 707-4047.

Ms. Sinclair is a writer-editor in the Publishing Office. Ronald M. Gephart, Manuscript Division, also contributed to this article.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Genius of Liberty

Authors Examine Jefferson's Legacy

BY JOHN MARTIN

Does Thomas Jefferson deserve to be called a "genius of liberty" in light of new scholarship on the conflict between his professed ideals and his own life? Scholars Joseph Ellis and Annette Gordon-Reed debated this question during a "Books & Beyond" panel discussion sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book on July 25. The two authors are contributors to *Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty* (Viking Studio, 2000), the companion volume to the Library's Bicentennial exhibition about Jefferson, which closes on Nov. 16.

Gerard W. Gawalt of the Manuscript Division, the Library's Jefferson specialist and curator of the Library's Jefferson exhibition, introduced the speakers. Mr. Gawalt said that the exhibition and the companion book have "a primary and an interpretive aspect." The primary aspect is reflected in Jefferson's written legacy. The interpretive aspect attempts to use those writings to enter Jefferson's life and try to assess his impact on his times.

Scholars Joseph Ellis and Annette Gordon-Reed are shown the book

Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty by Director of Publishing Ralph Eubanks and Gerard Gawalt of the Manuscript Division. *Photo by John Y. Cole*

Ms. Gordon-Reed said that the goal of her essay was to better understand the meaning of "genius" as applied to Jefferson's life. "We should not let the idea of a genius overwhelm the man himself," she cautioned. The third president was also a Southern slaveholder whose own life cannot be entirely reconciled with his public ideals.

"What Jefferson most needs today," she declared, "is a rescue from symbolism. He is not a plaster saint." A professor of law at New York Law School, Ms. Gordon-Reed is the author of *Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings: An American Controversy* (University of Virginia Press, 1997), and is currently working on a history of the Hemings family to be published by W.W. Norton.

Ms. Gordon-Reed went on to explain that in the 18th century the word "genius" did not have the rarefied meaning it does today. Rather, "genius" connoted one who possessed a natural talent or lively imagination. If Jefferson was a genius, she suggested, it is because his imagination led him to "annunciate ideas that have universal application." Despite Jefferson's limitations as a man, as a thinker he was a pioneer.

"He posed the right questions at the right time," she said. "Even without finding answers, he paved the way." While left behind in Jefferson's day, she observed that American minorities have taken Jeffersonian ideals of liberty and equality to heart, expanding their meaning in ways Jefferson himself never believed possible.

Mr. Ellis also qualified the use of the word "genius" in the book's subtitle and commented that Jefferson himself would probably object to being enshrined in this manner. "If not a genius of liberty, Thomas Jefferson was the great rhetorician of American freedom," he concluded.. In contrast to other Founding Fathers, for whom the past was "the lamp of experience," Jefferson saw his life's work as an effort to "remove the dead hand of the past" from the American political experience. A professor of history at Mount Holyoke College, Mr. Ellis is the author of *American Sphinx: The Character of Thomas Jefferson* (Vintage Press, 1996), which won the National Book Award, and of *Founding Brothers: Stories from the Early Republic*, which will be published this fall by Alfred A. Knopf.

According to Mr. Ellis, Jefferson was not a genius like Einstein or Aristotle. Instead, America's third president was essentially a derivative thinker whose intellect was remarkable for its range rather than its depth.

The panelists took questions from the audience, some of whom objected to what they perceived as "revisionist" interpretations of Jefferson's life and impact. Mr. Ellis related an anecdote in which he was similarly challenged.

"I have been accused of being a 'mere pigeon on the great statue of Thomas Jefferson' by those who prefer the myth," he said. "That I am a pigeon is not important. What is important is that we not see Jefferson as a statue."

Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty (Viking Studio, 2000) includes an introduction by historian Garry Wills titled "Jefferson's Genius" and contemporary commentary by Joseph J. Ellis, Annette Gordon-Reed, Pauline Maier, Charles A. Miller and Peter S. Onuf. The book is available for $35 in major bookstores and from the Library of Congress Sales Shops (202-707-0204). The Library's Bicentennial exhibition on Jefferson may be viewed in the Thomas Jefferson Building through Nov. 16.

Mr. Martin is an examiner in the U.S. Copyright Office.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

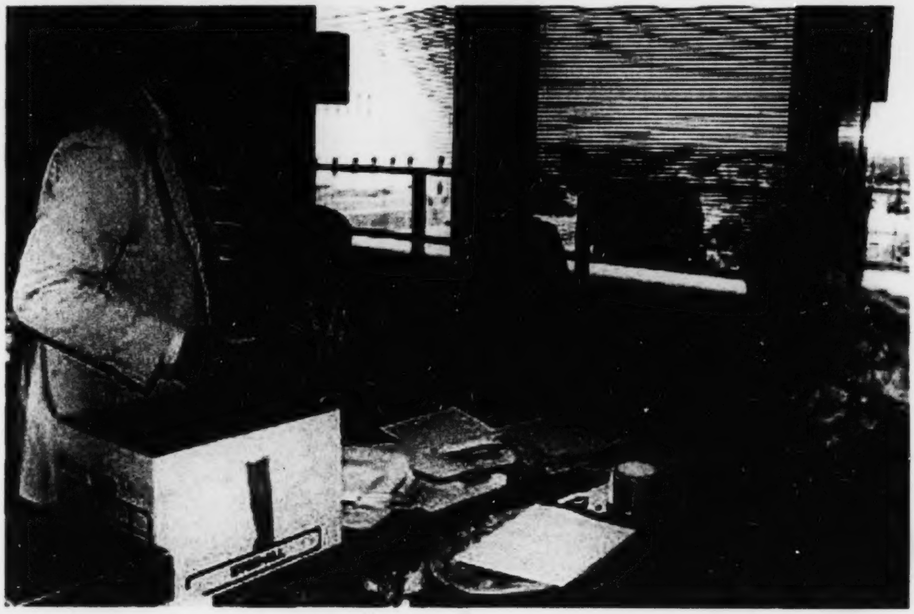
Blair Family Treasures

Historic Papers Added to Library's Cache

BY GAIL FINEBERG

Richard C. Hollyday II of Vero Beach, Fla., reached into a cardboard box on a table in the Library office of Diane Kresh, director of Public Service Collections, in July and removed neatly organized, labeled packets of ink-inscribed brown letters addressed to his Blair family ancestors.

"These letters are from [Kentucky statesman] Henry Clay to Francis Preston Blair, my great-great-grandfather," Mr. Hollyday said. "Here are some of my great-grandfather Montgomery Blair's papers pertaining to the Dred Scott case; he was Scott's lawyer and took the case all the way to the Supreme Court, before Justice Roger B. Taney.



Blair family descendant Richard Hollyday (left) shows some historic family papers that he and his sister Edith Hollyday (far right) found in an attic. With them are Diane Kresh, director for public service collections; Louise Condon, Mr. Hollyday's niece; and Marvin Kranz, American history specialist in the Manuscript Division. *Photo by Gail Fineberg*

"Here are some letters to Montgomery Blair from General Sherman, Lew Wallace (a Civil War general and author of the novel, *Ben-Hur*), my Great Uncle Frank Blair -- he was a Civil War general -- Sen. Charles Sumner, Sen. Thomas Benton, and here's one from James Buchanan to Mrs. Blair," Mr. Hollyday continued.

For some 170 years, these letters, a diary belonging to Francis Preston Blair and other historical treasures had been handed down from one generation of the Blair family to another.

However, this spring, Mr. Hollyday and his sister Edith decided it was time to give their trove to the Library. Not only did the Library already have some 12,000 Blair items on deposit, but his niece, the Library's exhibition conservator Louise K. "Rikki" Condon, had promised that she personally would see to the preservation and care of their gifts.

Said American history specialist Marvin Kranz, of the Manuscript Division, "This will be a marvelous addendum to the Blair papers."

Mr. Hollyday retrieved a file holding more letters, among them correspondence from Gen. Winfield Scott, commanding general of the Union Army at the beginning of the Civil War; Stephen A. Douglas, who campaigned against Lincoln; John C. Fremont, nominated in 1856 as the first Republican candidate for president; Martin van Buren, Andrew Jackson's successor to the presidency; John Dix, a Civil War general; Andrew Jackson Jr., the adopted son of Andrew Jackson; and Silas Wright, a senator from New York and Van Buren's campaign manager.

"These are some of the most interesting and important people on the stage of U.S. history between 1820 and the Civil War years," Mr. Kranz said.

As Mr. Kranz described the historical significance of the Blairs and those who wrote to them, familiar Montgomery County place names took on life and new meaning.

"Time stands still at the Library of Congress," remarked Ms. Condon, who as the Library's exhibition conservator has worked in the Conservation Division since 1976.

Francis Preston Blair (1791-1876)

A feisty editor from Kentucky, Francis Preston Blair was invited to Washington by President Andrew Jackson for the purpose of starting a party organ for the Democrats. He founded The Globe, as well as *The Congressional Globe* -- forerunner of *The Congressional Record.* He and his partner, John Rives, contracted for Congress's printing business.

Described by Rives as 85 pounds of bones and 22 pounds of "gristle, nerve and brain," Blair became a trusted confidant of Jackson's and served in his unofficial "Kitchen Cabinet."

Mr. Kranz said the Clay letters to Francis Blair are sure to be interesting because of the animosity between Jacksonian Democrats, of whom Blair was one, and Clay during the 1824 presidential election.

That year, Jackson won the popular vote, but because four candidates split the electoral votes and no one received a majority, the three names with the highest totals were sent on to the House of Representatives, where each state had one vote. Clay, who had been eliminated, then threw his support to Quincy Adams. As soon as he was elected, Adams appointed Clay secretary of state, which in those days was the pathway to the presidency, Mr. Kranz said. "So the Jacksonian Democrats accused Clay and Adams of making a 'corrupt bargain,' trading votes for the appointment."

Blair weathered Jackson's descent from power, maintained his lucrative printing business and remained active in politics, supporting Fremont's 1856 Republican nomination, even after he "retired" to his 20-room mansion, Silver Spring, built in 1844 on 1,000 wooded acres seven miles north of town. He aided Lincoln, offering the Union Army commission to Robert E. Lee on the president's behalf and crossing Confederate lines on at least one peace mission.

President Abraham Lincoln was a frequent guest at Silver Spring, and on July 11, 1864, an uninvited guest camped there overnight on his way to Washington with Confederate troops. Only a barrel of whiskey at nearby Falkland, owned by Blair's son, Montgomery, came between Gen. Jubal Early's raiders and a weak Fort Stevens, according to family legend.

Montgomery Blair (1813-1883)

The son of Francis Preston, Montgomery Blair graduated from West Point in 1835, served the Army briefly and resigned to study law in St. Louis, Mo., with

Thomas Hart Benton. He became a U.S. attorney for the state of Missouri, mayor of St. Louis, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

His St. Louis law practice included work for several railroads and his most famous client, Dred Scott, a slave whose master had moved with him to Missouri, then free territory. Scott tried to sue in federal court to establish his Missouri citizenship and freedom. Writing for the Supreme Court majority, Justice Taney ruled that a slave's status did not change with the territory he lived in. Taney also held that a slave was property; as chattel, Scott had no standing in federal court.

Montgomery Blair moved to Washington in 1852, established his family in Blair House, where his wife graciously entertained Washington's movers and shakers, and joined Lincoln's Cabinet as U.S. postmaster general in 1861. Described as the most learned man in Lincoln's Cabinet, he provided counsel to the president and reformed the Post Office, standardizing rates and service at a savings to the country.

With a moderate view toward reconstruction, Blair so agitated "radical" Republicans that Lincoln eventually asked him to resign.

Montgomery Blair rebuilt his Silver Spring area home, Falkland, which Early's raiders had burned. He became active in Maryland politics and practiced law with his son, Woodbury, who after his father's death in 1883 continued the practice with his brothers Gist and Montgomery Jr.

Included in the papers from the Blair family are some of Montgomery Blair's legal papers dealing with the Dred Scott case and papers relating to the old *Globe* newspaper.

Mr. Kranz said the people who wrote to Montgomery Blair are so important in American history that their letters are bound to be of interest to scholars. "The importance of the letters is up to scholars to determine," he added.

Still to come are plantation record books from Francis Preston Blair, who was a slaveholder, even though he supported Lincoln.

"That's the sort of material we'd love to get," Mr. Kranz said after Edith Hollyday remarked that they still had these records.

The main body of Blair papers came to the Library as gifts of the family, over periods from 1928 to 1955 and during 1967-69; other gifts and purchases came during 1973-74.

The latest donation came about because of the Condon-Blair connection.

"Rikki and I had worked together for years on exhibition materials," Mr. Kranz recalled. "One day she mentioned her mother was a descendent of the Blairs, and I asked if there were any papers still around. She said she'd ask her uncle."

Ms. Condon said these papers were discovered about 20 years ago in the attic of a Bedford Hills, N.Y., home occupied by her grandmother, Minna Blair Hollyday, Richard Hollyday's mother. Mr. Hollyday took an interest in them, sorted them, and consulted Condon about their care.

Ms. Condon said she is thrilled to be able to care for these papers at the Library. "The Blairs served the nation their whole lives and that's certainly something to be proud of," she said. "They gave so much to the country and I want people to know about them. It also means a lot to me to know these papers will be well preserved at the Library of Congress."

Ms. Fineberg is editor of *The Gazette,* the Library's staff newsletter. Adrianne Nash, an intern in *The Gazette* office, contributed to this report.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS Information Bulletin

October 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

News from the Center for the Book

Book and Library History Update

Book Historians Meet in Mainz

Gutenberg Anniversary
SHARP Conference 2000
3-8 July 2000 in Mainz, Germany

On July 3-8 in Mainz, Germany, more than 280 academics, librarians and students of book history participated in the International Gutenberg Conference, which joined the eighth annual meeting of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP) with the first symposium of the associates of the Socrates Program of the European Union.

The host was the Gutenberg Institute for the History of the Book, which coordinated the conference with the citywide and yearlong 600th birthday of Johannes Gutenberg, the Western inventor of movable type and the printing press and the "man of the millennium." Conference sessions were held throughout the city of Mainz, which was honoring Gutenberg through historical exhibitions at the newly renovated Gutenberg Museum, the City Archives, the State Museum, the Cathedral and Diocesan Museum and the Museum of Natural History. Participants took time out from a full program (more than 130 papers presented in 46 panel sessions, plus three plenary sessions and three pre-conference sessions) for guided tours around the city and, on July 6, an all-day excursion to Eltville and the Abbey of Eberbach.

The Library of Congress was represented by Mary L. Elder of the Rare Book Team, Special Materials Cataloging Division, and John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, who, on July 3, with Ian Willison of the University of London, chaired an informal update of history of book projects around the world. Mr. Cole also is a member of the

Local Arrangements Committee for SHARP 2001, which will be held in Richmond and Williamsburg, Va., on July 19-22 under the sponsorship of the Library of Virginia, the Virginia Center for the Book and the American Studies Program and the Swem Library of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg.

Johannes Gutenberg's statue in central Mainz is not far from the newly renovated Gutenberg Museum. *Photo by John Y. Cole*

Book History Handbook Published

A Handbook for the Study of Book History in the United States, by Ronald J. Zboray and Mary Saracino Zboray, has been published by the Library of Congress. Sponsored by the Center for the Book, the 155-page paperbound volume is an introduction for researchers to the literature and subject of book history.

In the first part of the book, the authors explain why the field of the history of the book is important and discuss its major concerns. Most of the book describes how to locate and use source material. It concludes with observations about the future of book history, an appendix describing important periodicals for book historians and a 52-page list of suggested readings.

Ronald J. Zboray is associate professor of history at Georgia State University, and Mary Saracino Zboray is a research associate at the same institution. Together they have published extensively about antebellum cultural history, including recent articles in many scholarly journals and essays in two collections, on Boston business history and on transcendentalism, published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. In 1998-99, the Zborays were Honorary Visiting Fellows at the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, while completing a book on the experience of reading in antebellum New England. The *Handbook* is the Center for the Book's second resource publication about book history. The first, *The History of Books: A Guide to Selected Resources in the Library of Congress* (1987), by Alice D. Schreyer, is out of print but available in many libraries.

A Handbook for the Study of Book History in the United States is available for $15 from Oak Knoll Press, 310 Delaware St., New Castle, DE 19720; telephone (302) 328-7232; toll-free (800) 996-2556; fax (302) 328-7274. It can be ordered online at www.oakknoll.com/pressrel/handbook.html.

CAXTONIAN

The Library of Congress at 200 looks to the future

The Book Club of California

Quarterly News-Letter

Two Book Club Newsletters Honor Library of Congress

The June 2000 issue of *Caxtonian* (above left), the journal of the Caxton Club of Chicago, highlights the Library of Congress and its Bicentennial through articles by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole ("The Library of Congress at 200 Looks to the Future"); University of Chicago Library curator of special collections Alice D. Schreyer ("Anniversary Tribute to the Library of Congress"); and a personal account of a visit to the Library's Main Reading Room (accompanied by a full-page photograph) by *Caxtonian* editor Robert Cotner.

The summer 2000 issue of the Book Club of California's *Quarterly News-Letter* (above right) contains a favorable, lengthy review of a Library of Congress-sponsored book, *The Book in America,* by Richard W. Clement, published in 1996 by Fulcrum Publishers. The volume includes a foreword by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and an afterword by Mr. Cole. The reviewer, Richard H. Dillon, concludes with a tribute to the Center for the Book, noting that it was the center, which was created in 1977, that put the "new and welcome" interdisciplinary field of the history of the book "on the road."

Cyber LC
Cybercasts from *The* LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Book History on Cyber LC

Book and cultural historians are featured in two Center for the Book-sponsored events now available on Cyber LC (www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/cyber-cfb.html). On July 25 historians Joseph Ellis and Annette Gordon Reed, two of the contributors to *Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty* (Viking Studio, 2000) discussed Jefferson in a "Books & Beyond" author presentation. Historian Gerard W. Gawalt of the Library's Manuscript Division moderated the program. The second event is the Bicentennial symposium "Poetry and the American People: Reading, Voice and Publication in the 19th and 20th Centuries" that took place on April 4. Participants in the all-day program, which was co-sponsored with several Library offices, included historians David D. Hall, Harvard University Divinity School; Barbara Sicherman, Trinity College; Joan Shelley Rubin, University of Rochester; and Kenneth Cmiel of the University of Iowa.

Library Historians to Convene on Oct. 23-26

Library historians from around the world will participate in the Library of Congress Bicentennial symposium "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future," which will be held at the Library of Congress on Oct. 23-26.

The meeting has been designated "Library History Seminar X," continuing a series of seminars that takes place every five years under the sponsorship of the American Library Association's Library History Round Table and the journal, *Libraries & Culture*.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents

Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(10/13/2000)

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information
Bulletin

November 2000 -- Vol. 59, No. 11

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page
Last Month
Next Month

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help & FAQs
Search the Site
Site Map
Search the Catalog

Aaron Copland Centennial

On the Cover: American composer Aaron Copland works in a chilly studio under the warmth of a space heater in a photo now available online in the Library's American Memory collections.

Cover Story: To celebrate the composer's centennial, the Library has released an online version of its Aaron Copland Collection.

The Gift of a Lifetime: On Oct. 5, John Kluge donated $60 million to the Library to establish an annual scholarly prize and a center at the Library for legislators and scholars.

Council Anniversary: The James Madison Council celebrated 10 years of service to the Library of Congress.

Attention Retirees

New Law Library Hours

Dutch Treat: The prime minister of the Netherlands has donated a rare eight-volume history of his country.

Campbell Named to New Strategic Post

Poet of the Moment: Poet Laureate Stanley Kunitz opened the Library's fall literary season Oct. 12.

Hispanic Heritage: Sarita Brown opened a monthlong celebration of Hispanic culture and achievement.

Brown Biography: The author of a new book on the late Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown spoke at the Library Oct. 11.

Disability Awareness: Claiborne Haughton was the keynote speaker for Disability Employment Awareness Month.

Bicentennial Background: The Library has described its vast collections in many ways through the decades.

Conference on Armenia: A conference on the American response to the Armenian genocide was cohosted at the Library.

Kids Count: T. Berry Brazelton and Stanley Greenspan discussed their new book on child- raising on Oct. 10.

Glinda Arrives: Descendants of L. Frank Baum have donated an important "Oz" manuscript.

GLIN Meeting: Directors of the Global Legal Information Network met at the Library in September.

New Acquisitions in Music: The Library has acquired the collections of a notable composer and a prominent violinist.

Interlibrary Loan Update 1

Interlibrary Loan Update 2

Chinese Standard: The Library has joined the international community in the adoption of the Pinyin romanization standard.

News from the Center for the Book

Top of Page | Information Bulletin Index | Library of Congress Home

---

The Library of Congress
Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov

(11/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

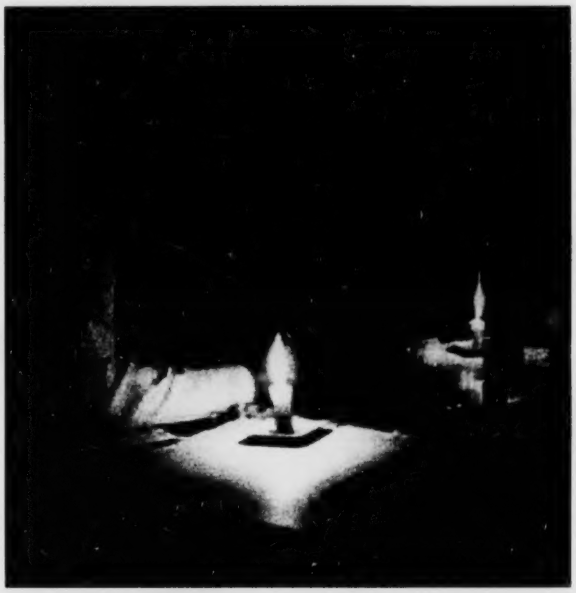
Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Fanfare for an Uncommon Man

Library Releases Aaron Copland Collection Online

BY WILDA HEISS

The November release of the online version of the Aaron Copland Collection at the Library of Congress befittingly celebrates the centennial of the birth of the preeminent 20th century American composer Aaron Copland (1900-1990).



Aaron Copland by candlelight, at a studio in the Berkshires, 1946.
Photo by Victor Kraft

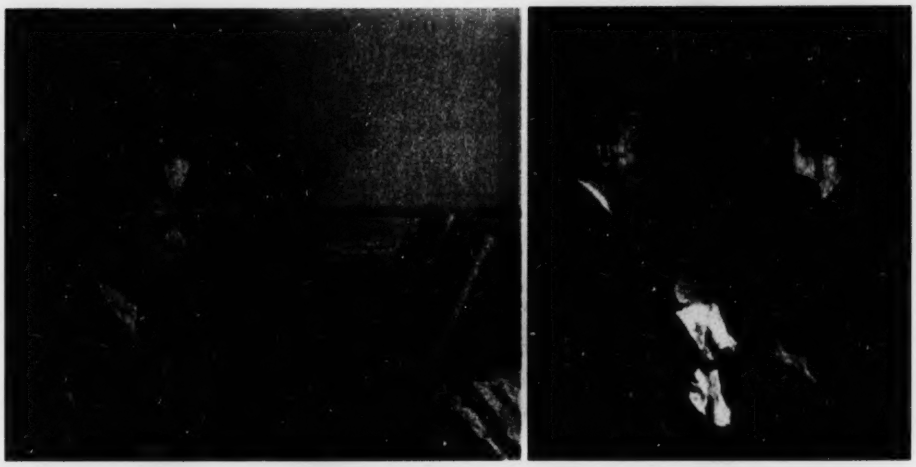
Through the generosity of the Aaron Copland Fund for Music, administered by James Kendrick, and the publisher of Copland's music, Boosey & Hawkes Inc., administered by Carolyn Kalett, portions of Copland's music sketches, personal correspondence, unpublished writings and photographs are available to the general public from the Library's American Memory Web Site at www.loc.gov.

On June 10, 1921, on board the steamer *France*, Copland wrote: "Dear Ma & Pa -- I have decided to write you a little every day and so give you an idea of life on board this boat. ..."

Copland's parents, Harris and Sarah Copland, outside their store on Washington Avenue , Brooklyn, during their retirement sale in 1922.

Thus began a journey for Copland that significantly shaped the course of his life. After three years of study in Paris, Copland returned home to America and began a full life of composing, performing, writing, lecturing and eventually conducting. Musical audiences in America were first introduced to Copland's music at the 1925 premiere of his *Symphony for Organ and Orchestra* by the New York Symphony Orchestra under Walter Damrosch, whose comment at the concert was, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure you will agree that if a gifted young man can write a symphony like this at 23, within five years he will be ready to commit murder!" Fortunately, Damrosch's joke was never taken seriously. Today, Aaron Copland's music is well known and performed to audiences throughout the world.

The online collection presents approximately 5,000 images, selected from Copland's music sketches, correspondence, writings and photographs in the Aaron Copland Collection and other collections in the Music Division at the Library of Congress. A timeline of important events in Copland's life is offered along with the complete, revised finding aid to the collection. An essay on Copland's music places many of his best-known and most significant works in the context of his development as a composer. This essay and a Works List have been prepared by Wayne Shirley, a music specialist in the Music Division.



The composer's work benefited from his close relationship with the great musical minds of his time. He collaborates (above) with Leonard Bernstein, ca. 1940; Copland with Serge Koussevitzky and Nadia Boulanger, ca. 1939. *Photos by Victor Kraft*

To preserve the look of the original documents in the electronic version, the black-and-white photographic materials have been scanned in a grayscale format, and the other materials, including color photographic materials, were scanned in color to capture the various tones of the different pencils and ink in the music sketches, correspondence and writings. One notable exception is the previously scanned correspondence to Leonard Bernstein from Copland provided by a link to the existing online Leonard Bernstein Collection, which was originally scanned in grayscale.

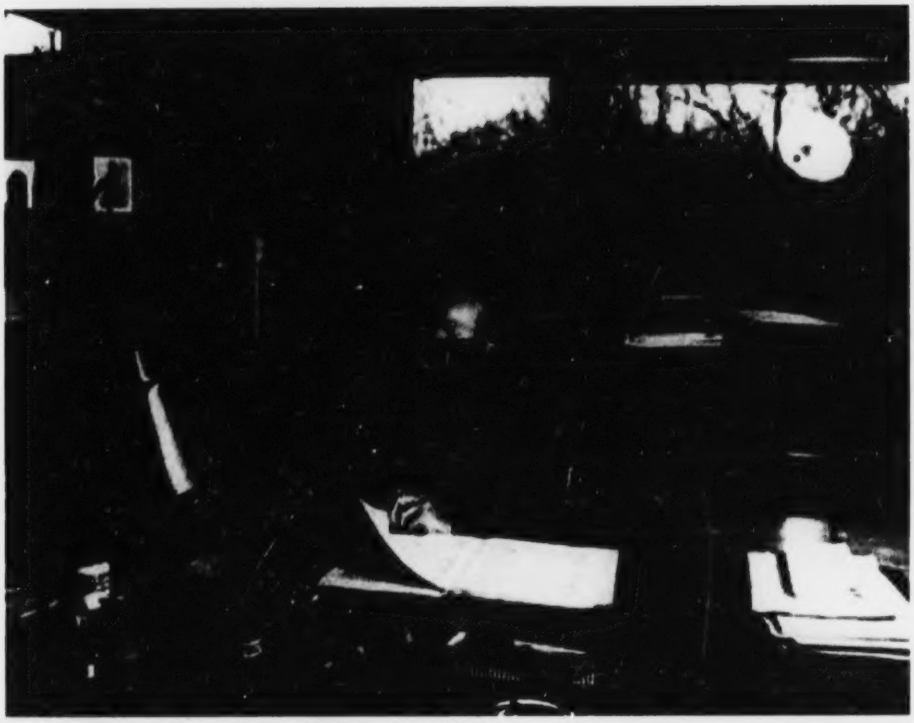
The complete Aaron Copland Collection of about 400,000 items was acquired by the Library in 1989. Before this time, Copland had periodically donated the original manuscripts to some of his music beginning in the mid-1950s, all of which became gifts to the Library. The collection encompasses the full and rich career of this composer, performer, teacher, writer, conductor, commentator, lecturer and administrator, and is one of the most extensive and comprehensive collections in the Music Division. It spans the dates 1884-1991, with the bulk of the materials covering the 1920s through the 1970s. The collection is the primary resource for research on Aaron Copland and a major resource for the study of musical life in 20th century America.

Aaron Copland with playright Thornton Wilder, 1948. *Photo by Victor Kraft*

Boosey and Hawkes has granted permission for the online publication of the unpublished music sketches for 31 works by Copland. The manuscripts of these sketches provide insights into the origins of these compositions. The final, finished works are published and available only in print form. The online selected music sketches encompass the spectrum of styles and media -- ballet, orchestra, stage, film, chamber, piano and voice -- in which Copland composed. On his return from Paris in 1924, Copland searched for a musical expression that was distinctively American and did not resemble or duplicate European traditions. To this end during his composing years, he incorporated various elements of jazz, Latin American rhythms, folk music, tunes of the American West, "modernism," and even "serialism" in different works. Copland's popularity today centers on the easily accessible music, such as the ballets, *Appalachian Spring, Rodeo* and *Billy the Kid,* and the patriotic *Lincoln Portrait* and *Fanfare for the Common Man*. The sampling of Copland's music sketches on the Web site will acquaint users with less familiar and often neglected works to broaden their appreciation.

Copland with fellow composer and friend Benjamin Britten, ca. 1950

The site also contains more than 800 letters, telegrams and postcards of Aaron Copland, spanning the years 1921-1986. Many of these come from other Library collections, including the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Collection, the Irving Fine Collection, the Serge Koussevitzky Collection, the *Modern Music* Magazine Archives and the Leonard Bernstein Collection. The texts of the correspondence have also been digitized and, therefore, are searchable by word. Not only are the early letters to his "Ma & Pa" from his first trip to France digitized; also online are letters to his Parisian teacher, Nadia Boulanger, and fellow composers Arthur Berger, Leonard Bernstein, Paul Bowles, Benjamin Britten, Carlos Chavez, Israel Citkowitz, Irving Fine, Walter Piston, Roger Sessions and William Strickland. The other letters are to people who were important to Copland and supported him in his career, such as Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, who commissioned two works from Copland through the foundation she established at the Library of Congress; Serge Koussevitzky, who also commissioned a work by Copland through his foundation; Minna Lederman, to whom Copland contributed numerous magazine articles for *Modern Music*; and the famous lexiconist Nicolas Slonimsky.



The composer works in his study at Rock Hill.

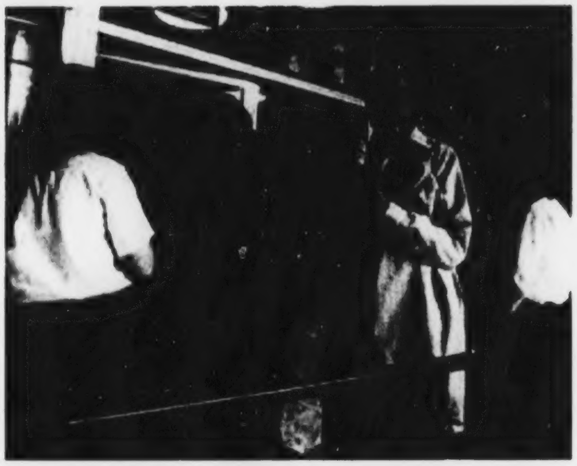
Even though Copland wrote many letters to many people and wrote many articles, in an amusing 1927 letter to Slonimsky he bemoaned writing: "Dear Kolya [a nickname], -- I'm a pig! I'm a pig and a sinner and a wretch. But apparently I'd rather be all those things than write a letter. I detest writing letters and it is my great ambition in this world to find a friend who'll love me so that he'll be willing to write me letters without ever expecting an answer. (Did ever selfishness go further?) But even a pig has a conscience and my conscience has been giving me no rest for the past week saying 'Aaron, my boy, you simply got to write to your old friend Kolya.'"

Copland was active all his life as both composer and conductor, here rehearsing with William Warfield in 1963.

For the first time, Copland's unpublished writings, representing drafts for articles, lectures and speeches, are available online. Although the text is not searchable by word, the selected items show the divergent subjects on which Copland wrote or lectured and, in some cases, display his literary, editorial processes. Besides the two autobiographical titles, in one of which he writes on "the creation of an art music" as one of "humanity's truly unique achievements," he wrote about his own music and about other composers and their music.

Copland raking leaves at his home in Ridgefield, Ct., in 1946. *Photo by Victor Kraft*

On his own music, he describes his collaboration with Martha Graham on *Appalachian Spring*, which was commissioned by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the Library of Congress and received the Pulitzer Prize for music in 1945, as well as his three major solo piano works, his film music and other works. He frequently presented his personal viewpoints and reflections not only about his American contemporaries, but also about Mozart, Berlioz, Pierre Boulez, Michael Tippett, Darius Milhaud, Dmitri Shostakovitch, Gabriel Faure, Franz Liszt, Gustav Mahler, Igor Stravinsky, Serge Prokofiev, Benjamin Britten and Zoltán Kodály. For example, in his tribute to Benjamin Britten on his 50th birthday, he recalled his visit to the composer's place, the Old Mill at Snape, in Suffolk, England, in which he remembered best "the exchange of musical impressions of all sorts." About Leonard Bernstein's gifts, he said it was "impossible to imagine the American musical scene in the last quarter century without him." Copland also wrote about other people who had influenced his life. His 1960 tribute to his teacher, Nadia Boulanger, who, more than anyone, made a lasting impression, begins "It is almost forty years since first I rang the bell at Nadia Boulanger's Paris apartment."



Copland enjoys an ice cream cone at Interlaken in 1970.

The online Copland collection includes a Photo Gallery of around 100 photographs selected from the more than 12,000 photographic materials in the Aaron Copland Collection. The digitized images fall into five broad categories: "Family," "Copland Alone," "Copland's Music," "Copland with Other Composers and People" and "Places and Events." The more unusual or, perhaps, amusing and less familiar online photographs show Copland in informal settings such as raking leaves, posing with cows and eating an ice cream cone at Interlaken, Switzerland, in 1970. The more serious ones capture Copland with family members and fellow composers, during performances of his music, with notable cultural figures and during his travels throughout the world.

The online Aaron Copland Collection presents a sampling of materials from a life devoted to music as a composer, performer, teacher, writer or conductor. In the conclusion of the second volume of his autobiography, co-written with Vivian Perlis, Copland commented on his "good fortune" to spend his life "with the art of music" by saying: "Perhaps the answer to why a man such as myself composes is that art summarizes the most basic feelings about being alive. ... By reflecting the time in which one lives, the creative artist gives substance and meaning to life as we live it. Life seems so transitory! It is very attractive to set down some sort of permanent statement about the way we feel, so that when it's all gone, people will be able to go to our art works to see what it was like to be alive in our time and place -- 20th century America."

Ms. Heiss is a music specialist and co-curator of the Aaron Copland Collection in the Music Division.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Dr. Billington thanked John Kluge for his $60 million gift to the Library during a press conference Oct. 5, near the floor of the Senate. Joining Dr. Billington were Joint Committee on the Library members Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), committee chairman; Rep. William Thomas (R-Calif.), committee vice chairman; Sens. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N. Y.); and Reps. John Boehner (R-Ohio), Vernon Ehlers (R-Mich.), Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) and Jim Davis (D-Fla.). *Photo by Christina Tyler Wenks*

Assembling Scholars and Statesmen

Joint Committee Announces Kluge's $60M Gift

BY GAIL FINEBERG

Members of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, joined by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, on Oct. 5 formally announced the largest single monetary donation to the Library in its 200-year history -- $60 million from Metromedia President John W. Kluge.

The gift will be used to establish the John W. Kluge Center and Prize at the Library. Accomplished scholars and more junior fellows will gather at the center to make use of the Library's incomparable collections and to interact with members of Congress. The John W. Kluge Prize of $1 million will recognize a lifetime of achievement in the human sciences.

Dr. Billington and Madison Council Chairman John Kluge discuss the new Kluge Center and Prize at the Library.

Standing before reporters and photographers in the Ohio Clock Corridor off the Senate floor, in what he described as his last official act as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), thanked Mr. Kluge, chairman of the James Madison Council, for his generosity and also the Madison Council, a private-sector group dedicated to helping the Library enrich and share its collections.

Joining Sen. Stevens were Rep. William M. Thomas (R-Calif.), committee vice chairman and other committee members: Sens. Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.) and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.); and Reps. John A. Boehner (R-Ohio), Vernon J. Ehlers (R-Mich.), Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.) and Jim Davis (D-Fla.).

Sen. Stevens announced that Kluge, the Madison Council and others in the private sector had given the Library a total of $106 million during the Library's Bicentennial for its Gifts to the Nation program. "Speaking for the Joint Committee as chairman, I express our gratitude for the support our library has received from the private sector under the tremendous leadership of Dr. Billington, our Librarian of Congress," the senator said. "Our deepest thanks [go] to John Kluge and all the members of the Madison Council. ... Your generosity is outstanding and will help make the activities of the Library of Congress, particularly the digital activities, possible and will add priceless collections to the Library over the coming years.

"Mr. Kluge, our nation owes you a debt of gratitude for your generous support," he continued.

Rep. Thomas said private-sector gift-giving during the past 10 years, culminating with Mr. Kluge's $60 million, was proof that a public-private partnership could support "a premiere learning center of this country." From 1990 to 2000, the private sector gave the Library a total of $222.2 million.

"All of us are extremely pleased and excited about the willingness of Mr. Kluge, and the philanthropic nature of his willingness, to supply $60 million," he said. What excited him the most about Mr. Kluge's gift, he said, is the way in which the money will be used -- to attract scholars to the Library and to establish a prize for lifetime achievement.

"The Library is a collection of books, manuscripts and other documents, but it only comes alive when it interacts with people. One of the things that frankly has been lacking has been willingness to use the magnet of this Library to attract the best and the brightest, to interact with the upcoming best and brightest, to produce that interface of people and product," he added. "As we're moving more into the digital age, it is even more important to deal with this material in interpretive ways that make it even more meaningful.

"As an old behavioral scientist," said Rep. Thomas (he taught political science in Bakersfield, Calif., from 1965 to 1974), he was pleased that the Kluge Prize would recognize achievement in the human or behavioral sciences just as the Nobel Prize does in economics, literature and science.

"This gift, in its magnitude, but, too, in the way it has been intelligently applied, means that this public-private partnership will live -- in individuals, in the people who utilize the Library and in the Library itself. It is just a real pleasure to have been a part of this very successful private-public partnership," Rep. Thomas said.

He then introduced Dr. Billington, who, Rep. Thomas said, found out after he was hired as Librarian in 1987 that his "nonmentioned job was to go out into the private sector and get people excited about giving money, their own money, to the Library itself. Frankly, no one could have done a better job," he said.

The Librarian thanked both Congress for its sustained support of the Library and Mr. Kluge for his gift.

"Our country was originally put together by people who were thinkers as well as doers," Dr. Billington said. "This magnificent gift by John W. Kluge will enable us to make an added contribution to restoring that wonderful, creative interaction between the world of thought and the world of action, between knowledge and the power of the mind, which is embedded in the very nature of the Library of Congress itself." Such interaction between the worlds of ideas and actions is a Jeffersonian idea, he said.

Dr. Billington explained that the Kluge gift will *not* be used to establish a permanent faculty at the Library or for administration or buildings. "There will be an attempt to recycle as many great minds of the world and then an even larger component of young minds through this place, so that they have a chance to use and profit from and interact with [the collections and] an extraordinary staff -- a couple of thousand analysts, historians and catalogers, who themselves are an enormous scholarly resource."

The idea, he said in a prepared statement, is that these scholars also will "interact naturally over a period of time with political Washington. ... We are in an age where power and influence depend far more on knowledge than in the past and where America will have to rely more on our wits than our weapons to sustain our global leadership. Our leaders will need to tap the wisdom of mature scholars whose judgment and objectivity would bring fresh perspectives to the city of government."

The Librarian said the Kluge chairs will be established in American law and governance, culture and society of the North, culture and society of the South, technology and society and modern culture. These areas of study "will reach across divisions of the Library and potentially speak to a variety of concerns and committees of Congress," Dr. Billington said. "John Kluge, with a [residence] not far from [Jefferson's] Monticello, has created a truly Jeffersonian gift to our oldest federal cultural institution."

Ms. Fineberg is the editor of *The Gazette*, the Library's staff newsletter.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

A Decade of Giving

Madison Council Celebrates 10th Anniversary

BY AUDREY FISCHER

Surrounded by a display of projects and acquisitions made possible by their support, the James Madison Council celebrated its 10th anniversary at the Library of Congress on Oct. 6. Since its founding in 1990, the Library's private sector advisory group -- currently with 103 members -- has provided $134.6 million in support of 208 Library initiatives.

Anniversary
James Madison
Council
1990-2000

Madison Council Vice Chairman Edwin Cox and Chairman John Kluge blow out the candles on the group's 10th anniversary cake.
Photo by Vivian Ronay

"Today it is the Library's turn to thank the Madison Council and to try to show in a concrete way how your support has made an important difference to all of us and the people we serve," said Dr. Billington at the council's recent business meeting. "The Library is a different place today than it was 10 years ago. We are more outwardly focused, and there is a new can-do spirit pervading the institution."

Invoking his favorite metaphor for making the Library's vast resources freely available on the Internet (www.loc.gov) to people throughout the nation and the world, Dr. Billington said, "The champagne is not only out of the bottle, it's overflowing."

Dr. Billington introduced Madison Council Chairman and Metromedia President John Kluge as "the man of the hour," having the previous day announced his unprecedented gift to the Library of $60 million to establish the John W. Kluge Center in the Library and the John W. Kluge Prize in the Human Sciences. The center will include five endowed chairs in areas such as American law and governance, the cultures and societies of the North and the South, technology and society, and modern culture.

Mr. Kluge in turn introduced the "energizer of the group," Edwin L. Cox, vice chairman of the Madison Council, who established the American Legacy Fund -- the Library's first and only endowment to sustain its acquisitions program. Mr. Kluge surprised Mr. Cox with a framed tribute to him from Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-Texas) "for support to the nation's library." The senator's remarks were entered into the *Congressional Record* on Oct. 3.

Maria and John Kluge greet (from left) Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.), Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), and Madison Council member Bernie Rapoport. *Photo by Vivian Ronay*

Treasurer of the United States Mary Ellen Withrow was on hand to present Mr. Kluge with a plaque to thank the Madison Council for its strong support of the sale of the Library's Bicentennial commemorative coins. At this writing, the U.S. Mint had sold nearly 240,000 silver coins and more than 32,000 bimetallic coins. A surcharge of more than $3 million from the sale of these coins will be used to support Library of Congress programs.

Madison Council Treasurer Leonard Silverstein described an "extraordinary decade of giving by the council," which began in 1990 with $1.1 million (19 percent of all private sector gifts to the Library that year). Ten years later in 2000 -- the Library's Bicentennial year, the council gave $71.8 million in gifts to the Library, or 83 percent, of private gifts to the Library. He also reported that of the $106 million the Library has received through the "Gifts to the Nation" Bicentennial initiative, the Council has contributed $87.1 million, or 82 percent, of the total.

Then it was time for a few founding members of the council to express what their involvement with the Library staff as well as with Library's collections have meant to them. Betsy Bloomingdale recalled how in 1989 (at a dinner for former president Ronald Reagan) Dr. Billington first mentioned to her his wish to involve the private sector in Library of Congress programs. Several years later, at a party at her house attended by Dr. Billington, Bob Hope and Samuel Brylawski of the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, the seed for the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment was planted. Since its opening in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building on May 9, the Bob Hope Gallery has had many visitors -- including Ms. Bloomingdale and her granddaughter. During their visit, Mr. Brylawski recalled that "it all started at your house."

Buffy Cafritz, who chaired the Bicentennial celebration; Clarence Chandran, COO of Nortel, which sponsored the event. *Photo by Vivian Ronay*

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb then had the daunting task of highlighting just a handful of the more than 200 initiatives supported by the council. Underscoring the council's support for collection development, he announced new acquisitions. The first purchase from the Cox American Legacy Fund is "Pike's Peak or Bust," a series of 20 Gold Rush drawings depicting the artist's overland journey from Missouri to the gold camps of Colorado and California in 1859-60. Mr. Tabb then introduced several members of his staff who discussed other key initiatives supported by the council.

"What if you came to the Library of Congress and there was no one there to greet you, direct you or take you on a tour?" asked Visitor Services Officer Teresa Sierra. Thanks to the Madison Council, that is not the case, as the Library now boasts a cadre of 175 volunteers, including council member Ed Miller. With seed money from the Madison Council, the Library has implemented a successful volunteer program, which includes professionals in every field. "The Library is self-selecting," said Ms. Sierra. "Only the best come here."

Interpretive Programs Officer Irene Chambers thanked the council for supporting 17 exhibitions, which "transformed the Library's exhibition program. During the past 10 years, Madison Council-supported exhibitions and their travel have reached more than 3 million people in this country and an additional 200,000 in Europe," she said. "That total includes 110 U.S. locations and 39 states. By 2003, these totals will include 12 foreign countries and five continents." Ms. Chambers also noted that online versions of these exhibitions have reached tens of millions, with some 2.3 million online transactions recorded each month.

"Imagine what we would have today if, in 1899, the eighth Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putman, had asked all Americans to document their lives and communities in pictures and print and sound recordings," said American Folklife Center Director Peggy Bulger. "Thanks to the support of the Madison Council, in 1999, Dr. Billington was able to put just such a grassroots effort in place when he launched Local Legacies -- a project of unprecedented proportion that has created a snapshot of American life at the turn of the 21st century." Working through their member of Congress, people in every state and territory in the nation produced a wealth of documentation that has become part of the Library's collections, with selections accessible on the Library's Web site. As a direct result of the Local Legacies project, a bill was just passed unanimously in the House that calls upon the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress to collect the oral histories and memoirs of American war veterans. The bill will be introduced by Sen. Max Cleland (D-Ga.).

Former presidential candidate Ross Perot (left) and composer Marvin Hamlisch (right) joined several guests at the anniversary celebration in the Great Hall. *Photo by Vivian Ronay*

The Madison Council has also generously supported the Library's commitment to film preservation. In 1988 President Reagan signed into law the National Film Preservation Act, which established the Library of Congress National Film Preservation Board and National Film Registry. "In 1994 the Madison Council provided a seed grant of $100,000 to help the Library fulfill its congressional mandate to promote public awareness of the problem," said Patrick Loughney of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. A plan was then formulated to produce a traveling series of motion pictures, restored by the Library, contributing movie studios and other film archives. The seed money, which allowed the tour to travel to 30 states, was then leveraged to garner additional funds amounting to more than $500,000 (including a grant of $250,000 from American Movie Classics). Mr. Loughney acknowledged Madison Council members Don Jones and James Earl Jones, who have lent their time to the project.

Dr. Billington demonstrated the importance of the council's support for the National Digital Library Program with a multimedia presentation featuring selections from the Library's American historical collections on its American Memory Web site. "It began with an ambitious dream of combining the latest technology with the best collections, working collaboratively with other institutions and relying on the talents of a dedicated staff," said Dr. Billington. As a result, the Library has exceeded its goal of digitizing 5 million items by the year 2000. "To further bridge the 'digital divide,' the Library recently launched a state-of-the-art, interactive, child and family friendly Web site called America's Library [www.americaslibrary.gov]," said Dr. Billington. With generous support from the Madison Council's Bicentennial Fund, the site is being publicized by the Ad Council -- its first national public service campaign for a library.

The event concluded with a reading of an excerpt of *The Caine Mutiny* by Herman Wouk. Designated a "Living Legend" by the Library of Congress, but unable to attend the awards ceremony held on April 24, 2000, the Library's Bicentennial, Mr. Wouk then received his medal from Dr. Billington.

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Treasurer of the United States Mary Ellen Withrow presents Madison Council Chairman John Kluge (right) with a plaque to thank the Council for their strong support of the sale of the Library's Bicentennial coins. Dr. Billington and Madison Council Vice Chairman Edwin Cox join in celebrating the Council's tenth anniversary. To date, the U.S. Mint has sold nearly 240,000 silver coins and more than 32,000 bimetallic coins; a surcharge of more than $3 million from the sale of these coins will be used to support Library of Congress programs. The Bicentennial coins are available from the U.S. Mint and can be ordered through the Mint's Web site at www.usmint.gov. *Photo by Vivian Ronay*

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Attention Retirees

The annual Library of Congress Retirees Luncheon will be held at noon on Wednesday, Dec. 20, in the Madison Building's Montpelier Room. The luncheon follows the holiday program in the Great Hall at 11 a. m. Invitations are being mailed the week of Nov. 20. If you have not received your invitation by Dec. 1, call the Special Events Office at (202) 707-5218, and staff will mail you one.

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

New Law Library Hours

Effective Oct. 30, 2000, the new public service hours for the Law Library of Congress are 8:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Monday through Saturday.

A thorough review of user service concluded that in-person use of the Law Librarys collections and services occurs between core business hours. As a result, evening hours on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday have been suspended.

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Prime Minister of the Netherlands Presents Rare Book

Wim Kok, prime minister of the Netherlands, visited the Library on Sept. 28, on his way to the White House to meet with President Clinton.

The prime minister presented a rare book of Dutch history to the Librarian as a "Gift to the Nation," to commemorate the Library's Bicentennial. The book, bound in vellum in eight volumes, was written by Pieter Bor Christiaensz (1559-1635) and is the most complete edition of a standard work on Dutch history. The books are filled with engravings; the author also inserted copies of the documents upon which he based his text. Since most of these documents were lost over time, the work is an important reference source.

Dr. Billington receives a rare Dutch history book, bound in eight volumes, from Prime Minister Wim Kok. *Photo by James Higgins*

Accepting the volumes, Dr. Billington said, "We are delighted that you chose this way to mark the great friendship between our two democratic nations." On a more personal note, the Librarian also noted that both his brother and a niece have been guest professors in the Netherlands.

The Dutch collections at the Library are the largest and most comprehensive in the Western Hemisphere and are especially strong in cartographic treasures from the 17th century.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Campbell Named to New Associate Librarian Post

Laura Elizabeth Campbell (right), director of the Library's National Digital Library (NDL) Program, has been reassigned by the Librarian to the position of associate librarian for strategic initiatives, effective Oct. 2.

She will report to Dr. Billington and Deputy Librarian of Congress Donald L. Scott and will be a member of the Library's Executive Committee. He noted that "Laura has already made many significant contributions to the realization of the Library's digital future. Her demonstrated leadership, technical knowledge and network of expert colleagues in the public and private sectors will bring added strength to our decision-making process."

Creation of the position of associate librarian for strategic initiatives responds to a recommendation contained within the July 26 National Academy of Sciences report *LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress*. Responsibilities of the position will include overall strategic planning for the Library, oversight of the Information Technology Services directorate, leadership of a new internal Information Technology Vision, Strategy, Research and Planning group and liaison with a new external Technical Advisory Board.

"The *LC21 Report* captures the formidable tasks ahead for this institution. While I am awed by the magnitude of these tasks, I am also optimistic that the Library will rise to this opportunity. I look forward to working with all of you to build a strategic vision for our collaborative digital future," Ms. Campbell said.

Ms. Campbell will retain her title as NDL director, in which capacity she has led a five-year cooperative national effort to digitize and make available electronically important and interesting documents of America's history and culture from libraries and archival institutions throughout the country. NDL has put in place the award-winning American Memory Web site that is the cornerstone of the Library's online information service for the nation. Freely available, the Web site offers 5 million digital items from 84 collections of historical primary source materials.

Ms. Campbell assumed responsibility for the American Memory Program in 1993 and began co-chairing the Digital Futures Group in late 1998. She joined the Library in April 1992 as director of Library Distribution Services, a directorate that consisted of programs involving the Library's cost-recovery services: Cataloging Distribution Service, the Federal Research Division, the Photoduplication Service and Retail Marketing.

Ms. Campbell was a private consultant and vice president of QueTel Corp., a business and systems integration consulting firm, from 1989 to 1992. At QueTel, she directed consulting engagements in strategic planning and financial systems, including work for the Library of Congress.

From 1984 to 1989, she was a staff consultant, manager and principal with Arthur Young & Co. (now Ernst and Young), directing projects for industry and government. She served as a project manager for the strategic planning review of the Library of Congress in 1988-89.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Stanley Kunitz Finds the Way

New Poet Laureate Comes to the Library

BY CRAIG D'OOGE

Few people get to hear their own eulogy, yet alone deliver it. But on Oct. 12, the Library's new 95-year-old poet laureate, Stanley Kunitz (right), at times seemed to be doing just that.

He opened the reading by announcing that he was worried about the young man who wrote the poem he was about to read. The poem was called "Vita Nova" and he wrote it when he was 23. He had reread it the night before, he said, with a "bit of surprise and some dismay."

"I began to worry about the young man who wrote it," he said. "He seemed so alone and vulnerable, yet so proud and enthralled with the conviction of his destiny. I think he needs an older friend, a mentor, to show him the way. I'd like to volunteer, but I guess it is too late."

The poem could be described as "Shakespearean." The poet vows to step out of daily life and henceforth dedicate himself to eternity. It is the kind of vow only a young person would make. The last stanza:

> *Moon of the soul, accompany me now,*
> *Shine on the colosseums of my sense,*
> *Be in the tabernacles of my brow.*
> *My dark will make, reflecting from your stones,*
> *The single beam of all my life intense.*

Granted, reflection and self-assessment come naturally to old age, but Stanley Kunitz seems to have been born a 95-year-old man. Understanding his relationship to himself and the universe has been the task of what, soon, will constitute a lifetime. But this predilection also has provided a creative tool. As he writes at the beginning of his recently published *Collected Poems*, "Years ago I came to the realization that the most poignant of all lyric tensions stems from the awareness that we are living and dying at once."

It is apparent from his early poems that at one time he believed that the power of intellect alone could resolve that tension. However, in the more or less chronological selection of poems he read during his appearance, the development of a different line of thought could be traced.

Sometimes it seemed as though someone else had joined him in the effort, someone younger but with an uncanny resemblance to the poet himself. The fact that one of those younger "Stanley Kunitzes" had already been appointed to the poet's post at the Library of Congress once before, from 1974 to 1976, enhanced the impression that this was, in manner of speaking, actually a group reading.

An unborn Stanley Kunitz was summoned for the next selection, "The Portrait." Mr. Kunitz told the audience the poem was about a cloud that hung over his childhood, something it took him 30 years to write about. Six weeks before he was born, his father killed himself by swallowing carbolic acid in a public park. The poem describes an incident where, as a child, he discovered his father's portrait in the attic and his mother "ripped it into shreds" and "slapped me hard." It ends, "In my sixty-fourth year/I can feel my cheek/ still burning."

He revisited his childhood again in reading "Lamplighter: 1914," a poem that amalgamates nostalgia, fantasy and history in the image of his boyhood self, standing on the wheels of a horse-driven buggy, pretending to light gas lamps on the back roads of a small town in Massachusetts. It is not often one finds oneself in the presence of a man who once drove a buggy and remembers Sarajevo, the *first* time around.

"The Old Darned Man," a prose poem he read next, shared the same theme as a poem he read later in the evening, "The Wellfleet Whale." Although this latter poem is about a completely different subject, a battered and sick whale that beached itself on Cape Cod, "The Old Darned Man" shows the same fascination with a romantic, damaged being that the world, and perhaps the universe itself, has betrayed. The story is straight out of the New England gothic tradition of Hawthorne or O. Henry. With his own marriage in tatters, the poet is drawn to write about a ragged itinerant tinker who wandered into his yard, dressed in a wedding coat mended so many times that it looks like a crazy quilt. As it turns out, the tinker was left standing at the altar, abandoned by his bride. He has walked the country mending pots ever since. The Old Darned Man, as he is known locally, is an augur of disasters to come in the poet's own life.

Autumn, Mr. Kunitz told the audience, has always been a significant season for him, and a number of the poems he chose to read ("The End of Summer," "The Round" and "Touch Me") were set at this melancholy turning point. Back when he was 79, he declared in "Passing Through" that "... Maybe/it's time for me to practice/growing old. The way I look at it, I'm passing through a phase:/gradually I'm changing to a word."

For many poets, this would be enough. But "Touch Me," the final poem of the evening, showed that Mr. Kunitz has uncovered another truth during his extended autumnal years. As he writes at the beginning of his *Collected Poems,* "At my age, after you're done -- or ruefully think you're done -- with the nagging anxieties and complications of your youth, what is there left for you to confront but the great simplicities?"

The poem, and the reading, concluded with the lines that have become a kind of signature piece for the Library's twice laureled poet, now no longer in the autumn, but in a kind of Indian summer of his life:

> *Darling, do you remember*
> *The man you married? Touch me,*
> *Remind me who I am.*

Finally, the mentor shows the way.

Mr. D'Ooge is media director in the Public Affairs Office.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

307

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

'Talents, Perspectives, Contributions'

Sarita Brown Delivers Hispanic Heritage Keynote

BY KIM L. BROWN

The education of Hispanic Americans and their academic achievements must be improved if the fast growing Latino community is going to participate fully in the life of the nation.

So said Sarita E. Brown (right), executive director of the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans, in the Library's National Hispanic Heritage Month keynote address on Sept. 27.

Describing White House efforts to address the educational needs of the Hispanic community, Ms. Brown said, "The fact that the fastest growing community in this country, the Latino community, has lower educational attainment rates creates a fault line. It places the future of our country on a fault line because today, as in no other time in our world history ... the capacity to think, to reason, to analyze, is the life's blood, not only of our economy, but of our democracy."

Ms. Brown began by saying that the Library's Jefferson Building has become her favorite place of interest in Washington. "Whenever I have friends or family visiting, I tell them 'Let's visit the cathedral [of] the mind.' It is not only a gorgeous facility, but the very nature of its work, of your work ... is ideas, issues and how, through the mind and through our words, we foster a continuity. It is [because of] that, I was particularly pleased to receive your invitation to come and talk to you about Hispanic Heritage Month."

Sarita Brown urges better education for Hispanic Americans. *Photo by Joseph Brooks*

Ms. Brown said she was particularly proud to be speaking at the Library about the work of the 24-member President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence, whose work she facilitates. In 1994 President Clinton appointed the commission, consisting of superintendents from big-city school systems, college presidents and elected officials. Since then, the commission has worked at the request of President Clinton and Secretary of Education Richard Riley to address the needs, issues and strengths of the Latino community and to focus on better education for Hispanics.

In 1994 the president signed Executive Order 12900. Ms. Brown's job is to help implement this order. She advises the president and his administration on the educational status of Hispanic Americans from early childhood through graduate and professional levels; works with 26 federal agencies to improve educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans; and assists in increasing the number of Hispanic Americans in federal employment. "Our government ... absolutely needs the talents, the perspectives, the contributions of Latinos," Ms. Brown said.

The 1994 commission was charged by the president with the responsibility of looking at education from early childhood programs through grade 12, as well as undergraduate, graduate and professional education.

The commission issued a 1996 report, "Our Nation on the Fault Line: Hispanic American Education." "That report was basically the diagnosis," she said.

In effect, the report was the commission's call to action, urging local, state and federal policymakers to take deliberate and immediate steps to improve the educational achievement of Hispanics.

"To participate fully in this country requires a quality education. [But] when you look at the shortfall, the facts [are] that Latinos are still not graduating from high school in the numbers necessary, not participating in colleges and universities at the rate necessary, not becoming doctors and lawyers and college professors in the way that we need as a country," Ms. Brown said. "If we do not have the human resources in the 21st century that we have had in the past, we are talking about a country on the fault line."

Ms. Brown said the commission is an activist group. Even though the Clinton administration took important steps after the release of the commission's 1996 report, the commission recognized that concerted national action is still necessary to raise the level of educational achievement in the Hispanic community. To this end, on Sept. 25 the commission released another report, "Creating the Will: Hispanics Achieving Educational Excellence."

Ms. Brown discussed some of the commission's findings in its assessment of "the educational pipeline" from early childhood education and beyond. "Too few Latino children are participating in Head Start programs."

The report also found fault with preparation of Latino students for college. "The fact [is], when you look throughout this country at the course offerings in junior high and high schools, you will find a disparity in the advice that we give college-going students," she said. "Look at course offerings in schools in many communities with large Latino numbers: Algebra is not offered. Geometry is not offered; it's not that it's not offered at the grade level that is recommended, [but] it's not offered. That is fixable. That is changeable."

In closing, Ms. Brown alluded to Hillary Clinton's invocation of the African proverb "It takes a village to raise a child." In the same vein, Ms. Brown said, the Sept. 25 report says: "There is a role for all of us. There is a role for parents, in support of your own children and those in your community."

Mr. Brown is head of the Mail and Correspondence Control Section in the U.S. Copyright Office.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

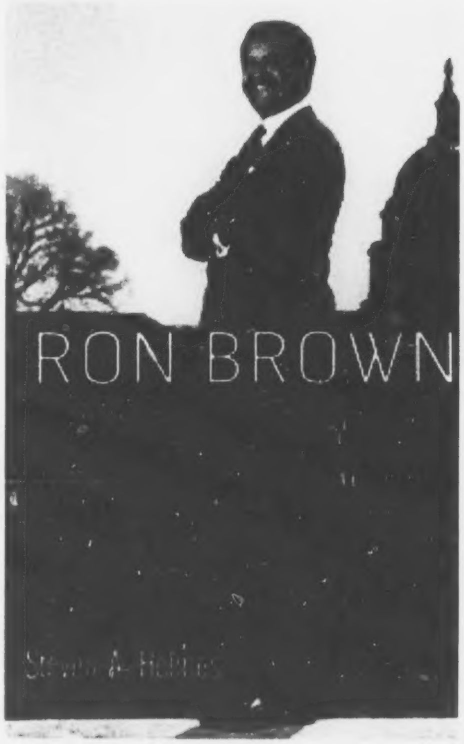
Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

'A Natural Born Leader'

Holmes Discusses New Biography of Ron Brown

BY CHERYL McCULLERS



Former Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown, who died in a plane crash on April 3, 1996, is the subject of a new book by *New York Times* reporter Steven A. Holmes. On Oct. 11, Mr. Holmes discussed *Ron Brown: An Uncommon Life* (right) as part of the "Books and Beyond" lecture series sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book.

Mr. Holmes, who is the chief race relations reporter for the *Times*, was inspired to write his book on Brown because of the cross-cultural outpouring after his death. "Brown's death evoked the kind of response normally reserved for heads of state or icons of pop culture," said Mr. Holmes. It was his charge to write a book not solely centered on Ron Brown, uncommon man, but also "the forces, events, the people that shaped him and propelled him on to excellence."

Ron Brown's great-grandfather and grandfather are responsible for pulling their family out of a low social and economic class. In 1897 the Browns built their house in Steelton, Pa., complete with seven rooms, three porches and a large hall; the backyard stabled horses. Their home was in a predominantly German community.

Ron Brown's father, William Brown, left Pennsylvania to attend Howard University in Washington, D.C. He graduated in 1940 and married Gloria

Osborne. After graduating, William Brown became the first African American to be employed in a professional position at the Federal Housing and Home Financing Administration, the precursor agency to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. His job transferred him in 1947 from Boston to New York City. After six months in the position, William Brown changed careers and was hired as manager for the Hotel Theresa in Harlem.

Ronald Harmon Brown was born on Aug. 1, 1941. Doting and encouragement would come not just from loving family members but also from the African American intellectuals and celebrities that frequented the hotel. It was this special treatment from notable people that Holmes believes contributed to Ron Brown's great sense of self.

Brown's evenings were spent among the important African American personalities of the time, such as Josephine Baker, Joe Louis and Dinah Washington. His early school days were spent at Hunter College Elementary School, a predominantly white public school on Manhattan's East Side. He subsequently attended high school at White Plains High School and the Rhodes School in Manhattan. Both schools were populated by the children of middle-class African Americans.

In 1962 Brown graduated from Middlebury College in Vermont, a mostly white institution. His failing grades as a pre-med student placed him on academic probation. He rebounded by changing his major to political science. After college, he served in the Army from 1962 to 1967, commanding several units in the United States, Germany and South Korea. Mr. Holmes remarked, "His was a journey of African Americans coming from outside the system moving inside the system."

Eager to rejoin civilian life, Brown was discharged from the Army in 1967. He reenrolled at St. John's Law School and began a short-lived career as a social worker. His mother arranged an interview for him with the deputy director of the National Urban League, Mahlon Puryear. Brown seized the opportunity for employment with the National Urban League.

He began his career with the National Urban League in 1968 as a job developer-trainee adviser. While working with the Urban League, Brown continued his studies at St. John's University Law School. He graduated in 1970 and passed the bar in 1971.

Brown was promoted often by the National Urban League and by 1976 held the position of deputy executive director for programs and governmental affairs. He served the National Urban League for 11 years. Mr. Holmes remarked, "The

Urban League played a large role in the development of Ron Brown." Memos between Brown and Vernon Jordan, executive director of the National Urban League (1972-1981), provided insight to Brown's business dealings and ambition.

The National Urban League Papers are housed in the Library's Manuscript Division. Mr. Holmes found the papers a "treasure trove." "I don't think I would have been able to write the book as well without access to the papers of the National Urban League here at the Library."

Brown was named director of the National Urban League's Washington office in 1973. By the mid 1970s, he had become a key player in Washington politics. He left the National Urban League in 1979 to work for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who sought the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. As Kennedy's deputy campaign manager, Brown devised the strategy to gain the black vote.

His political career continued to gain steam at the law firm of Patton, Boggs & Blow. The firm was renowned for its influence on Capitol Hill and ability to raise funds. Brown was hired in 1981 as a lawyer and a lobbyist. In this position, he gained more influence and formed ties with prominent leaders within the Democratic Party. Though advisers told him the political climate within the party had soured toward African Americans, in 1988 he announced his candidacy for chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Holmes spoke of the "whispering campaign" started by members of the Democratic National Committee opposed to Brown's running for chairman. Brown devised the strategy to meet discreetly with the leaders of the opposition and obtain their confidence. The strategy worked and Brown was elected chairman in 1989. "He was a natural born leader," said Mr. Holmes.

Brown quickly asserted his role as chairman of the Democratic National Committee by becoming active in the search for a democratic presidential nominee. Mr. Holmes maintains that the political finesse of Brown and the Democratic National Committee staff were partly responsible for Bill Clinton's election in 1992.

During his lifetime, Ron Brown broke many barriers. He was the first African American to serve as secretary of commerce and the first black chairman of a national political party. Patton, Boggs & Blow recruited Brown, making him their first African American partner. He was the first African American member of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity.

Speculations as to the circumstances surrounding the plane crash that caused Brown's death include from cover-ups to foul play. Mr. Holmes addresses the various theories in his book and also gives voice to those who doubt the conspiracy theories.

Ms. McCullers is on a detail to the Public Affairs Office.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

'Everybody, Somebody, Anybody, Nobody'

National Disability Employment Awareness Keynote

BY JOHN MARTIN

Claiborne D. Haughton Jr. (right) used moral persuasion couched in humor to urge his audience to reach out to the nation's 54 million people with disabilities by promoting equal access and equal opportunity as the keynote speaker for the Library's 17th annual Disability Employment Awareness Month ceremony on Oct. 10.

Mr. Haughton was born in Thibodaux, La., with cerebral palsy and blindness in one eye. After 13 years as a ward of the Blundon Orphanage Home in Baton Rouge, he reunited with his family at the age of 18. His poverty and disability made him eligible for a state four-year vocational rehabilitation college scholarship, which he used to attend Dillard University in New Orleans where he graduated with a B. A. in biology. He is an advocate for, and an example of, the principle of full inclusion for people with disabilities.

Mr. Haughton currently serves as the principal director/director for the Department of Defense's Civilian Equal Opportunity Program. In that role, he designed and implemented DoD's award-winning Computer Accommodations Program (CAP), which provides assistive technology and services for DoD employees with disabilities and to members of the public.

Jo Ann Jenkins, Library chief of staff and senior adviser for diversity, introduced Mr. Haughton by reaffirming the Library's commitment to providing equal opportunity and access to all people with disabilities. Ms. Jenkins also cited President Clinton's recent Executive Order directing the federal government to hire 100,000 individuals with disabilities over the next five years. While not directly covered by that order, Ms. Jenkins said, the Library will participate in "this ambitious endeavor to increase employment opportunities for qualified individuals with disabilities." Last year, she added, the Library implemented its own Selective Placement Program for Qualified Individuals with Disabilities. That program has so far brought 19 new employees to the Library.

In his remarks, Mr. Haughton recognized the progress achieved as a result of the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990. "There are 1 million more people with disabilities working today than in 1992," Mr. Haughton said. But he warned against complacency, noting that three fourths of America's disabled remain unemployed. In addition to physical limitations, many struggle to overcome barriers raised by prejudice.

"In the year 2000 the most difficult barrier that people with disabilities face, the most painful reality, is that they are still looked upon as less than complete persons. ... This is an attitude deeply rooted in ignorance and insensitivity."

Mr. Haughton said that federal agencies must make sure that their affirmative obligations under the ADA do not get lost in bureaucracy. "I have visited many employers and asked, 'Who is responsible?' The personnel office says the EEO office. The EEO office says the personnel office. Management says both the personnel office and the EEO office."

That kind of passing the buck, Mr. Haughton said, reminded him of the story about Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody.

"There was an important job to be done, and Everybody was sure that Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about that because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought Somebody would do it, but Nobody realized that Everybody would not do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done."

Claiborne D. Haughton Jr. began his federal service as a GS-5 trainee with the Defense Logistics Agency. Twelve years later he reached GS-16 and became a charter member of the Senior Executive Service. Mr. Haughton credits his personal success to "my faith and many kind mentors who helped me along the way."

Mr. Martin is an examiner in the U.S. Copyright Office.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Bicentennial Background

Describing the Library's Collections

BY JOHN Y. COLE

AFRICAN-AMERICAN MOSAIC
the Study of
History & Culture
THE

The Library uses both print and electronic resources to describe its collections. Above, resource guides for the study of black history and culture (1993) and World War II (1994); below, an American Memory collection from the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

AMERICAN MEMORY
LIBRARY of CONGRESS
LOST MONEY!!
LOST, ON MONDAY LAST
MILLIONS OF ACRES
LANDS
WIDE AWAKE
1860
PROCLAMATION
An American Time Capsule
Three Centuries of Broadsides and Other Printed Ephemera
Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress

Nearly everything the Library of Congress accomplishes depends on its incomparable collections, which are acquired, stored, preserved, organized, cataloged and shared through dozens of different Library programs. Since collection development is of such fundamental importance, it is not surprising that obtaining new collections has been an important part of the Library's Bicentennial program. The focus in particular has been on the Gifts to the Nation and Local Legacies projects. But how does the Library let members of Congress, scholars, citizens and the rest of the world know which collections and research materials it has acquired?

Traditionally it has relied on the printed word, primarily its own printed lists and catalogs, printed catalog cards and lists of recent acquisitions, specialized books, guides, pamphlets and facsimiles. In the 1990s, CD-ROMs and online information about the Library's resources on its Web site (www.loc.gov) began supplementing the standard printed resources. The Library has also been the subject of thousands of reports in newspapers, magazines and other publications, and on television, radio and the Internet. Some of the Library's milestones in describing and publicizing its collections:

The 19th Century

The Library publishes its first catalog, *Catalogue of the Books, Maps and Charts Belonging to the Library of the Two Houses of Congress* in 1802. In 1815 Librarian of Congress George Watterston (1815-1829) produces a catalog of Thomas Jefferson's library that was arranged according to Jefferson's classification system, *Catalogue of the Library of the United States: To Which Is Annexed, a Copious Index, Alphabetically Arranged*. Until the Civil War, because its collections grew slowly, the Library periodically was able to issue printed book catalogs and supplements that listed its holdings. In 1867 Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1864-1897) writes a detailed report for Congress about the contents and research potential of collector Peter Force's library of Americana, which Spofford successfully acquired the same year. In 1869 he prepares the Library's first printed subject catalog (the two-volume *Catalogue of the Library of Congress: Index of Subjects*), but the next year he centralizes all U.S. copyright activities at the Library, and soon he will be swamped with incoming collections, as the copyright law required that two copies of works submitted for copyright be deposited with the Library. The Library was rapidly outgrowing its quarters in the U.S. Capitol. From this time, until the Jefferson Building opened in 1897, the Library was forced to stop all cataloging and publishing activities.

1901

Under the leadership of Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam (1899-1939), the Library begins sharing information about its holdings through the sale and distribution of printed catalog cards and by taking the first steps in the development of a national union catalog. It also produces three significant publications that describe its collections: *A Calendar of Washington Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, A Check List of American Newspapers in the Library of Congress*, and *A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress.*

1904

Putnam announces the publication, for the first time, of historical texts from the Library's collections, specifically the *Journals of the Continental Congress* and the *Records of the Virginia Company*. The Librarian explains his three reasons for publishing these manuscripts: to "save excessive wear and tear upon the originals," to "enable the texts to be studied by investigators who cannot come to Washington," and to "promote a proper understanding and representation of American history." In his *Annual Report* for 1901, Putnam begins listing recent purchases and manuscript accessions and lists all newspapers "currently on file in the Library of Congress." The *Annual Report* remains the most important publication for describing the collections until the mid-1940s.

1943

Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish (1939-1943) establishes the Library of Congress *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. The new journal's purpose is to publicize the Library's collections and programs and, technically speaking, it is a supplement to the *Annual Report.*

1949

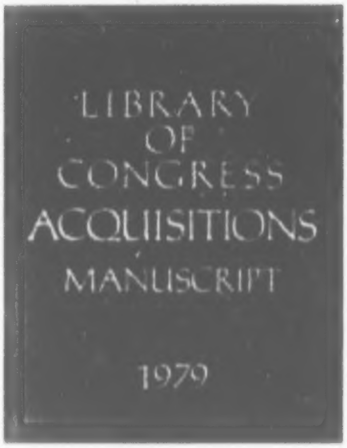
The Library publishes *A Guide to the Special Book Collections in the Library of Congress*, a 66-page publication that mentions 140 book collections, compiled by Shirley Pearlove.

1980

The Library publishes *Special Collections in the Library of Congress: A Selective Guide*, by Annette Melville, a 464-page book "limited to describing 269 of the Library's many special collections."

1981

The Library inaugurates a new series of separately published reports that will introduce new acquisitions in each of its specialized research collections. The first (right) describes the Manuscript Division's acquisitions in 1979.



LIBRARY
OF
CONGRESS
ACQUISITIONS
MANUSCRIPT
1979

1987

James H. Billington becomes the 13th Librarian of Congress. One of his chief goals is to harness the power of technology to share the Library's collections as widely as possible.

1990

The Library begins digitizing selected American history collections and distributing these electronic collections selectively for evaluation to 44 test sites in 27 states.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1992

Rare Books and
Special Collections

With financial assistance from the Madison Council, which was established by Dr. Billington to help the Library of Congress "share its unique resources with the nation and the world," the Library publishes the first in a series of brief, well-illustrated guides to its special collections, *Rare Books and Special Collections: An Illustrated Guide* (right). The same year the Library publishes *Keys to the Encounter: A Library of Congress Resource Guide to the Study of the Age of Discovery*, the first in a series of detailed collection descriptions about specific topics. Also in 1992, the Library presents its first online version of a major exhibition: "Revelations from the Russian Archives."

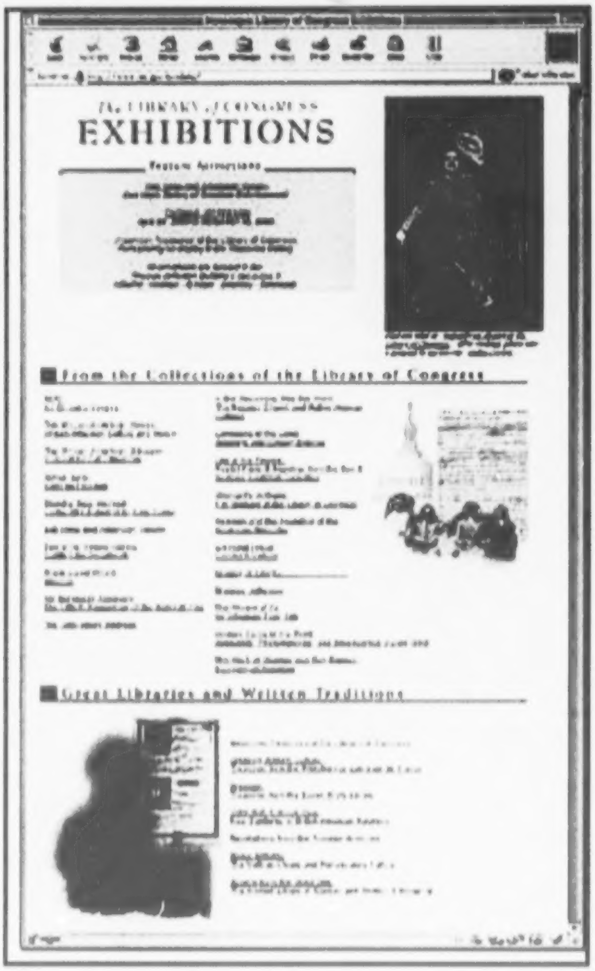
1993

With congressional approval, on April 30, the Library permits public electronic access via the Internet to the Library of Congress Information System, which contains 27 million bibliographic records. In June the Library establishes a World Wide Web site at www.loc.gov.

1994

On Oct. 13, Dr. Billington announces gifts totaling $13 million that will enable the Library to support a five-year National Digital Library Program for digitizing and making available on the Internet millions of items from the American history collections.

At right, the online exhibition page from the Library's Web site.



The LIBRARY of CONGRESS

EXHIBITIONS

From the Collections of the Library of Congress

Great Libraries and Written Traditions

1997

In cooperation with the Library, Alfred A. Knopf publishes *Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States*, a 384-page book based on the Library's special collections that contains more than 500 illustrations, most of them in full color. Simultaneously ArtLook Inc. publishes a companion CD-ROM that includes more than 2,500 images, specially created multimedia exhibits, and access to the Library's Web site.

2000

On its 200th birthday, the Library unveils a new Web site (www.americaslibrary.gov) designed specifically for families. The Library receives unprecedented publicity for all its Bicentennial activities. The Library, in cooperation with other research institutions, reaches its Bicentennial goal of making more than 5 million items of American history available without charge over the Internet. More than 85 of the digitized collections, containing millions of items, are documents, manuscripts, films, photographs and sound recordings from the Library of Congress.

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Committee.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Understanding Armenian Genocide

Joint Conference Held with Holocaust Museum

BY PROSSER GIFFORD

A daylong conference on Sept. 28 at the Library on "The American Response to the Armenian Genocide (1915-1923)" was preceded the night before at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum with a discussion by Martin Gilbert of the atrocities of the 20th century.

Mr. Gilbert began with an overview of the Boer War (1899-1902), when the British instituted "concentration camps." He then mentioned the horrors of King Leopold II's Congo during the turn of the 20th century, the massacres of Armenians in 1895 and 1904, and the bloodbath of the first World War (1914-1918), which included the Ottoman Empire's Armenian genocide of 1915-16. He then spoke of the loss of 46 million lives during the second World War before moving to the contemporary genocides in Cambodia, Rwanda and Kosovo.

Rep. Frank Pallone Jr. (D-N.J.) (far right) and other conference attendees view an exhibition at the Library on Armenian genocide. *Photo by Carl Cox*

Both the concept of genocide and the word itself derive from the barbarities inflicted on the Armenians. Rafael Lemkin, who had strong personal feelings about the Armenian massacres, coined the term, which came into general usage in 1944 with the further specification in United Nations documents of "crimes against humanity." Mr. Gilbert drew another connection: Hitler's riveting remark to his generals on Aug. 22, 1939, as they were poised to invade Poland, that they should be merciless in the territory Germany wished to reclaim, because "who, after all, is today speaking of the destruction of the Armenians?"

Professor Jay Winter of Cambridge University began the following day by arguing that World War I "created the space for genocidal acts." When the trench warfare on the Western front bogged down into "industrial siege warfare," leading to the use of poison gas, the demonization of the enemy, the merging of military and civilian fronts, the bombing of cities and the mobilization of "total war" that made the homefront an integral part of the war effort, any restraints inherited from 19th century conceptions of war disappeared.

The Gallipoli campaign, and the success of Russian forces (including Armenian units from Russian Armenia) in eastern Turkey, gave the Turks an excuse and an opportunity to begin systematic killings and deportations of Armenians in 1915, which worsened as the war dragged on.

The Armenians' increasingly desperate plight was witnessed firsthand by American consular officials and American missionaries living in some of the smaller cities of Ottoman Turkey. Clara Barton and four Red Cross teams had verified the earlier sufferings of Armenians in 1896. In 1915-18 consular and missionary reports were sent home by diplomatic pouch, by letters (sometimes using personal or biblical codes to evade the censor), by news reports (usually filed from Constantinople rather than the interior) and by volunteers who eventually organized into the Near East Relief Committee. Information came to Secretary of State Lansing, to President Wilson and to members of Congress, especially Henry Cabot Lodge, to missionary societies and to the newspaper-reading public. American sympathy for the Armenian anguish was complicated by several factors: the United States was not at war against the Ottoman Empire (even after 1917), there was very little that could be done to bring force (or even relief) to bear without the consent of the Ottoman government, and the United States was suspicious of British and French designs upon Ottoman territory.

The conference analyzed at length the kinds of information Americans received and the actions it provoked in Congress and internationally. By 1919 and the Versailles conference, there was considerable sentiment for the United States becoming the mandatory power for an Armenian Mandate. Two independent commissions in 1919 -- the King Crane Commission and the American Military Mission -- confirmed the horrors visited upon the Armenians and urged that the United states accept an Armenian mandate. In the end this did not happen because of President Wilson's insistence that the League of Nations be ratified first (it never was) and because political rivalries between Republicans and Democrats in the Senate vitiated the consensus that would have been required to accept a mandate in eastern Turkey.

Nonetheless, the evidence accumulated by a wide variety of individuals, including the Turkish Military Tribunal after the war, leaves little doubt of the intention to effect a systematic criminal plan to destroy Armenians and Armenian culture "under cover of war." A small exhibition accompanying the conference displayed some of the textual and photographic evidence of the destruction of 1.4 million Armenians. That the perpetrators escaped justice is a final irony in a bleak story, offset only in part by individual deeds of generosity, heroism and sacrifice on the part of Armenian survivors and their American supporters.

Mr. Gifford is director of the Office of Scholarly Programs.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

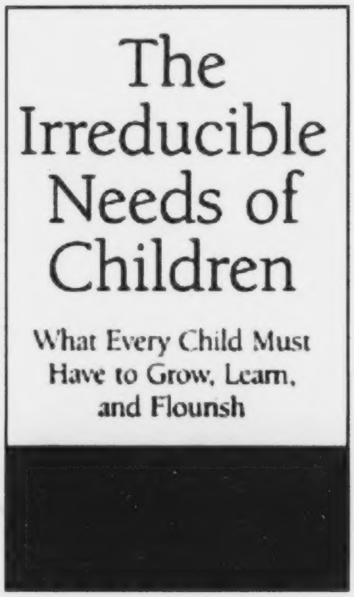
Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

The Needs of Children

Lecture Features Drs. Brazelton and Greenspan

BY AUDREY FISCHER

One of America's most respected pediatricians, Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, and its most influential child psychiatrist, Dr. Stanley I. Greenspan, give the nation a checkup on how we are raising our children in their new book, *The Irreducible Needs of Children: What Every Child Must Have to Grow, Learn, and Flourish* -- and the diagnosis is poor.


The Irreducible Needs of Children
What Every Child Must Have to Grow, Learn, and Flourish

"The United States is the least child-and family-oriented society in the civilized world," said Dr. Brazelton during a book discussion held at the Library on Oct. 10. "Our research and knowledge is way ahead of our commitment. We know that if children get what they need during the first three years of life, they will have a good self-image, an ability to care about others, an eagerness to learn and even a better sense of humor," observed Dr. Brazelton. "It is during these years that we have an opportunity for prevention."

Dr. Brazelton, one of 84 individuals honored as a "Living Legend" as part of the Library's Bicentennial celebration on April 24, 2000, has been a longtime advocate for working families. He has testified before Congress in support of the need for family and medical leave.

"We shouldn't put the blame on parents," warned Dr. Brazelton. Instead, he believes national, state and local governments, as well as businesses, must help to remove some of the many stress factors affecting working families.

Moderator Marguerite Kelly, Washington Post family advice columnist, with T. Berry Brazelton and Stanley Greenspan, who discussed their new book (below) at the Library Oct. 10. *Photo by Larica Perry*

Dr. Brazelton was joined by his co-author Dr. Greenspan. While the two do not always agree on how to solve the problem, they both concur on the scope of the problem and share a clear vision of the seven basic or "irreducible" needs of children. Through their work, they have identified the needs for: continuous nurturing relationships; physical protection, safety and regulation; experiences tailored to individual differences; developmentally appropriate experiences; limit setting, structure and expectations; stable, supportive communities and cultural continuity; and the need to protect the future.

The conversation, moderated by *Washington Post* family advice columnist Marguerite Kelley, focused primarily on the need for nurturing relationships.

"As the politicians often ask, 'Are we better off now than 30 years ago?'" asked Dr. Greenspan. From the perspective of an eight-month-old baby, his answer is decidedly no, given the number of children in day care, the state of public education and the overloaded mental health system. Of particular concern to him is the lack of time given to children in today's fast-paced society.

"These chains of interaction are building blocks of intelligence, self-esteem and ability to trust," said Dr. Greenspan. "The nurturing side of the equation is missing." Instead, he believes the trend is toward "survival of the fittest."

Dr. Greenspan seems to be committed to at least one parent staying home with young children, and discussed the impact on children of parents who are too stressed to be closely engaged in their children's lives. Dr. Brazelton recognizes the need to involve fathers and the need for improved day care. Both agree that the vast majority of institutional day care centers, and nearly as many family day care providers, offer substandard care.

"Our child care is deplorable," said Dr. Brazelton. "Many children are in situations that neither you nor I would tolerate." As a result, he observed that children do "grief work" in order to cope. This includes relying on defense mechanisms such as denial, projection and detachment -- none of which bodes well for society as a whole.

Dr. Greenspan wants parents to "cut back" on activities that take them outside of the home. He believes that if parents are educated about the critical importance of doing so, they will make the right choices. While Dr. Brazelton agrees that the first three years of life are a critical time in child development and ideally a time when they should be cared for by nurturing adults, he feels parents should continue to fight for better child care. "They will have to keep fighting because institutions are insensitive," he said. "Our public policy is driven by politics, not by science," echoed Dr. Greenspan.

Both share similar concerns about meeting children's needs in our over-crowded public classrooms. Neither believe that higher standards, more testing or even better teacher training will fix the problem if, as a society, we just pretend to be committed to improving education. It will take, in part, reduced class size so that teachers can nurture students and appreciate their individual differences and learning styles. That will take money, which both believe is worth spending.

"Stan and I stuck our necks out," said Dr. Brazelton, referring to the publication of their controversial new book. "We did it because it has to be done. If it works, it works, if not, we just have to keep trying."

T. Berry Brazelton, M.D., is professor emeritus at Harvard Medical School and founder of the Child Development Unit at Boston Children's Hospital. He is the author of many best-selling books, including Touchpoints, Infants and Mothers and To Listen to a Child. His Neonatal Behavior Assessment scale is used worldwide, and his research has influenced the entire field of child development.

Stanley Greenspan, M.D., is clinical professor of psychiatry and pediatrics at George Washington University School of Medicine. His pioneering works, which have been translated into more than a dozen languages, include The

Growth of the Mind, Building Healthy Minds and The Child with Special Needs.

The Irreducible Needs of Children: What Every Child Must Have to Grow, Learn, and Flourish, a 176-page, hardcover book, is available for $23 in major bookstores and through Perseus Publishing.

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Annlinn Grossman, of the Library's Conservation Division, contributed to this article.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

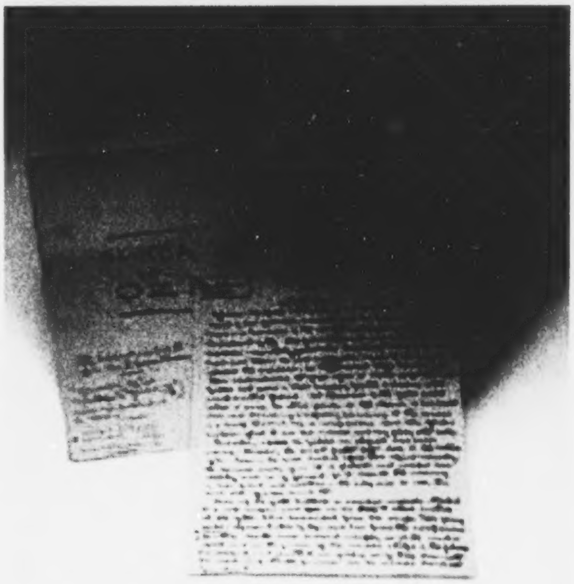
Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

'Glinda of Oz'

Baum Descendants Present Manuscript to Library

Thousands of visitors to the Library saw the *Glinda of Oz* manuscript displayed in the recent exhibition "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale"; it was on loan from the descendants and heirs of L. Frank Baum. Now the manuscript has been given to the Library by Gita Dorothy Morena, the great-granddaughter of L. Frank Baum; Craig Frederick Mantele, Baum's great-grandson; and Janet Baum Donaldson, Baum's granddaughter.



The handwritten manuscript for L. Frank Baum's Glinda of Oz, his final book in the Oz series, recently donated to the Library by three members of the Baum family.

"I am pleased to announce that the Baum family has agreed to donate this splendid manuscript, in this year of the library's Bicentennial, as a special Gift to the Nation," said James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress. "While the 1920 first edition of this book resides in the Rare Book Division, the manuscript will go directly from the exhibit case to the Manuscript Division for custody and use by scholars."

Glinda of Oz, the 14th book in the Oz series by L. Frank Baum, was published after his death. It relates the experiences of Princess Ozma of Oz and Dorothy in their hazardous journey to the home of the Flatheads and the magic isle of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

the Skeezers, and how they were rescued from dire peril by the sorcery of Glinda the Good. Many of the names in the story are especially meaningful because of the family's close relationship to the book. The heirs donated the manuscript in accord with the last wishes of Baum's granddaughter, Ozma Baum Mantele.

The 125-page manuscript is written clearly in black ink with some penciled additions on 8 1/2-by-11-inch unlined paper. It is enclosed in an annotated cardboard binder covered in blue cloth with a blue gingham spine and secured by three cotton ties. The author's pencil holograph title page includes the words: "MS completed Feb. 17th by L. Frank Baum."

"We are delighted to make this donation," the Baum heirs wrote in their letter to the Library. "It has been 100 years since Dorothy's adventures in Oz were first published with *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. Her travels in that magical kingdom have become an integral part of American culture, and we are happy to contribute this manuscript for the American public to enjoy. May all who read L. Frank Baum's words develop inner wisdom, compassion and courage, and like Dorothy, find their way home."

The manuscript is available for study in the Manuscript Reading Room, located in the James Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., with prior arrangement with Literary Manuscript Specialist Alice Birney at (202) 707-5383 or via e-mail at abir@loc.gov.

A young member of the International Wizard of Oz Club carefully reviews a pre-publication copy of the annotated *Wizard of Oz* by Oz historian and L. Frank Baum biographer Michael Patrick Hearn. The

Library and the International Wizard of Oz Club recently hosted a centennial celebration marking the first publication of Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

November 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

- - - - - - - - - -

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

- - - - - - - - - -

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

- - - - - - - - - -

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

GLIN 2000

Progress and Challenges

BY JANICE HYDE and NATALIE GAWDIAK

The Seventh Annual Directors' Meeting of the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) was held on Sept. 5-8 in the Library's Mumford Room.

The meeting began on an upbeat note as Dr. Billington greeted the international participants with a reference to the assessment of GLIN in the recent report of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), which praised GLIN as a "worthy" effort that exemplifies the kinds of linkages with other institutions that the study recommended.

Following Dr. Billington's remarks, Law Librarian Rubens Medina implored the members to continue their commitment to the GLIN standards of currency and completeness. Mr. Medina remarked that, "with so much available on Internet, our legislators now have increased expectations. We need to make GLIN the database of first resort for the laws of nations, and this will only happen when our records are complete and up to date."

A New Charter

One of the highlights of the meeting was a decision made concerning the future of the GLIN organization. GLIN members unanimously supported the principle of a new organizational structure, necessitated by the network's growth. The culmination of two years of discussion, GLIN's new charter will be more formal, outlining members' rights and obligations. To date, GLIN nations have signed a provisional *GLIN: Guiding Principles* document. The expanded principles have been revised, *pro bono*, by attorneys Tedson Meyers and Gwyneth Hambley of Coudert Brothers. Under the new arrangement, to be reviewed and adopted by the network, the right of GLIN members to retain their own data remains at the heart of the new bylaws, which are supplemented by new procedures for election of officers and the conduct of GLIN business in general.

GLIN MERCOSUR Regional Meeting Report

A regional development featured at this year's meeting was unveiled in a report from the MERCOSUR nations (the "southern market" countries of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) which staged a regional GLIN meeting in the spring. Hosted by the GLIN station in Montevideo, Uruguay, and supported by the Inter-American Development Bank, this meeting provided the opportunity for the MERCOSUR countries to discuss methods of adopting GLIN standards.

Satellite Communication Demonstration at NASA

NASA, one of GLIN's partner institutions, welcomed GLIN members on a field trip to the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center to demonstrate the lightning speed of satellite communication and how it applies to GLIN. The demonstration of a few typical GLIN transactions showed how they are routed through a VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) satellite dish owned by GLIN, up to a satellite owned by PanAmSat (which generously donated the connection time) and back through a second GLIN-owned VSAT. Although the transactions traveled some 44,000 miles in their round trip, the elapsed time was a matter of seconds. After some additional experimentation at NASA, GLIN intends to provide information to nations that have poor terrestrial communications links so that they might explore the possibility of such linking to GLIN via satellite.

Six New Potential Members

In his opening statement, Mr. Medina informed those assembled that this year marks the 50th anniversary of the Law Library's indexing of Latin American law. Both the historical roots of GLIN and its expanding scope were symbolized by the attendance of representatives of six potential new GLIN member nations: Costa Rica, Ecuador, Japan, Mali, Nicaragua and Peru.

GLIN in Use in the U.S.

While the focus of yearly meetings usually centers on administrative and technical matters, discussions were also held concerning GLIN from the users' perspective. The representative from the United Nations, Rosemary Noona, librarian for the U. N. Office of Legal Affairs, noted that GLIN is an excellent source of foreign law. She stressed, however, that, "librarians and others not so familiar with GLIN have to be made to realize that GLIN is in its infancy. It does not yet contain all countries, as some librarians automatically assume."

Despite the need for further development, GLIN has been enthusiastically received, Ms. Noona noted. One librarian from a Southern university library "with scant foreign law holdings told me she is very happy with the GLIN database and uses it all the time," Ms. Noona said. "It's good to hear this positive feedback."

Ms. Hyde is a Law Library program officer. Ms. Gawdiak is a research and information analyst.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/2000)

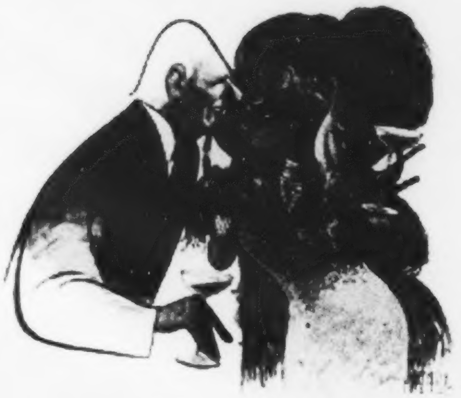
The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information
Bulletin

December 2000 -- Vol. 59, No. 12

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page
Last Month
Next Month

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Using the Library
Home

Getting Around
Help & FAQs
Search the Site
Site Map
Search the Catalog



Al Hirschfeld: Beyond Broadway

On the Cover: Al Hirschfeld's drawing of Liza Minnelli in Minnelli on Minnelli, 1999; the item is on view in new exhibition at the Library.

Cover Story: An exhibition of the lesser-known works of illustrator Al Hirschfeld has opened at the Library.

Vox Vet: The Veteran's Oral History Project has been launched at the American Folklife Center.

Vatican Visit: The archivist and librarian of the Roman Catholic Church visited the Library in September.

Father of the Phone Descendants of Alexander Graham Bell came to the Library for a presentation on the Bell Family Papers.

The Words of Wouk "Living Legend" Herman Wouk read from his work at a recent appearance at the Library.

National Librarians: Historians and directors of libraries from around the world came to the Library in October to discuss the history and future of national libraries.

Personal Preservation The Preservation Directorate and the Center for the Book sponsored the fifth Preservation Awareness Workshop.

Security Symposium: Librarians, archivists and museum curators gathered at the Library to discuss saving the world's cultural heritage for future generations.

ECIP Expands: The National Library of Medicine has joined the Library's

Electronic Cataloging in Publication program.

Worldwide Women: In November, the Library sponsored a symposium on globalization and women in Muslim societies.

ALA Assemblage: Here is a complete calendar of events at the Library scheduled in conjunction with the American Library Association Midwinter Meeting 2001 in Washington, D.C.

Musical Milestones: Slonimsky: The Library has acquired the musical archives of Nicolas Slonimsky.

Musical Milestones: Schwab: The Library has acquired the musical archives of Arnold T. Schwab.

Bicentennial Background Cornerstones and time capsules have played a role in the history of the Library.

Conservation Corner The Library's Bicentennial Time Capsule has been assembled and was dedicated on Dec. 20.

News from the Center for the Book

Top of Page | Information Bulletin Index | Library of Congress Home

---

The Library of Congress
Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(11/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

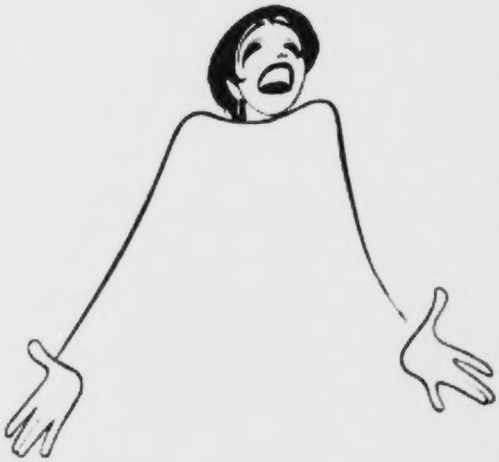
Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Al Hirschfeld: Beyond Broadway

Exhibition of Work by Famed Graphic Artist Opens

BY DAVID LEOPOLD

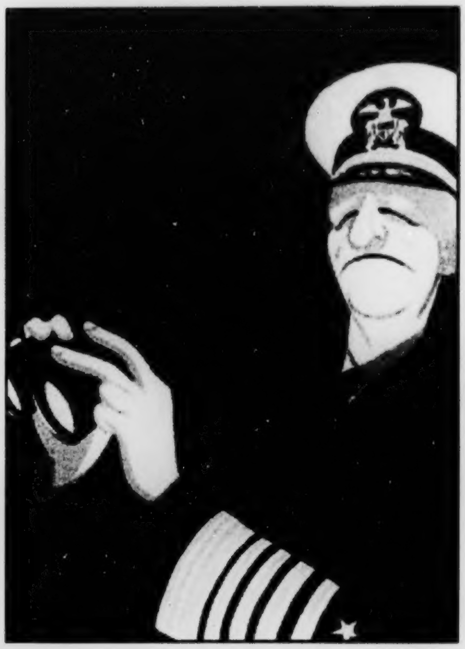


Al Hirschfeld's drawing of Liza Minnelli in *Minnelli on Minnelli*, 1999; the item is on view in a new exhibition at the Library.

We all know Al Hirschfeld, or at least think we do. For more than eight decades his drawings have seduced us with their apparent simplicity, tickled us with their wit and revealed the essence of personalities in a way no biography can. His work has been ubiquitous, appearing in virtually every major publication (and many minor ones), as well as on book and record covers, posters and, today, the Internet. Yet it may not be as easy to recognize how personal the work is and how different it is from that of his contemporaries or those who have chosen to emulate him.

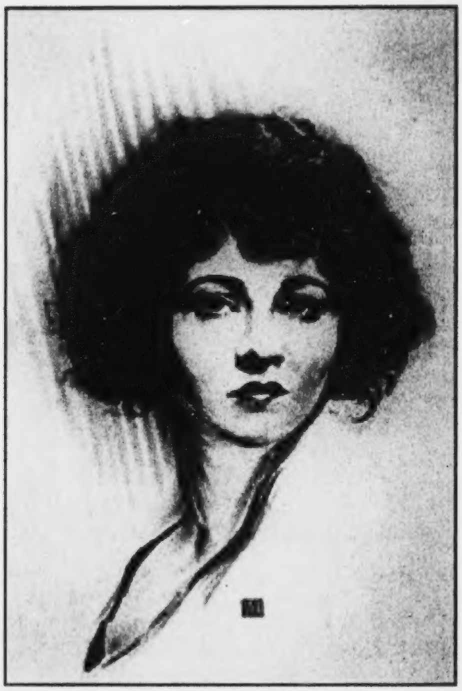
Mr. Hirschfeld's work represents an uncommon synthesis of the emerging vogue of caricature as a form of experimental portraiture, the evolution of advertising and illustration and the personal journey of the artist. His art has passed through the crucible of modern design of the 1920s, which was relentlessly urban and decidedly energetic, but is not the consequence of some passing fad or the limitations of his abilities. Rather it is a sustained consolidation of Mr. Hirschfeld's own eclectic experience.

A portrait of Adm. Chester Nimitz (ca. 1942-46) done in the artist's recognizable style



The name Hirschfeld is synonymous with the American theater and for good reason. His drawings of the players and productions have long graced the pages of New York newspapers, especially The New York Times, with which he has a 72 two-year relationship. They also have appeared on playbills, posters and advertisements. For this work he has been celebrated around the world, earned two Tony awards for lifetime achievement in the theater, and his name made a verb of recognition. To be "Hirschfelded" is a sign that one has arrived. This exhibition takes Mr. Hirschfeld out of the theater for the most part, revealing a relatively unknown side of this American master. Surprisingly, the "Rosetta Stone" of Hirschfeld's work is not found in his theatrical drawings, but in his drawings for films, his paintings and early prints. It is by examining these that one can see the evolution of his celebrated line, maturing from the traditional to the transcendent.

The simplicity of Mr. Hirschfeld's work is often confused—at least by the casual observer—with simpleness. Where others rely on complicated pictorial detail, his drawings have a self-evident air, as if every line could be in no other place. While eliminating, indeed purifying, the detail of his pictures, he also enriches and intensifies the viewing experience by communicating volumes in a single stroke. Refuting Baudelaire's contention that "a portrait is a model complicated by an artist," Mr. Hirschfeld simplifies a model for a portrait. He gleans the salient characteristics of his subject and transforms the ordinary aspects of an individual into an iconic summary of his or her life or a character's life. Character is the essence of what Mr. Hirschfeld captures in his drawings, providing, in the words of Wendy Wick Reaves, curator of prints and drawings at the National Portrait Gallery, "an epigrammatic portrait."

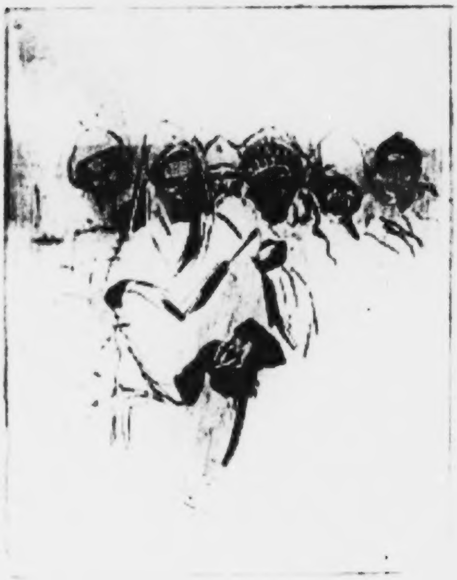


Marjorie Daw, ca. 1923, drawn at the beginning of his career.

Considering that he drew from an early age, Mr. Hirschfeld's transformation into a truly modern artist was slow. Born in St. Louis in 1903, he was tutored by a local painter, who encouraged his family to move to New York so that the young artist could pursue his talent. In 1914 the Hirschfelds arrived in New York, where Al Hirschfeld attended the National Academy of Design. There he learned "things that can be taught: anatomy and perspective," as he says—the rules for which he would soon break.

Mr. Hirschfeld's practical education began in the publicity departments of film studios, where he made his first drawings for reproduction at Goldwyn Pictures in 1920. These drawings, much like his 1924 portrait of actress Marjorie Daw, are modest representational works influenced by, in the words of the artist, the "eye, ear, nose and throat" drawings of Charles Dana Gibson. At 18, Al Hirschfeld was made art director of Selznick Pictures, supplying a variety of artwork for the small studio with the big advertising budget, all while taking night classes at the Art Student's League. His personal style began to blossom after his introduction to Miguel Covarrubias. Mr. Hirschfeld took a studio with the Covarrubiases in 1924, and was bitten by the bug of caricature that Covarrubias had brought from his native Mexico. "There was something about Miguel's background that made him a natural graphic artist," recalls Mr. Hirschfeld, "and a lot of that rolled onto me."

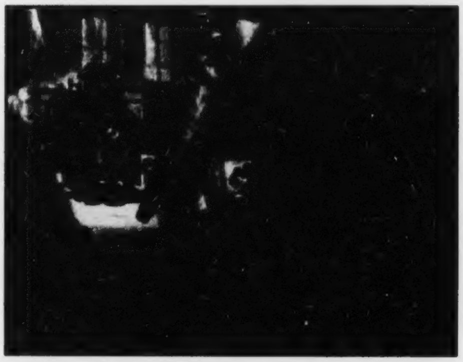
Fez (6 Men), ca. 1926



Films provided Mr. Hirschfeld with a steady stream of subjects, and when he discovered his own graphic sense, their larger-than-life personalities were a natural fit for his pen. He worked for many of the film studios located in New York at the time and established a reputation for his film art even before his first theatrical drawing was published. In fact, Mr. Hirschfeld's first published caricature was for a Warner Brothers film in April 1925; his first theatrical drawing appeared in December 1926.

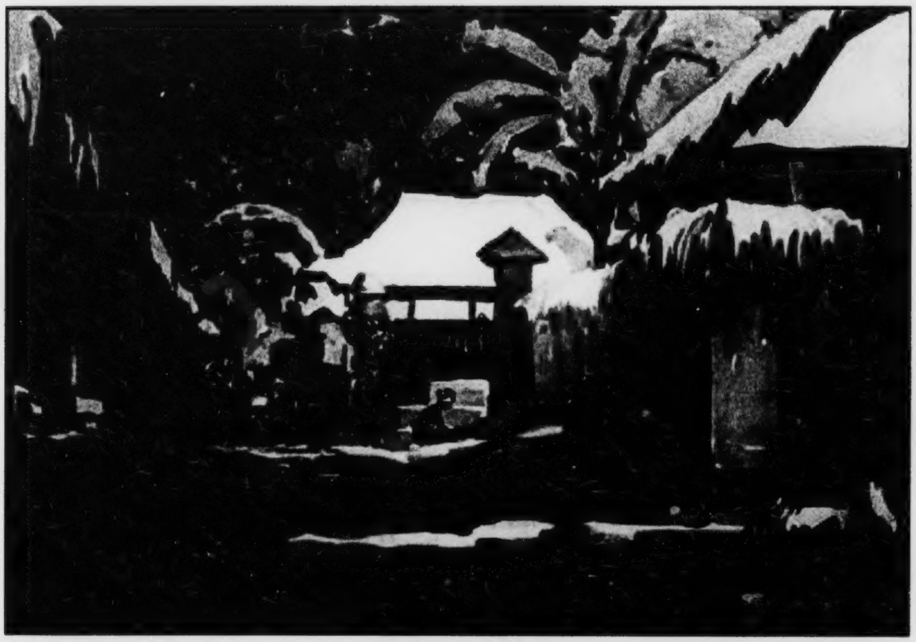
In October 1925 he made his way to Paris, as he put it, "to get rid of the commercial side of my art," working hard on traditional portraits and landscapes over the next several years. Fleeing the cold of his first Parisian winter to North Africa in 1926, Mr. Hirschfeld was exposed to the bright light and dark shadows of the East, which would soon change his life. Subsequent experimental etchings—a medium Mr. Hirschfeld learned from Eugene Fitsch at the Art Students League and briefly dabbled with in 1926 and 1927—document his budding attraction to images created exclusively through line. Another surviving etching from this period, bearing stylish, summarized caricatures of Charlie Chaplin, John Barrymore, Eddie Cantor and others, offers an early glimpse at the artist's relentless, lifelong quest to capture the essentials of character and movement through line.

Art and Industry, ca. 1931



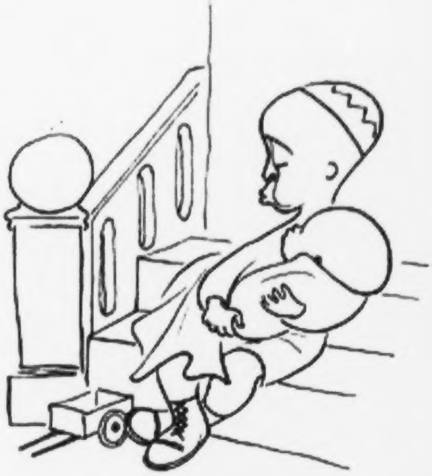
In late 1926, by chance, Mr. Hirschfeld's first theatrical drawing was published in the New York Herald Tribune. Regular assignments soon followed from the Herald Tribune, The New York Times and the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Artistically, he was in good company, as New York City's 14 daily newspapers were filled at the time with drawings by noted contemporary artists such as John Sloan, Boardman Robinson and Alexander Calder, who, like him, supported themselves with commissions for graphic illustrations.

Following the lead of many American artists and creators, in the summer of 1928 Mr. Hirschfeld spent six months in Russia. "I was very interested in the whole of the Soviet Union, and in communism at the time, which I thought was the salvation of the world then. Nothing happened in the time that I was there to disillusion me, actually." As a New York Herald Tribune correspondent, he interviewed the heads of the Russian theaters and the film industries, then at their zenith. He planned to publish a lavishly illustrated book when he returned, but his publisher lost the sole manuscript, including the book's illustrations. The only works to survive were a handful of drawings he had sent to the newspaper to accompany short articles, including a dynamic portrait of Boris Youjanin, director of the Blue Blouse theater troupe, surrounded by actors from the group.



Bali, ca. 1932

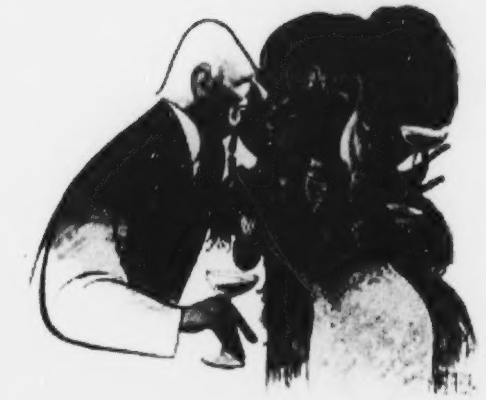
In 1931 Mr. Hirschfeld continued his world travels, sailing for Tahiti to live and paint. Soon, however, he ventured to Bali at the invitation of Miguel Covarrubias, who had been living on the island. Upon arriving, Mr. Hirschfeld knew his life would never be the same. "The Balinese sun seemed to bleach out all color, leaving everything in pure line. The people became line drawings walking around," he wrote of the experience. "It was in Bali that my attraction to drawing blossomed into an enduring love affair with line."



Harlem Family Group, ca. 1941, shows his familiar single-line style.

Regarding the impact of foreign travel and art on his work Mr. Hirschfeld notes, "I think it is no accident that rich, lush painting flourishes in the fog of Europe, while graphic art—from Egypt across Persia to India and all the way to the Pacific Islands—is influenced by the sun. … I am much more influenced by the drawings of Harunobu, Utamaro and Hokusai than I am by the painters of the West."

In this way, Mr. Hirschfeld's style may be called distinctly American, a melting pot of international influences: the contemporary abstract spirit and Mexican graphic heritage of Covarrubias, the thin French line he discovered in Paris and found too in the work of American illustrator John Held Jr. (with whom he worked at MGM's publicity department in the late 1920s), the bolder drawing style displayed in the German journal Simplicissimus, as well as a love for the line and perspective of Japanese woodcuts he discovered as a boy in a book of Hokusai prints. Intuitively, he assimilated all of these influences, personalized them and transmuted the negative characteristics of the genre known as caricature into a joyful, life-affirming line. Not relying on the outline or profile of his subjects, like many of his early contemporaries, he translates the action of the whole body into drawings by employing a varied palette of graphic symbols (including his daughter's name, Nina, which he began hiding within his work in 1945).



Philip Bosco as Niels Bohr in Copenhagen meets Claudia Shear as Mae West in Dirty Blonde in a drawing from 2000 focusing on current Broadway productions.

Mr. Hirschfeld has never limited himself to only personalities. In a series of lithographs from the 1930s, he tackled broader satiric subjects, often with political overtones. George Grosz recognized Al Hirschfeld's talent and wrote an appreciation for a 1938 exhibition catalog, "[Hirschfeld's] satire remains graphic where a lesser talent would have produced a mere literary footnote. The people in these prints, and their milieu, are fitted into a satiric pattern, which owes nothing to political bias or a transiently fashionable irritation with well-entrenched smugness. He has solved his problems well, and, by means at once simple and astonishingly adroit, has known how to avoid both sentimentality and cleverness."

Mr. Hirschfeld realized "that there is a vast difference between drawings of political significance and drawings of social significance. The political drawing, by its very nature, becomes an instrument of propaganda. … The socially significant drawing reflects the personal truth of the artist." He supplied political work and covers to New Masses, the Left's most articulate magazine, and to Americana, a satiric magazine he edited with Alexander King. During the 1940s, American Mercury covers regularly featured Hirschfeld paintings of political figures, such as the portraits of Adm. Chester Nimitz and commentator Walter Lippmann.

Many of Mr. Hirschfeld's closest friends are writers, and he has spent a lifetime among journalists. His approach to art is very similar. For an "assignment," whether for a newspaper illustration or some other project, he records preliminary ideas and designs in his sketchbook. He then returns to his studio to translate those initial impressions into works that capture the character of his subject without editorializing. Mr. Hirschfeld doesn't judge, he doesn't comment, he simply presents the world as seen through his eyes. He works with no formulas— save his own graphic brilliance—no procedures or protocols, and is still captivated by how a drawing might turn out. "The problem of placing the right line in the right place has absorbed all of my interests across these many years," says Mr. Hirschfeld. "I am still enchanted when an unaccountable line describes and communicates the inexplicable."

Mr. Leopold is an independent curator and Al Hirschfeld's archivist.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

The Voice of the Veteran

Congress Establishes Oral History Project

On Veterans' Day, the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress launched a program to collect and preserve the personal experience stories and oral histories of America's war veterans and make selections available to the public over the Internet.

The Veterans' Oral History Project encourages war veterans, their families, veterans groups, communities and students to make audio and video tapes of the memories of veterans' time in service.

On Nov. 11, the center initiated the planning phase of the project. Guidelines to assist the public in conducting local documentation will be developed by the end of the year. The Library will create a network of partnerships throughout the United States to encourage affiliated organizations, community groups and individuals to collect these recollections and firsthand accounts.

"Collecting the oral histories of American veterans is a critical task in preserving our history and an urgent need as we enter the 21st century. These histories will be an invaluable resource for future generations and will become part of the nation's vast historical record that the Library of Congress has preserved for 200 years," said Dr. Billington.

The Veterans' Oral History Project was authorized by enactment of Public Law 106-380, signed into law by President Clinton on Oct. 27. The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Ron Kind (D-Wis.) and Rep. Amo Houghton (R-N.Y.), in the House of Representatives, and Sen. Max Cleland (D-Ga.) and Sen. Charles Hagel (R-Neb.), in the Senate, and received broad bipartisan support.

More than 19 million war veterans are living in the United States today (including 3,400 from World War I and 6 million from World War II), but almost 1,500 die each day.

"The American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress will preserve these folk histories of our everyday war heroes from every corner of the nation and offer selections from their stories back to the American people over the Internet," said the center's director, Peggy Bulger.

The American Folklife Center was created by Congress in 1976 and placed at the Library of Congress to preserve and present American folklife through programs of research, documentation, archival preservation, reference service, live performance, exhibition, public programs and training. The center incorporates the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established in the Library in 1928 and is now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world.

The collections include the earliest field recordings made anywhere in the world (wax cylinder recordings of Passamaquoddy Indians in Maine from 1890), ex-slave narratives, folk music collected by John and Alan Lomax in the 1930s and '40s, original recordings of legends such as Woody Guthrie and Leadbelly, the work of writer Zora Neale Hurston and the documentary record of more than 1,000 community heritage events and festivals that were designated "Local Legacies" by members of Congress as part of the celebration this year of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Library of Congress.

Further information about the Veterans' Oral History Project is available at the American Folklife Center's Web site: www.loc.gov/folklife or at (888) 371-5848.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

A Visit from the Vatican and a Gift for the Library

The Librarian of Congress welcomed Arch bishop Jorge M. Mejía, archivist and librarian of the Roman Catholic Church, to the Library during a private reception in the Librarian's Ceremonial Office in the Jefferson Building on Sept. 25. Archbishop Mejía presented the Library with a facsimile copy of Codex Vaticanus B, one of the famous holdings of the Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana (Vatican Library). At a dinner in the Jefferson Building, the archbishop and two of his colleagues from the Vatican Library were joined by ambassadors from Italy, Spain, Argentina and Brazil, several members of Congress, and members of the press. During their weeklong visit (Sept. 25 - 29), the visitors were given orientations to Preservation and Conservation, the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the Manuscript Division, the Geography and Map Division, the Hispanic Division, the Main Reading Room, the Network Development/MARC Standards Office, the Cataloging Policy and Support Office and the National Digital Library. u

---

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

'Watson, Come Here...'

Alexander Graham Bell Family Visits Library

BY CHERYL McCULLERS

Photo By Larica Perry

Attending the presentation on the Bell papers were Edwin S. Grosvenor; Susan Winkler, AT&T representative; Elsie Carolyn Alexandra Grosvenor-Myers, who is Alexander Graham Bell's granddaughter; and Pat Calvin, AT&T representative.

Descendants of Alexander Graham Bell convened at the Library on Nov. 3 for a presentation on the Library's collection of the Bell Family Papers. The Bell Family gathering was organized by Edwin Grosvenor, Alexander Graham Bell's great-grandson, who has spent many hours working with the collections while researching his book Alexander Graham Bell: The Life and Times of the Man Who Invented the Telephone.

"We're very excited to have all of the collection in one place," said Mr. Grosvenor. "Going through the collection is like personal archaeology." Sharing in the excitement was Bell's granddaughter, Elsie Alexandra Carolyn Grosvenor-Myers. "I'm having a great time," she said. " I wouldn't have missed this for the world."

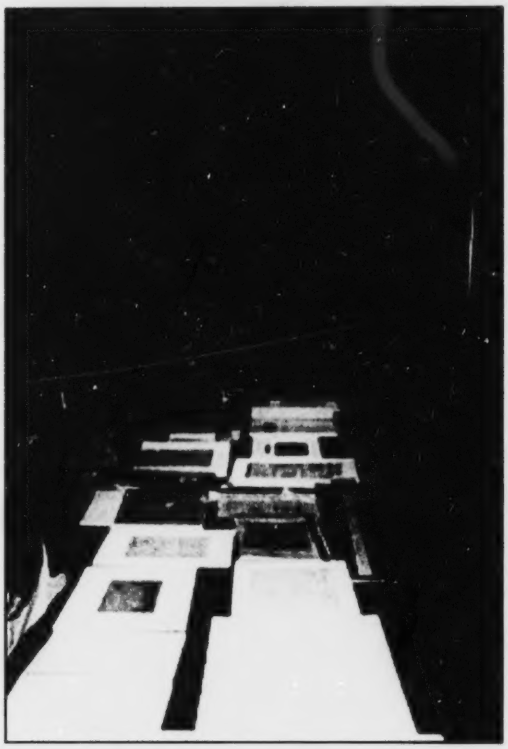


Photo By Larica Perry

Marvin Kranz, Manuscript Division (right), shows descendants of Alexander Graham Bell valued documents in the Library's collections that were recently placed on the Library's Web site.

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb opened the program in the National Digital Library Learning Center by thanking the Bell family for allowing the Library to be custodian of the collection. "We wouldn't be able to be custodian of all of this wonderful material, if, over the Library's 200 years, we hadn't been the beneficiaries of such great and generous people."

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 3, 1847. His mother, Eliza Grace Bell, excelled at piano and painting despite being deaf. The Bell patriarch, Alexander Melville Bell, was an expert and author in the field of speech and deafness. Alexander Graham Bell emulated his father's work by inventing techniques for teaching speech to the deaf and establishing the Volta Laboratory for research in the field of deafness. His work led to his invention of the telephone, for which he was granted a patent in 1876. The Bell Telephone Co. was formed in 1877 by Bell, Thomas Sanders, Thomas Watson and Gardiner Greene Hubbard.

Hubbard, who founded the Clark School for the Deaf in Massachusetts, had employed Bell as an instructor for his daughter, Mabel, who was deaf since age 4. The relationship between teacher and student grew, and the two were married in 1877.

In addition to being a successful lawyer, Hubbard was the first president of the National Geographic Society. Established in 1888, the society's charge was to "diffuse geographic knowledge." The first issue of National Geographic would be published that same year. Following his death in 1897, Hubbard's widow donated his collection of prints and photographs along with a bequest to purchase additional prints to the Library of Congress.

The responsibility of heading the National Geographic Society was inherited by Alexander Graham Bell after the death of his father-in-law. In 1899, Bell appointed his son-in-law, Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, as editor of the organization's magazine. Though Grosvenor had no editorial experience, his rearing in Turkey and early exposure to diverse cultures convinced Bell that he was the right man for the job. Under Grosvenor's leadership, the magazine was transformed from a pedantic compilation of scholarly articles to an informative magazine featuring stories and photographs depicting various cultures and locations. Grosvenor has been called the "father of photojournalism" and is credited for the addition of photographs to National Geographic, which attracted millions of new readers.

The Prints and Photographs Division houses the architectural design drawings for Hubbard Memorial Hall and the National Geographic Society building in Washington, D.C. Beverly Brannan, curator of photography in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, told Bell family descendants about the significance of the Hubbard collection. Ms. Brannan, who has worked with the Hubbard, Bell and Grosvenor photographic collections for 25 years, noted that the Prints and Photographs Division has more than 30,000 photographs of the Bell immediate and extended family. "The family has continued to give to the Library over many generations," said Ms. Brannan.

Marvin Kranz, manuscript historian, displayed treasures from the Bell Family Papers and various other collections that reside in the Library's Manuscript Division. Leonard Bruno, curator of scientific collections in the Manuscript Division, treated the family to a sampling of the online Bell Family Papers collection.

"With the generous support of AT&T, the Library has been able to digitize a representative portion of the Bell Family Papers," said Mr. Bruno. The materials selected for digitization are reflective of Bell's creative processes, inventive genius and humanity.

The Bell Family Papers and the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collections are both available on the Library's Web site (www.loc.gov). For information on Alexander Graham Bell and Gilbert H. Grosvenor, visit the Library's new Web site for children and families, www.americaslibrary.gov.

Ms. McCullers is on a detail to the Public Affairs Office.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

Herman Wouk Makes His Case

'Living Legend' Looks Back at a Long Career

BY CRAIG D'OOGE

Photo By Larica Perry

Herman Wouk

Herman Wouk walked out on the stage of the Coolidge Auditorium on the evening of Nov. 8 and sat down. On a small table next to him a line of his books stood at attention, as if waiting for inspection.

But they had to wait. First, he had a joke to tell. This was not what one would expect from a Pulitzer Prize-winning author of 11 novels, three plays and two works of nonfiction. But it was entirely in keeping with the man who wrote for radio comedian Fred Allen for five years, a fact Dr. Billington had just noted in introducing him.

The joke was an old one, a kind of humorous story that has long gone out of fashion. It concerned a man who received a slip of paper with his fortune on it when he stepped up to a coin-operated scale in the subway. (The presence of this object alone was enough to date the story). The man reads the fortune to his wife, who is standing nearby. "You are handsome, congenial, intelligent, imaginative and attractive to women," it says. His wife looks at the fortune,

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

looks at the scale and says, “They got the weight wrong too, didn’t they?”

The joke was the perfect rejoinder to Dr. Billington’s formal introduction, which had traced the highlights of the 85-year old author’s long and varied career. It signaled that this was to be a relaxed evening, something Mr. Wouk had characterized earlier as a “ramble through a literary life.” And what a life it has been, one so filled with achievement and success that the Library named Mr. Wouk a “Living Legend” as part of its Bicentennial celebration this year.

Born in New York on May 17, 1915, to Russian-Jewish parents who had emigrated from Minsk, Mr. Wouk attended public schools in the Bronx and Columbia University, where he edited the humor magazine, wrote college musicals and obtained his B.A. degree. He wrote for Fred Allen from 1936 to 1941 and joined the Navy after Pearl Harbor. He took part in eight Pacific invasions, earning several battle stars. But he also accomplished something else. During the long months at sea, he began to write. Drawing on his experiences in radio, his first novel, Aurora Dawn, came out in 1947 and it was an immediate success.

At the reading, Mr. Wouk turned to the line of books to his left and drew out a copy of Aurora Dawn, explaining that he wrote it as a sort of homage to Mark Twain. He read a short passage and then returned the book to its place among the other nine or so others arranged next to him. The evening progressed almost like a wine tasting, as Mr. Wouk made his way through the line of books, introducing each one in turn, followed by a sampling that he read for the audience.

The next book he wrote was City Boy (1948), a humorous and partly autobiographic story of a Bronx boy, although he chose to read next from Inside, Outside, a novel that was published in 1985 with the same humorous perspective. The passage he chose concerned the misadventures of his hero, one David Goodkind, who suffers the humiliation of having to carry around a window shade as a stand-in for the Torah.

A passage from Don’t Stop the Carnival (1965) followed, a description of a press agent’s grim return to a wintry New York City after a sojourn in the Virgin Islands. A sample of Youngblood Hawke (1962) came next, “a long, dense, sad novel,” according to Mr. Wouk, but one that helped to prepare him for what he called “the centerpiece of my literary life and the centerpiece of the evening”: Winds of War and War and Remembrance. These two books, of almost unimaginable scope, had their origin in the unimaginable horrors of the Holocaust.

Mr. Wouk explained that in order to tell story of the Holocaust, he had to tell the story of World War II. He wanted to show how the "fog of war" provided a screen for the terrible actions of a "rogue nation." The scene he chose to read was set at the Battle of Midway as Pug Henry, the commander of a battle cruiser, wrestles with the personal crisis of watching his own son fly off in a dive bomber against the epic backdrop of the war in the Pacific. The style of writing is extremely visual, practically cinematic. It is easy to see why these novels were adapted for television with such great success.

A short piece of romantic comedy from Marjorie Morningstar provided a transition to the culmination of the evening, a reading from The Caine Mutiny, his Pulitzer Prize-winning novel. Mr. Wouk began writing the book in 1949, while on a reserve officer training cruise. With apologies to Humphrey Bogart, who starred in the movie version, he chose to read a passage dramatizing Captain Queeg's breakdown under cross examination. He read the words with great animation, miming the lawyer's presentation of the assault on Queeg ending with a triumphant "The defense rests!" at which point the author slammed the book shut.

The case for Mr. Wouk's status as a "Living Legend" had been established far beyond a doubt.

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

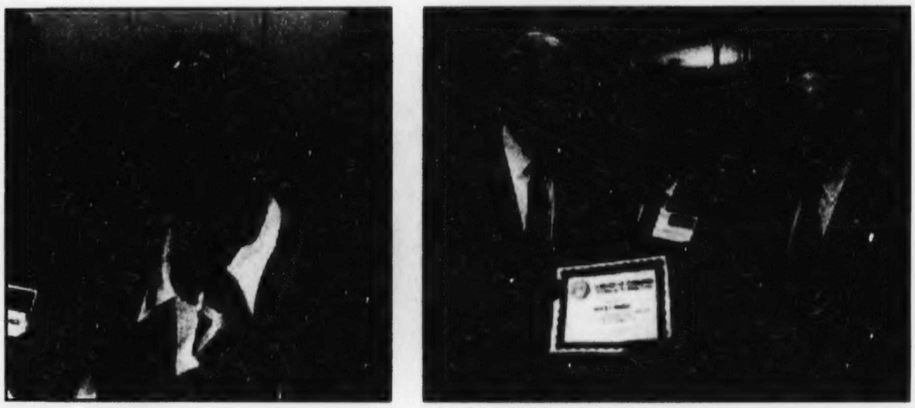
Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

'Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future'

Library Hosts Symposium on National Libraries

BY GAIL FINEBERG and TRACY ARCARO



Photos By Charlynn Spencer Pyne and Larica Perry

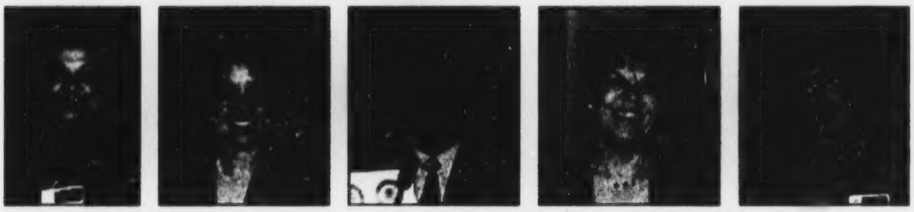
Lynne Brindley, who became chief executive of the British Library in July, outlines her preliminary plans; The Librarian of Congress with Roch Carrier, National Librarian of the National Library of Canada, and Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb

Historians and directors of libraries from the United States and around the world gathered at the Library on Oct. 23-26 to discuss the history and future of national libraries during the Bicentennial symposium "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future."

Participants focused on the special role that national libraries play in the preservation and development of their cultures and intellectual traditions.

Dr. Billington, Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and Librarian Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin welcomed some 150 participants and Library of Congress staff attending the sessions. Each offered his interpretation of how the four days of discussion would, as Dr. Billington said, "reach out both internationally and back into the past to broaden and enrich all of us."

The Librarian welcomed participants, including 32 national library directors, and reminded them that the digital future would greatly affect libraries, especially national libraries. He asked participants to explore the potential of new technology to create a global library, while preserving, restoring and honoring historical collections and unique traditions. But he also warned of the dangers in creating a gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not.



Photos by Gail Fineberg, Larica Perry and Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Symposium participants included Wafa'a Al-Sane, National Library of Kuwait; Sun Beixin, National Library of China; Huanwen Chang, Zhongshan University, China; Livia Borghetti, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Italy; Joan de Beer, National Library of South Africa; and Maurice Line, national library consultant, U.K. ...

Dr. Boorstin stressed the impact that the Library has on libraries around the world. "Our national library sets an example for libraries of other countries," he said. He joined Dr. Billington in thanking Congress for its continuing support of the Library.

Mr. Tabb said he was pleased the international symposium occurred during the Library's Bicentennial year. He said the Bicentennial's theme, "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," added to the meaning of the symposium, "focusing on libraries as instruments of creativity and liberty, libraries as preservers of creativity."

He added that this four-day symposium, with the first two days devoted to the history of libraries and their place in society and culture, and the second two days focused on the future of libraries, "was an opportunity to continue our long tradition of international leadership."

Mr. Cole, who organized and chaired the first two days, said, "This symposium is unique because it combines historical perspective about national libraries with immediate and future concerns. It has been designated Library History Seminar X, continuing a 50-year series established among American library historians in 1961." "It's wonderful that the Library of Congress can simultaneously host, for the first time, both a library history seminar and such a distinguished group of library historians from around the world."

Photos by Gail Fineberg, Larica Perry and Charlynn Spencer Pyne

...Shahar Banun Jaafar, National Library of Malaysia; Erland Kolding-Nielson, Royal Library of Denmark; Bendik Rugaas, National Library of Norway; Giuseppe Vitiello, Palais de l'Europe-Conseil de l'Europe; Boris Volodin, National Library of Russia; Celia Ribeiro Zaher, National Library of Brazil.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Cole expressed the Library's appreciation to Deanna Marcum, president of the Council on Library and Information Resources, for a grant to help support the symposium. He also noted that the Center for the Book had prepared two background papers for the use of symposium participants: "Library History as a Field of Study: A Selective Chronology and Introduction," and "National Libraries as a Topic of Study: A Selective Chronology and Introduction."

The Oct. 23 program focused on "Library History in 2000: The State of the Art." Leading library historians from around the world spoke about changes in the field of library history and current research in their respective countries. The speakers included Huanwen Cheng, Zhongshan University, China; Boris Volodin, National Library of Russia, St. Petersburg; Peter Hoare, editor, A History of Libraries in Britain and Ireland; Peter Vodosek, Hochschule für Bibliothek und Informationswesen, Stuttgart, Germany; Dominique Varry, École Nationale Supérieure des Sciences de Information et des Bibliotheques, France; Keith Manley, University of London and editor, Library History (U.K); Donald G. Davis Jr., University of Texas at Austin and editor, Libraries &

Culture; Magnus Torstensson, Swedish School of Library and Information Management; Edward A. Goedeken, Iowa State University; leading U. S. library historians Phyllis Dain, historian of the New York Public Library, and Wayne A. Wiegand, University of Wisconsin; William V. Jackson, associate editor, World Libraries; Peter McNally, McGill University, Montreal, Canada; and prominent British library historians Alistair Black, Leeds Metropolitan University and Paul Sturges, Loughborough University.

"National Library Development" was the topic on Oct. 24, which began with keynote talks from Maurice Line, editor of Alexandria: The Journal of National & International Library and Information Issues, and Giuseppe Vitiello, program adviser, Electronic Publishing, Books and Archives, Palais de l'Europe-Conseil d l'Europe.

Maurice Line spoke about how his views on national libraries have changed since his first involvement with them in 1970. He noted that since his retirement from the British Library in 1988 he has visited 40 national libraries, working for 15 of them as a consultant. A still wider knowledge has come from his editorship since 1989 of the journal Alexandria and his compilation, with his wife Joyce, of collections of articles about national libraries that have been published in 1979, 1988 and 1995.

"No type of library varies so much in nature, size, types of media covered, range of acquisitions, functions and services" as national libraries, he began. Mr. Line focused on the question, "What are national libraries for?" emphasizing that "digitization is the great hope and the great challenge" to national libraries that want to share their collections nationally as well as internationally. Moreover, "we can now, for the first time in history, work toward a global library in which national libraries are main components. Like it or not, we live in a globalized world, and we must fit into it."

He concluded by posing several questions for participants to ponder: What is your national library for? Whom is it intended to serve? Is it serving them? If it did not exist, would you invent it? What would a newly invented one look like? How can you move from what is, to what might be? How can you contribute to the global library?

In his paper, "National Libraries in the Age of Globalization," Giussepe Vitiello argued that the new mission of national libraries will be to give "full voice to locally produced culture that, without substantial help from cultural institutions, would remain otherwise totally undiscovered. National libraries should act as clearing centers for national publications and serve as their electronic distribution center, after previous agreements made with rights owners and remuneration for authors."

Speakers during the day addressed specific topics regarding national library development. They included: Hideshige Hara, University of Library and Information Science, Tsuka, Japan; Rebecca Knuth, University of Hawaii; Hermina G.G. Anghelescu, Wayne State University; Jorgen Svane-Mikkelsen, Royal School of Library and Information Science, Copenhagen, Denmark; Gwynneth Evans, National Library of Canada; Irene Owens, University of Texas at Austin; Mary Niles Maack, University of California at Los Angeles; Sun Beixin, National Library of China; Ian Willison, University of London; Martine Poulain, Universite de Paris X, Paris, France; Kenneth E. Carpenter, Harvard University Libraries; and David McKitterick, Trinity College Library, Cambridge, England. The final session was a slide presentation, "The National Library Debate in 19th Century America," by Mr. Cole and Nancy E. Gwinn, director of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

Open Access

Mr. Tabb organized and chaired the final two days, Oct. 25-26, "Shaping the Future: Current and Future Issues Facing National Libraries," which included reports by participants on digital activities in their countries.

During the Oct. 25 session, William Y. Arms, a Cornell University professor of computer science and consultant to the Library of Congress, with a background in applied computing, mathematics and operational research, discussed "Open Access to Digital Libraries: Must Research Libraries be Expensive?" His answer: no.

Mr. Arms said Cornell, for example, spends about one-fourth of its budget for libraries, one-fourth for buildings and facilities and one-half for staff. Open access to reliable, authoritative information available on the Internet "will drive these costs down," he predicted.

To reduce their budgets, he said, research institutions will have to substitute free or low-cost open-access materials for traditional library formats and rely on powerful, computer-driven, Internet search engines instead of labor-intensive cataloging, indexing and abstracting to access information. "The key word is substitution," he said.

Photos by Larica Perry

The Librarian of Congress with Willy Vanderpijpen, deputy director of Royal Library of Belgium, and Winston Tabb; Dr. Billington, Ian Willison of the University of London and John Cole, director of the Center for the Book

Digital resources can be used in place of some traditional formats, he said. For example, he suggested that Amazon.com can replace Books in Print (Bowker's online subscription service) as a digital guide to published titles. The Los Alamos National Laboratory's open e-print archives can be substituted for traditional journal articles.

"There are lots of low-cost materials available on the Internet," he said. For more than a year Mr. Arms said he has not used the indexing and abstracting service to which he used to subscribe, but he relies instead on an Internet search engine to sift through more than 1.2 billion Web sites to find the latest, best science information that researchers are making freely available.

Automated digital libraries can save research institutions the cost of new construction to house materials in traditional formats. "A computer can replace a building," Mr. Arms said.

A research library no longer will have to own an item to access it or make it available. Because digital surrogates can be housed anywhere on a server and accessed from any computer, libraries will not have to duplicate resources, Mr. Arms said.

The question of computers replacing humans is more complex. "Computers cannot replace human intelligence," he said. For example, he said, computers cannot apply complex Anglo American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd Ed. (AACR2).

But, he argued, "brute force computing—simple algorithms plus immense computing power—may outperform human intelligence," as demonstrated by the ability of Internet search engines.

Mr. Arms believes such computer power will render obsolete "federation rules"—the protocols and standards (such as AACR2 and MARC that govern cataloging and bibliographic record access and exchange) and online service and use agreements "so complex few agree to them or follow them."

Just as the Model T brought the automobile to the masses, so automated digital libraries are providing lots of good information that people did not have in the past, and they will bring quality information to people in the future, he concluded.

Library of Congress Internet Archives

Cassy Ammen, a Library reference specialist assigned to a Library project of the Digital Futures Group, on Oct. 25 described a pilot effort to capture open-access, born-digital materials, place the sites on a closed server, study their content and structure and provide access.

Guided by selection criteria to keep a narrow, manageable focus and to choose material that will be important to Americans in the future, the Web Preservation Project Team chose political Web sites from a broad spectrum of federal, state and local election campaigns. Working with a subcontractor, the team identified more than 150 Web sites related to millennium-year elections. Political science subject specialists at the Library reviewed the team's 150 selections to ensure they reflect all views.

The Internet Archive, a not-for-profit foundation in San Francisco that began in 1996 to capture and archive "snapshots" of all accessible sites on the World Wide Web, agreed this year to harvest political Web sites for the Library. Since September, Ms. Ammen said, the test site has accumulated between 30 and 50 gigabytes of data—an amount that is expected to grow to more than 400 gigabytes by January 2001.

Ms. Ammen said the technical problems of capturing and containing World Wide Web sites are "enormous." Her team is describing problems and errors that occur in capturing sites that include not only digital text but also static and moving images, sound and interactive links to other sites.

The team is working cooperatively with the Online Computer Library Center to catalog and create records for the test sites. Each record for one site will receive full MARC cataloging, including a Library classification number, links to the site's current URL and to the Web archive and subject headings. Holdings information will reflect the dates of capture of each test web site. The team will decide whether to catalog the political Web sites separately or as one collection.

The team has other metadata questions to answer, as well as preservation issues to tackle. "The team has not even begun to talk about preservation," she said.

"We know we need help from our colleagues around the world. No one agency can keep all this information," Ms. Ammen said, emphasizing that today's information is tomorrow's historical record and must be captured before it is lost.

Cultural Exchange

Throughout the last day, on Oct. 26, visiting librarians from around the world described digital projects they have under way or would like to begin, and many talked about materials of cultural and historical significance to countries with shared histories.

Alix Chevallier, of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, discussed "Biblioteca Universalis," a pilot project established by 13 national libraries to identify digitized materials on their Web sites that relate to the topic "exchange among people," as people from one country have traveled, immigrated or migrated elsewhere. The idea is to create a universal Web site that will be important to scholars.

Mr. Tabb issued a call last spring for inventories of digital projects on the topic and received descriptions from the national libraries of Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, the National Diet Library of Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland.

Discussed in detail during the last day of the symposium were collaborative projects that the Library is undertaking with the Russian State Library and the National Library of Russia and with Spain. Representatives from national libraries in Portugal, Japan, Norway, China and Italy discussed their digital libraries.

Laura Campbell, the Library of Congress's associate librarian for strategic initiatives, briefly discussed the National Digital Library Program and its collaboration with 36 other libraries to digitize collections of historic and cultural importance in America. She and Mr. Tabb then called on all the international visitors to describe potential areas for collaboration among national libraries.

Having heard all of their ideas, Dr. Billington said it is important for the libraries of the world to identify what they have in common in the way of uniform standards, best practices, fair-use solutions to copyright regulations and digital projects so they do not duplicate efforts. He encouraged libraries "to go deep into their own cultures" and to consider digitizing materials that document parallel histories with other countries. He suggested migrations and the roles of minorities as sample topics.

The Librarian suggested libraries begin with small projects, get feedback from users as they go along and demonstrate success with test projects in order to secure funding for larger projects.

"It is very important for national libraries to take the lead with this initiative, which has the potential to increase international understanding," Dr. Billington said, emphasizing that access to such digital sites should be free.

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter. Ms. Arcaro is on a detail to The Gazette office.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Personal and Family Treasures

Fifth Annual Preservation Awareness Workshop Held

BY CAROLE ZIMMERMAN

Photo By Marita Clance

Conservator Terry Boone answers questions on the care of photographs

The Library's Preservation Directorate and the Center for the Book sponsored the fifth annual Preservation Awareness Workshop on Oct. 19.

"The purpose of this annual event," said Mark Roosa, director for Preservation, "is to share useful information with the public about how to best care for their personal treasures."

Attendees included a wide range of people, from professional librarians and genealogists to "family archivists," all sharing the common need of learning how to care for items of importance. Appropriately, the activities took place in recently restored rooms of the Jefferson Building.

Photo By Marita Clance

Audio expert Larry Miller discusses the care, handling and storage of sound recordings.

The workshop offered demonstrations of conservation techniques such as gold tooling on leather and hand book sewing. Also featured was a display from the Preservation Research and Testing Division showing the development of a new accelerated aging test for paper. The greatest emphasis, however, was on preservation and preventive conservation, as reflected by the many tables with staff discussing displays on the proper care, handling and environment for books, prints, paper, photographs, audiovisual materials and sound recordings. Staff were also on hand to explain emergency preparedness, matting and framing of pictures and the use of photocopiers not harmful to books.

Photo By Marita Clance

Conservator Mary Wootton demonstrates gold tooling.

New to the workshop this year and of considerable interest to attendees was the table on environment. Using a computer tool called a "preservation calculator," developed by the Image Permanence Institute, one could enter the RH (relative humidity) and temperature of a room and see the potential for mold growth and aging of organic material such as paper. The instrument allowed the user to manipulate these factors to observe how even minute changes could significantly affect the life span of an item. Also popular with attendees was the information provided on caring for photographs. The most frequent recommendations given were to use nonadhesive albums such as those with polyethylene pockets and to identify family members in photographs.

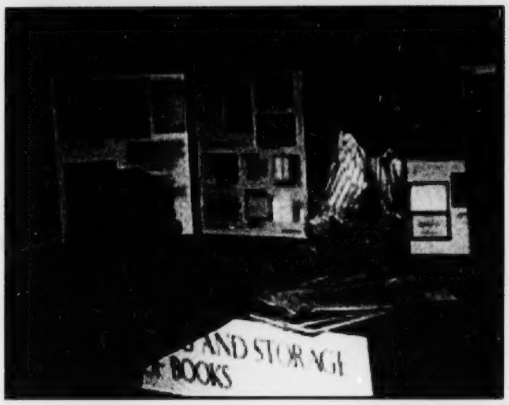


Photo By Marita Clance

Conservator Lage Carlson explains the proper care of books.

A repeat attraction was the appearance of Allan Stypeck and Mike Cuthbert, hosts of the popular public radio program "The Book Guys," who provided free appraisals of books, photographs, prints and other materials. Conservators from the American Institute for Conservation were available to assess the condition of books, papers, photographs and other items and offer conservation options and storage advice. Manufacturers and distributors of preservation supplies displayed materials available to the nonprofessional. Throughout the day the film "Into the Future," which examines preservation in the electronic age, was available for viewing.

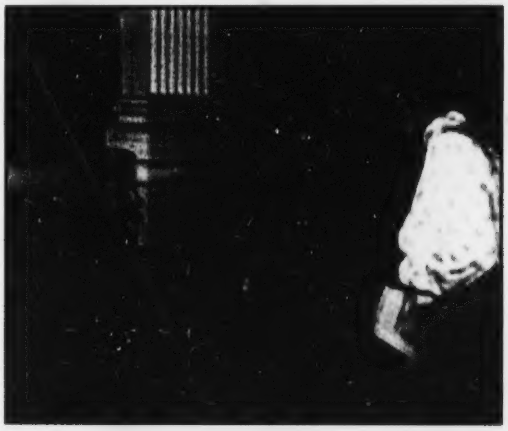


Photo By Marita Clance

Conservator Ann Seibert discusses care, handling and storage of paper-based materials.

The Coolidge Auditorium was the site of continuous lectures on caring for books, paper collections, photographs, records and tapes, and home movies and videos. Members of the audience were given the opportunity for questions and answers.

With each annual workshop, the Preservation Directorate and the Center for the Book strive to reach out to new interest groups in their continual effort to provide preservation information. This year's workshop once again proved to be a successful means of achieving this goal.

Ms. Zimmerman is a librarian in the Preservation Directorate.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

'To Preserve and Protect'

Library Hosts Security and Conservation Event

BY YVONNE FRENCH

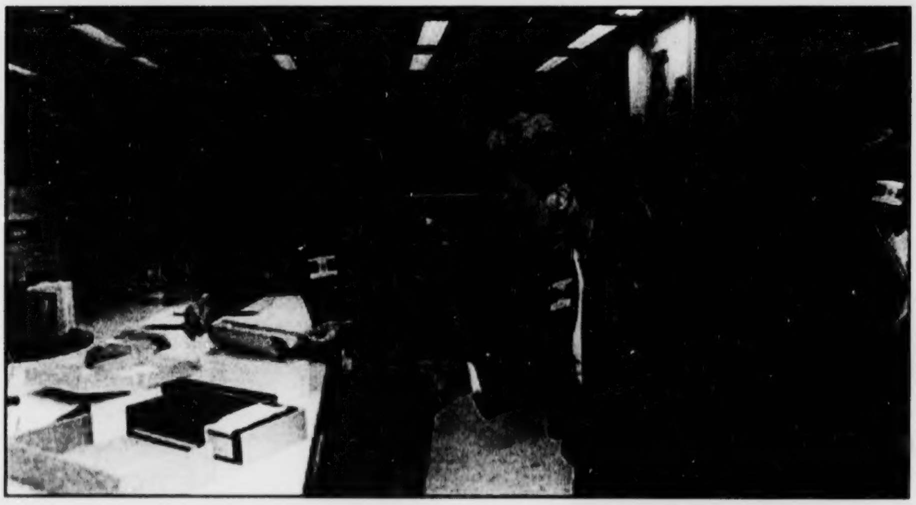


Photo By Yvonne French

Beatriz Haspo, a preventive conservation intern and fellow from Lampadia/Vitae Foundation of Brazil, demonstrates a clamshell-style book housing for Harvard Librarian Nancy Cline.

Citing declining preservation budgets, librarians, archivists and museum curators concluded after a symposium at the Library that they must collaborate to save the world's cultural heritage for future generations.

Dr. Billington opened the Oct. 30-31 conference, "To Preserve and Protect: The Strategic Stewardship of Cultural Resources," which was one of several symposia marking the Library's Bicentennial.

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

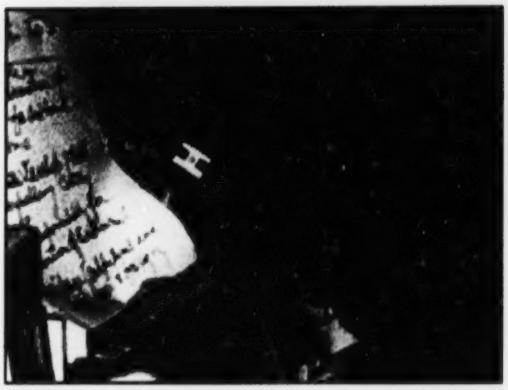


Photo By Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Ms. Haspo holds up the top three collaborative initiatives suggested at the symposium.

He called for national and international collaboration, especially for "born digital" material, those items whose first, perhaps only, form is electronic. "Our individual collections are distinct and unique. But the responsibility for preserving the human heritage is a shared one. ... We must preserve that which has been given us from the past and pass it on to our children and to humanity," he said.

Participants echoed his call as they met in group sessions following a series of panels and plenary sessions during the conference, held by the Library of Congress in affiliation with the Association of Research Libraries and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC).

Those attending came from across the United States and as far away as Malaysia, Brazil, Jamaica and Canada. In addition to library, archives and museum directors, the 231 participants included preservation officers and security officers, the people most intimately involved with securing collections against the dual threats of theft and deterioration.

Shirley Baker, president of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), noted that "computer files are one of the newest and most challenging forms of media to preserve." ARL represents 122 major research libraries in North America, with combined budgets of $2.5 billion; however, ARL studies have noted a decline in preservation funding, including for staff, conservation treatments and microfilming. Preservation is one of ARL's designated priorities this year.

Winston Tabb, the Library's associate librarian for Library Services, said the goal of the conference was to precipitate action. Following the nine plenary and panel sessions, participants broke into 13 brainstorming groups to discuss challenges and envision new cooperative initiatives.

A lack of funding poses the greatest challenge to preservationists, the brainstorming groups concluded. In a panel session on budgets, Deanna Marcum, president of the Council on Library and Information Resources

(CLIR), said preservation budgets are imperiled. During the 1980s and early 1990s, as research libraries developed preservation programs, several organizations advocated preservation, particularly of brittle books, and the government and the private sector responded, she said. "That support peaked in the 1990s and is now in decline. ... We need to do something dramatic," she said.

In their breakout sessions, the participants also cited as challenges the lack of a coordinated national effort, the need for a strategic plan and the need for greater visibility. In a panel session on preservation strategies, Harvard Preservation Librarian Jan Merrill-Oldham said: "We must do more to stimulate public interest in the preservation of cultural resources. "We must ... make the case to the federal and state governments and to private funding agencies for preservation of the record of human achievement in the arts, sciences and professions. ... Intimate connections to the achievements of the past are part of what being human is all about."

The collaborative initiatives that the participants called for most consistently were these: more meetings to organize around common needs, shared storage facilities and treatment registries and the clarification of copyright laws pertaining to digital preservation.

In a plenary session on electronic security and preservation, Clifford Lynch, the executive director of the Coalition for Networked Information, said the behavior of copying and migration to newer technologies is not currently supported in the schema of "first sale," which holds that "once you get an item, you control it. ... This is coming unglued in the world of digital information," said Mr. Lynch, because so much of what is produced digitally are not "fixed, bounded editions," but quickly evolving Web sites, often experiential in nature, or based on dynamic databases, such as the online auction site Ebay, he said.

Mr. Lynch said that the Library should work with Congress to rework intellectual property restraints on copying and migration to allow preservation for archival purposes. Already, the scholarly community is organizing to provide continual access to, for example, journal articles and digital university press imprints. They have the support of university publishers and the "economic lever of research libraries," who will purchase their digital compilations.

But libraries do not have similar leverage in the consumer world, he said. "They can't even get the attention of people," Mr. Lynch said, noting that despite this, the Library has a "unique role" because it is home to the Copyright Office. Mr. Lynch urged the Library not to frame issues in narrowly legal or technical terms, but to "explain why it is important to maintain the cultural heritage in a digital world" and to "think about digital content in terms of broad, social issues" because what is being lost daily is the "raw material for future scholarship, just as newspapers are fodder for not only "historians, but economists, social scientists and demographers." To do so, Mr. Lynch said, "we need active participation from rights holders in order to preserve material," and "archiving needs to be built into creation."

Mr. Tabb said at the end of the conference that the Library plans to ask Congress early next session to amend the copyright law to clarify the Library's authority to copy freely accessible Web material "much as the current copyright law gives the Library the authority to tape news broadcasts without infringing the network's copyrights."

As the conference unfolded, speakers shared many interesting anecdotes about security. For example, police told of big heists, and a museum director described how artists predict decay.

Criminal Investigation Division Supervisor Richard Mederos of the Harvard University Police Department described how important it is for library, preservation and law enforcement personnel to combine forces. Working from an anonymous tip that a suspect was about to leave the country, Mr. Mederos apprehended José Torres-Carbonnel, who had removed Islamic art and architecture books from the Fine Arts and Widener libraries to his apartment 1,000 feet away, where he razored out thousands of plates and sent them to a dealer in Granada, Spain. Working with librarians and the preservation staff, Mr. Mederos retrieved 2,000 pieces of stolen material worth more than $750,000. Mr. Torres-Carbonnel was indicted on 16 counts, served his time and is now awaiting deportation, Mr. Mederos said.

Whitney Museum Director Maxwell Anderson called artists the "antennae of the race" and described his experience of opening an experiential art book, purposely made to look tattered and burned. Inside he found a computer disk. Placing it in his computer, he began to read the text, only to watch it disappear before his eyes. Artists are increasingly creating this kind of "experiential, evanescent" art on or out of ephemeral material and "have no interest in preservation," he said.

Thus it falls to the keepers, such as libraries, archives, museums and historical societies, to preserve and protect what Dr. Billington called the "extraordinary variegated creativity" of the human race.

In her presentation, Ms. Marcum proposed a report that would quantify and qualify the decline in funds reported by preservation officers in ARL member libraries. She also said digital technology presents new options. "Once a book is digitized and with proper maintenance made available electronically, does every library have to preserve its copy or should there be a national library to deposit one archival copy that will be preserved?"

Mr. Tabb in closing remarks suggested that the Library work with CLIR and ARL on a "Joint Study on the State of Preservation Programs in American Libraries." He also suggested a framework for a concerted national preservation and access program. "Could we choose a few subjects [or] disciplines, divide them among several libraries and have each take responsibility for permanent retention of the appropriate artifacts – properly deacidified and permanently stored at 50 degrees Fahrenheit and 35 percent relative humidity, documented in an internationally accessible database, and to the extent copyright or licenses permit, made accessible via the Internet for wide use?"

Mr. Tabb also said he feared some would think the nexus between security and preservation was a "shotgun marriage," but was heartened to hear speakers refer to the bond as if it were a natural one. Harvard Librarian Nancy Cline said that it is "usually easy to have a gulf between preservation and security as they compete for budgets, respect and administrative commitment." However, she described them as "inseparable" in her talk, "Stewardship: The Janus Factor." She prefaced her remarks by reminding the audience that Janus was a god in Roman mythology who had two faces, back and front, was guardian of doors and gates and presided over beginnings. Ms. Cline's remarks came in the plenary session, "Cultural Heritage at Risk: Today's Stewardship Challenge," moderated by Debra McKern, acting chief of the Library of Congress's Prints and Photographs Division.

Also speaking in this session was Folger Shakespeare Library Director Werner Gundersheimer, who cautioned against "too headlong of a leap into innovation." He said that librarians erroneously viewed microfilm as the "penicillin of the library world" and that we need to watch out for this with newer media. He described how the Folger Library's sizable microfilm collection developed vinegar syndrome in 1994, and how staff moved it to cold storage and made duplicate reels to combat the problem of deteriorating acetate.

"We are on the cusp of a new set of preservation techniques, and research librarians ought to be more cautious about wholesale adoption of techniques than in the past. Innovators in the field [of digitization] will also be the first to experience risks."

Janus was an apt metaphor for the conference, which could be the beginning of a concerted collaborative effort, Mark Roosa, the Library's director of Preservation, said. "It was intentional that we focus discussion in the final session around the notion of cooperation, this with the understanding that partnerships between preservation and security programs within institutions are just taking shape and that building opportunities for future cross-organizational cooperation is an essential ingredient for constructing a strong infrastructure to protect cultural assets in all types of institutions," he said.

In fact, the unifying theme of four concurrent sessions during the conference was "Mobilizing for the Future: Strategies, Priorities and Expectations for Preservation and Security."

One of the sessions, "As Strong as Its Weakest Link: Developing Strategies for a Security Program," explored the components of institutional security programs, including minimum requirements. Three panelists described unique experiences in developing library security, but they agreed that there is a need for increasing and developing security.

Moderator Laura A. Price explained how KPMG (an international network of professional service firms of which she is a partner in the Washington office) measured the effectiveness of security control improvements within the Library. Laurie Sowd, operations director of Art Collections and Botanical Gardens at the Huntington Library, said the essential ingredients for a successful security program are people, technical systems and policies and procedures, adding that a critical component is effective training to alleviate staff boredom and ineffectiveness.

Steven Herman, chief of the Library's Collections Management Division, explained how the Library has expanded basic security measures, which now include inventory control, preservation techniques and physical security.

Charles Lowry, dean of libraries at the University of Maryland in College Park, explained how the university has tightened some security measures and eliminated those that were ineffective.

The improvement of security and preservation measures was discussed in "The Silver Lining: Coping with Theft, Vandalism, Deterioration and Bad Press." Panelists described how bad experiences can be a catalyst for improvement. Mohamed Mekkawi, Howard University's director of libraries, moderated the panel. Jean W. Ashton, director of the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Columbia University, recounted her experience with the 1994 theft of codices, early printed books, presidential letters, medieval documents, business papers and maps worth $1.3 million from Columbia University's library. Lynne Chaffinch, art theft program manager for the FBI, defined what qualifies art theft as a federal crime. Both Jean Ashton and Lynne Chaffinch recommend that appraisals and inventories be kept current for purposes of identification and recovery of stolen materials. Camila Alire, dean of University Libraries at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, emphasized the importance of clear communications with the media and public when natural disasters and other emergencies occur. Ms. Alire in 1997 awoke to the call that librarians fear above all things, including fire: millions of gallons of water had submerged the Library's collections. In "Library Disaster Planning and Recovery Handbook" Ms. Alire and the Morgan Library staff document their institution's method of response to a natural disaster.

In "Building the Budget: Meeting Major Funding Demands for Preservation and Security and Successfully Promoting Your Program," Nancy Gwinn, director of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, and Jim Neal, dean of university libraries at Johns Hopkins University, said respectively that traditional bench conservation and digital archiving are funding magnets. Ms. Gwinn described how the Smithsonian's Book Conservation Laboratory attracts funders because of the emotional appeal of the books themselves.

Mr. Neal described how the Digital Knowledge Center at Hopkins, a national demonstration project for digitization and archiving for preservation purposes, has been a magnet for funding from both national organizations and individuals interested in digital preservation. The panel included Ms. Marcum and was moderated by Cornell University Librarian Sarah E. Thomas.

"The Big Picture: Preservation Strategies in Context" proposed models for determining preservation priorities while questioning current preservation views. Jeffrey Field of the National Endowment for Humanities (NEH); Doris Hamburg, head of Preventive Conservation at the Library of Congress; and Ms. Merrill-Oldham focused on developing a comprehensive preservation plan. The session was moderated by Preservation Officer Wesley L. Boomgaarden of Ohio State University.

Mr. Field noted that the need for a national preservation plan was recognized in the 1960s, but implementation was hampered by administrative, technical and fiscal requirements. In 1985 NEH established its Office of Preservation, which attacked the problem through preservation microfilming grants for brittle books; the Library's U.S. Newspaper Program; the preservation of individual archival and special collections; training programs; and field service offices, among others.

Ms. Hamburg described how the Library established a framework encompassing physical security, preservation, bibliographic control, inventory control and digital security for preserving its cultural assets. The Library developed its "metals" standards to prioritize its holdings, using a range of values from platinum for the most valuable irreplaceable items to copper for items intended for distribution through the gift and exchange program. Once the standards were set, the Library then developed control measures and a system for reporting progress.

The second day of the conference opened with the plenary session, "Electronic Information and Digitization: Preservation and Security Challenges." The panel was moderated by Sylvia Piggott, deputy division chief of the Information Services Department at the Joint World Bank-International Monetary Fund Library, and included presentations by Mr. Lynch, Mr. Anderson and Carl Fleischhauer, technical coordinator for the National Digital Library Program at the Library. He described how reformatting programs make cyber objects that reproduce physical items.

"At the Library of Congress, the general strategy for digital reformatting has been to produce "migratable" content, that is, reproductions of the originals and an object structure designed to permit migration. These reproductions are structured to provide a representation of the original item that is as good as or better than conventional reformatted copies," such as a microfilm representation of a book or an audiotape of a wax cylinder. "In no case are these reproductions intended to emulate the complete look and feel or behavior of the original items. But there is an opportunity to add value of a different sort, as in the case of rendering the text in searchable form."

The final plenary sessions on each day focused on nuts-and-bolts issues including measurements of theft, mutilation and deterioration, and using the newest methods and equipment in physical and collections security.

"Understanding Success: Measuring Effectiveness of Preservation and Security Programs," moderated by Mr. Roosa, included presentations by Nancy Davenport, Library of Congress director of Acquisitions; Statistics Research Professor Frank Ponti of George Washington University; and James Reilly of the Image Permanence Institute at the Rochester Institute of Technology.

Mr. Reilly described a collaborative project he is doing with Ms. Hamburg in the Rare Book and Manuscript Division storage areas at the Library to double or triple life expectancy of materials and save money by optimizing the existing HVAC system.

Mr. Ponti touted multistage sampling as a tool to generate reasonable numbers for rates of occurrence of theft, mutilation and deterioration. He described how institutions can save money by using such sampling techniques. "The key to success is continued measurement. It is a form of continuous process improvement," he said.

Ms. Davenport suggested a "mosaic" approach for determining loss rates before doing a complete inventory of holdings. "Look at existing data. Listen to anecdotal data. Are your librarians saying they have to straighten the same shelf over and over? Use institutional knowledge. Which classes circulate the most? Look at the largest and smallest classes, the newest or oldest. When sampling, work with an expert statistician and know where you want to end up. Do you want to be sure to a 99 percent confidence level" that collection items will not disappear so you can make justifications to donors and funders? Like Ms. Davenport, several presenters framed their questions similarly to be helpful to their colleagues.

In "People, Buildings and Collections: Innovations in Security and Preservation," moderated by Rare Book Division Chief Mark Dimunation, panelists Kenneth Lopez, Abby Smith and James Williams II discussed how much security and preservation is too much in an era of open access.

Mr. Lopez, the Library's security director, described the Library's strategy and integrated, collaborative approach to protecting people, buildings and collections.

CLIR Program Director Abby Smith predicted that libraries will become cultural depots for books whose artifactual value accretes because of a unique binding or notations in the margin by a prominent person. She urged librarians and archivists to "get out of the book business and get into the information delivery business," preferably by collaborating with scholars to "support research past, present and future." Said Ms. Smith: "Hold the mirror up to scholars to see what they're actually studying and let that give guidance on what to preserve."

Mr. Williams said it was a lot easier to agree on the need for preservation than to settle on a national strategy to preserve and protect the cultural resources of the nation and the world. He pointed out that best practices must provide for a reasonable level of stewardship and protection, while also offering the most reasonable level of access to our nation's cultural resources. Mr. Williams posited that a searchable field in catalog records could be used to describe preservation information, whereupon Ms. McKern reported that such a field is being considered by the Library, ARL and a private vendor. "This," she said, "could inform a national strategy." Mr. Williams also suggested involving both antiquarian and new book sellers in collaborative efforts.

Concluded Mr. Tabb: "If we are going to measure up to the challenges we have focused on in the past two days, we are going to have to collaborate with all sorts of partners."

The videotaped proceedings of the conference will be made available in 2001 on the Library's Web site and the papers will be published subsequently.

Librarians Raise Collegial Questions

In two presentations, speakers raised questions and provided checklists that should be considered by librarians, archivists, museum curators and historical society representatives for preservation and security of both analog and electronic media.

- Can most of us say we know our role in the stewardship of cultural heritage?
- Is it at the top of the list of your administrative or managerial responsibilities?
- Do others acknowledge this role?
- Where do preservation and security fit in to your strategic vision for your institution?
- Do you know the value of the collections and facilities within your purview?
- Do your staff know?
- Do you know the most valuable items or parts of your collections?
- If an emergency forced you to abandon the majority of your collections, is it clear which ones would be saved?
- Do you have an idea of what you would spend to restore or recover items?
- Do your budgetary commitments for the care of these collections match your internal institutional expectations (such as saving money on security) and the expectations of donors, scholars or the broader public?

—Nancy Cline, Harvard Librarian

- Are the physical security of buildings, hardware and cabling assured?
- Are firewalls and routers to control network traffic installed and integrated?
- Are users authenticated and is their access authorized to appropriate zones within the institution's systems?

- Are the integrity of systems and data protected against corruption caused by accident, errors or infiltration caused by unauthorized persons?
- Is data integrity monitored?
- Is network traffic monitored?
- Are systems and data backed up and are disaster recovery plans established?
- Are guidelines developed and individual users trained?

—Carl Fleischhauer, technical coordinator, National Digital Library Program, Library of Congress

---

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Jane Caulton, a writer-editor at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, also contributed to this report, as did Tracy Arcaro and Cheryl McCullers, on detail to the Public Affairs Office.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

ECIP Program Expands to Include Clinical Medicine

BY SUSAN MORRIS

In a partnership between two U.S. national libraries, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) now participates in the Library of Congress's Electronic Cataloging in Publication (ECIP) program. Under the ECIP program, publishers' galleys are received for cataloging at the Library of Congress or NLM prior to publication and resulting cataloging data are returned electronically to the publisher. The publisher then includes the cataloging data in the published book, thereby facilitating book processing for libraries and book dealers.

As the U.S. national library for clinical medicine, the National Library of Medicine collects and catalogs materials in all areas of biomedicine and health care, as well as works on biomedical aspects of technology, the humanities, and the physical, life and social sciences. The NLM Cataloging Section has long been responsible for descriptive cataloging and assignment of MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) and NLM Classification for conventional Cataloging in Publication titles in the area of clinical medicine. Participating in the ECIP program was a natural next step for NLM, which is a member of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), a consortium organized to expand access to library collections by increasing the availability of standard bibliographic records that can be shared by all member institutions. The Library of Congress serves as the Secretariat of the PCC.

Catalogers from NLM received ECIP training at the Library of Congress in August, and the National Library of Medicine Cataloging Section received its first electronic galley for cataloging on Sept. 15. The galley was cataloged and assigned NLM subject headings (MeSH) and classification. The galley was forwarded electronically to the Library of Congress for assignment of Library of Congress Subject Headings and Library of Congress and Dewey classification. Staff in the Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Division then e-mailed the complete cataloging data to the publisher so that the data could be printed in the published book.

The Library of Congress is attempting to attract as many biomedical publishers as possible to be ECIP participants, and NLM will publicize the ECIP program among its various constituencies and publisher contacts. The Library of Congress is now routing electronic galleys in a fairly broad range of biomedical subjects to NLM, although NLM will receive CIP copies of the published books only in clinical medicine, with the Library of Congress continuing to receive CIP copies in other biomedical subject areas.

The CIP Program was established in the Library of Congress Cataloging Directorate in 1971. Publishers submit applications for CIP data, along with a galley and front matter, prior to publication of a title. CIP Division staff, catalogers, technicians and Decimal classifiers create a catalog record for the title according to the same standards used for cataloging of published materials, and the completed cataloging information is mailed to the publisher so that it can be printed in the published book. Upon publication of the book, the publisher submits a copy to the Cataloging in Publication Division to ensure that the data in the catalog record match the book as published. The Library's Cataloging Distribution Service distributes these catalog records as part of its MARC Distribution Service, making them available to libraries and library service vendors worldwide.

Established in March 1998, the ECIP program improves on conventional CIP processing by dramatically reducing turnaround time and eliminating paper handling and mailing costs. As of Sept. 30, 2000, 598 publishers had joined the ECIP program. During fiscal year 2000, a total of 3,804 ECIP galleys in all subject areas were cataloged. The Library of Congress hopes to recruit 1,000 participating publishers by the end of the calendar year.

For more information about the ECIP program, contact Oxana Horodecka, coordinator of electronic programs, Cataloging in Publication Division, Library of Congress, (202) 707-8665; fax: (202) 707-9798; e-mail: ohor@loc.gov.

Ms. Morris is assistant to the director for cataloging.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

The Role of Women

Globalization and Women in Muslim Societies

BY MARY-JANE DEEB

Nasrine Gross addresses the group dressed in an Afghani outfit that covers all but her eyes, on a panel that included Marianna Attaway (center) and Jenny White.

On Nov. 2 the African and Middle Eastern Division (AMED) and the Office of Scholarly Programs co-sponsored a symposium on "Globalization and Women in Muslim Societies." This was the third in a series on globalization in Muslim societies that began with a symposium on "Egypt and Globalization" in March, followed on Sept. 12 by a symposium on "Globalization and Identity in Muslim Societies."

Carolyn Brown, acting director for Area Studies, opened by talking about the importance of this series of symposia supported in part by the Rockefeller Foundation. She addressed the issue of globalization and its significance as a conference topic and spoke about the Islamic collection at the Library of Congress, the largest and most important in the United States.

The first panel, chaired by this writer, focused on trends and patterns of globalization and their impact on women throughout the Muslim world. Shireen Hunter, director of the Islam Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, presented an overview of globalization and how it is perceived today in the Muslim world. She maintained that Muslim societies worldwide were traditionally self-contained entities, each with its own "unity of culture." Today these societies feel they are being integrated into a larger, global framework, dominated by one powerful culture, namely, that of the United States. Many therefore reject what they fear is a thinly disguised type of "cultural imperialism" that could mean the end of their specific identities.

Gwendolyn Mikell, chair of the African Studies Program at Georgetown University, addressed the case of Muslim women in Africa and more particularly in Nigeria. She argued that in the past decade a duality emerged between religion and women's rights: While Islam dictated that "good Muslim women" behave modestly and refrain from publicly opposing men, international human rights organizations pressured those very women to struggle for their rights in marriage, child custody, political participation and employment. Globalization for Muslim women in Africa has meant getting involved in women's organizations around the world to address their own domestic problems.

Mahnaz Afkhami, president of the Women's Learning Partnership, a nongovernmental organization that works to empower women, presented the case of communication technology and its impact on Muslim women. In many Muslim societies, where women face some of the harshest gender-related laws, there now is a critical mass of educated women who are acting as intermediaries to raise consciousness and organize women at the grassroots against those laws, and they use new information technologies to inform and mobilize others.

The second panel, chaired by Prosser Gifford, director of Scholarly Programs, focused on the regional impact of globalization. The first speaker was Nasrine Gross, president of Kabultec, a small nongovernmental organization that raises money for education projects for women and children in Afghanistan. Ms. Gross donned a garment that allowed only her eyes to be seen behind a net. She was making the point that in Afghanistan today women have lost all their rights under the Taliban regime. Ms. Gross is the U.S. representative of NEGAR, a global nongovernmental organization headquartered in Paris, that is fighting for the rights of Afghan women, demonstrating how issues that were once regarded as local, are now part of a global agenda.

Ms. Gross was followed by Jenny White, associate professor of anthropology at Boston University, who talked about women in Turkey who decide to wear a veil. She described how wearing a veil had become an issue of identity and did not necessarily reflect a traditional outlook. According to Ms. White, these Turkish women are attempting to create a new identity by integrating traditional and modern ways of life.

The last speaker, Marina Ottaway, senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, talked about her research in Bosnia and Azerbaijan. She said that all women, including Muslim women in the former Soviet Union, officially have the same rights as men. Therefore, their plight is very different from that of Muslim women in other regions of the world. Economic globalization has impoverished some former communist societies and has politicized some religious identities. Muslim women in places such as Sarajevo are starting to wear the veil not as a symbol of religiousness, but more as a sign of political identity and political protest.

The next symposium in the series, on Dec. 7, is "Globalization and the Law in Muslim Societies."

Ms. Deeb is the Arab-world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

ALA Returns To Washington

Midwinter 2001 Schedule of Events at the Library of Congress

BY MARY-JANE DEEB

The American Library Association returns to the nation's capital next month to host its Midwinter 2001 conference. Library of Congress programs for ALA attendees are listed below and can also be found on the Library's Web site at www.loc.gov/ala. Note that some programs require advance registration.

The Library of Congress Sales Shop will offer a variety of educational and gift items including books, cards, T-shirts, mugs, tote bags and posters during Midwinter ALA 2001. The shops are in the Thomas Jefferson (ground floor) and James Madison (first floor) buildings. ALA participants receive a 10 percent discount on all items when they display their badge. All major credit cards accepted. Sales Shop hours are 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday. The Madison Sales Shop will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 13. The Jefferson and Madison sales shops will be closed Sunday and Monday, Jan. 14-15. The Sales Shop will also be selling selected items at the Library's exhibition booth, No. 1628, during exhibit floor hours at the Washington Convention Center.

NOTE: All Library facilities, including reading rooms and exhibit areas, will be closed on Sunday, Jan. 14. On Monday, Jan. 15 (Martin Luther King Jr. Day), the Library will be closed to the public, with the exception of the Thomas Jefferson Building, which will be open only for viewing exhibitions, a tour of the "American Treasures" and "Jefferson's Library" exhibitions, and a presentation of selected rare materials from the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Shuttle buses will be running between the Washington

Convention Center and the Library of Congress. For more information, check bus schedules at each hotel and at the convention center.

Co-Hosted Events

Building the Virtual Reference Desk in a 24/7 World

Jan. 12, 1:30-5:30 p.m.
Coolidge Auditorium, ground floor, Thomas Jefferson Building

Two library leaders, the Library of Congress and OCLC, collaborate to host a stimulating symposium on digital reference. Join experts in the field of digital reference service to discuss the growing trend of remote access to library resources and the need to reexamine methods of delivering those resources to support a 24/7 online reference service. Light refreshments will be served during the symposium break. Admission is free. Register at www.loc.gov/ala.

Map and Chart Library Forum: Cooperative Map Cataloging

Jan. 13, 5:30-7 p.m.
Geography and Map Division, Room B01, James Madison Building

The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) are co-hosting an ad hoc forum to discuss the cataloging and sharing of cartographic library records. This forum is open to all who have an interest in standardizing, cataloging and sharing these records. This forum may be continued or expanded in the future. Registration is requested (space limited to 50-60 participants): Contact either Barbara Story, (202) 707-8516, fax: (202) 707-8531, email: bsto@loc.gov or Andrea Tully, (202) 264-6760, fax: (202) 264-6144, email: tullyae@nima.mil.

Presentations

Digital Collections of the Library of Congress

Jan. 11, 12, 16, 12-1 p.m.
National Digital Library Learning Center, first floor, James Madison Building

Learn more about the National Digital Library (NDL) Program and the resources on the Library of Congress Web site (www.loc.gov). Participants will learn about the Library's Web site with a special emphasis on the American Memory online historical collections. No reservations required, but limited to 50 participants.

Dewey for Windows and Web Dewey in CORC

Jan. 12, 1-2 p.m.
National Digital Library Learning Center, first floor, James Madison Building

The Decimal Classification Division will sponsor an online presentation by Julianne Beall, assistant editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification. No reservations required. Space is limited to 45 attendees.

Preservation Reformatting at the Library of Congress

Jan. 12, 2:30-3:30 p.m.
National Digital Library Learning Center, first floor, James Madison Building

Shirley Liang, digital conversion specialist, Preservation Reformatting Division, will give a presentation on practices and techniques applied to the digitization of Garden and Forest, the first Library of Congress serial ever digitized in its entirety. For more information, consult www.loc.gov/preserv/prd/gardfor/gfhome.html. Limited to 50 participants. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at www.loc.gov/ala. Deadline for registration: Jan. 5.

The Prints and Photographs Online Catalog: A Demonstration

Jan. 12, 4-5 p.m.
National Digital Library Learning Center, first floor, James Madison Building

This presentation will include a demonstration on how to access the Prints and Photographs Online Catalog (PPOC) from the Library of Congress Home Page. Also included will be a look at PPOC's menu, searching procedures unique to PPOC and demonstration searches.

The Library of Congress Responds to LC21: A Digital Strategy

Jan. 13, 3-5 p.m.
Mumford Room, sixth floor, James Madison Building

The Library's Digital Futures Group will share with the library community its five-year Digital Futures Plan, including plans for implementing various recommendations contained in LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress, a study commissioned by the Library of Congress from the National Research Council and released to the public last summer. Comments and suggestions from the library community will be actively solicited at this forum.

Recorded Sound and Moving Image Collections

Jan. 17, 1-3 p.m.
Pickford Theater, third floor, James Madison Building

Mary Bucknum and Mike Mashon will give ALA attendees a bird's eye view of the recorded sound and moving image collections of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. This multimedia presentation will focus on current issues and challenges in preservation. Room capacity is limited to 66 attendees. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at www.loc.gov/ala.

Tours

Behind the Scenes of a Conservation Laboratory

Jan. 12, 11 a.m.-noon and 3-4 p.m.
James Madison Building, Room G38

The Conservation Division is offering tours of its laboratory to interested ALA participants. Learn more about the Library's Conservation laboratory and the most up-to-date methods of conserving print materials. Coordinated by Maria Nugent. Limited to 24 participants each tour. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at www.loc.gov/ala. Deadline for registration: Jan. 5.

National Library Service for the Blind & Physically Handicapped: A Digital Future

1-3 p.m., with a tour of the facility 3-4:15 p.m.
Taylor Street Annex (1291 Taylor Street, N.W.)

A special program and tour for ALA Midwinter participants addressing the National Library Service's progress in moving from analog to digital recordings of its books and magazines and development of a digital player and how this change will affect the network of cooperating libraries and the eligible blind and physically handicapped residents of the United States who use this program. Participants are responsible for their own transportation to the NLS facility and return to their hotel. Directions to the facility will be provided when a reservation is made to attend the program. Seating is limited. Reservations should be made directly to Stephen Prine, Head, Network Services Section at (202) 707-9245, fax (202) 707-0712, email at spri@loc.gov. Deadline for registration: January 3.

Geography and Map Division Tours

2-3 p.m. and 3:30-4:30 p.m.
Geography and Map Division Reading Room, Room B01, James Madison Building

Tours are limited to 40 participants each. Coordinator for tours: Ronald Grim. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at www.loc.gov/ala. Deadline for registration: Jan. 5.

Candlelight Tour (featuring a reference services presentation)

5-7 p.m.
Tour meets in the Visitors' Center, ground floor, Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First St. S.E.

This one-hour tour exclusively for ALA participants will feature the grand Thomas Jefferson Building with its Italian Renaissance design details and decorative art. Highlights of the tour will include visits to rooms not part of the regular Library tour, such as the magnificent Members' Reading Room and the Librarian's Ceremonial Office. Following the tour, participants will have a unique opportunity to hear a special presentation in the spectacular Main Reading Room. Abby Yochelson, reference specialist in the Main Reading Room; Constance Carter, head of reference in the Science Reading Room; and Lyle Minter, head of reference in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room, will discuss reference support for researchers and the nation's libraries. Michelle Cadoree, science reference specialist, will provide information about the new Collaborative Digital Reference Service. Limited to 80 participants. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at www.loc.gov/ala.

Architectual Tours of the Thomas Jefferson Building

Jan. 12, 13 and 16, 9 a.m.
Tours start in the Visitors' Center, ground floor, Thomas Jefferson Building

Visit the Library of Congress and take a docent-led tour of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Tours cover the history, art, architecture and iconography of this magnificent building. Limited to 50 participants per tour. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at www.loc.gov/ala. Guided tours for the public are also available daily, Monday through Saturday. Call (202) 707-5458 for tour hours. Free brochures for self-guided tours are available in the Visitors' Center.

Exhibition Tours: American Treasures and Jefferson's Library

Jan. 15, 3-5 p.m.
Combined tour will meet in the American Treasures exhibition gallery, second floor, Thomas Jefferson Building

Have you ever wondered what the Library of Congress considers its most treasured collections? ALA participants will find the answer to that question during this tour of the "American Treasures" exhibition. Throughout his life, books were vital to Thomas Jefferson's education and well-being. Jefferson's library went through several stages, but it was always critically important to him. Although the broad scope of Jefferson's library was cause for criticism, Jefferson extolled the virtue of its broad sweep and established the principle of acquisition for the Library of Congress. The Library is now in the process of reconstructing Thomas Jefferson's Library as it was sold to Congress in 1815. Take this tour of Jefferson's Library and discover why he said, "I cannot live without books."

Irene Chambers, chief of the Interpretive Programs Office, will conduct both tours, followed by a presentation of selected rare materials by curatorial staff of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, in the Lessing J. Rosenwald Room.

U.S. Copyright Office Tour

Jan. 16, 10-11:30 a.m. and 2-3:30 p.m.
Jan. 17 10-11:30 a.m. and 2-3:30 p.m.
James Madison Building, Room 401

Get a behind-the-scenes look at the U.S. Copyright Office. This orientation will include an overview of the registration system, including online registration. Each tour is limited to 12 participants. Coordinator: Peter M. Vankevich (pmva@loc.gov), head of the Copyright Information Section. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at www.loc.gov/ala. Deadline for registration: Jan. 12.

Open Houses

Rare Book Open House

Jan. 12, 3-5 p.m.
Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 239

Thomas Jefferson's collection, the foundation for the Library of Congress, is the nucleus of this extraordinarily rich collection. Over the years, significant collections have been purchased or donated, building a resource for researchers encompassing nearly all eras and subjects. Today, there are more than 800,000 books, broadsides, pamphlets, theater playbills, title pages, prints, posters, photographs and medieval and Renaissance manuscripts in the division's collection. Take time during ALA to view these fascinating collections. No reservations required.

Federal Research Division

Jan. 16, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.

John Adams Building, Room 5282

ALA members who are U.S. government employees may be interested in visiting the Federal Research Division. FRD is the principal fee-for-service research and analysis arm of the Library of Congress and works exclusively with federal agencies. The division is a large user of the Library of Congress's foreign-language collections and offers its research services in more than 25 languages. Research staff members are skilled both in foreign languages and foreign area studies and produce directed research and analytical reports for a wide variety of federal agencies.

Area Studies International Collections Open Houses

All open houses: Jan. 16, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.

With collections today written in some 460 languages, the Area Studies divisions are the Library's threshold to the rest of the world. Take advantage of these Area Studies "Open-House" sessions to explore the foreign language resources and services at the Library that literally span the globe.

- **African and Middle Eastern Division Reading Room**
  Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 220
  The African and Middle Eastern Division is a major world resource center for Africa, the Middle East, the Caucasus and Central Asia. It provides the only access point for Library collections in the vernacular languages of this region and assists in identifying related sources in Roman script and other formats or specializations.

- **European Division Reading Room**
  Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 250
  The Library's holdings of books and other materials from many European countries are larger than those anywhere else in the world except in the countries themselves. Holdings are especially strong in history, language, literature, economics, government and politics, geography, law and the arts.

- **Asian Division Reading Room**
  Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 150
  The Asian collections have grown to become one of the most accessible and comprehensive resources for Asian-language materials in the world. The collections embrace most subject fields, covering a range from the South Asian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia to China, Korea, and Japan. Learn how the Library acquires and provides materials from this

region of the world.

- **Hispanic Division Reading Room**
  Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 205
  The Hispanic Division is a center for the study of the cultures and societies of the Iberian Peninsula, Latin America, the Caribbean and other areas where Spanish and Portuguese influence has been significant. The Library's Spanish and Portuguese collections are among the finest in the world. Learn from specialists how the Division provides these materials for researchers and librarians. The Hispanic Reading Room is rich with decorative Spanish motifs and graced by the famous Portinari murals.

  NOTE: Staff will be on hand to answer questions about the collections. Handouts will be available. Your conference badge is sufficient for entrance to all reading rooms; however, use of the collections will require a valid reader registration card, which can be obtained in the Madison Building, first floor.

Library of Congress Recruitment and Work Experiences

Recruiting for the Future

Washington Convention Center, Placement Center
Are you looking for a challenging job with excellent prospects? Then consider employment with the Library of Congress! Visit the Placement Center at the Washington Convention Center during Midwinter ALA 2001 to learn about jobs opportunities. No reservations required.

Library of Congress Individual Work Experiences

Jan. 11, 12, 13, 16
The Library of Congress Individual Work Experiences program is an opportunity to learn more about the work of the diverse staff at the Library. Participants may choose to "shadow" a Library staff member in one of the following areas: Library Administration, Acquisitions, Cataloging, Copyright Office, National Digital Library Program, Information Technology Services, Law Library, Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, Main Reading Room (Jan. 13 only), Specialized Reference and Reader Services and Preservation. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at www.loc.gov/ala. Deadline for registration: Dec. 29.

Training and Workshops

Program for Cooperative Cataloging: SACO Workshops
Dining Room A, sixth floor, James Madison Building
The Program for Cooperative Cataloging will sponsor two workshops. Reservations are required for both events. Limited to 50 participants. Deadline for registration: Dec. 29. Visit the PCC home page at www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc to register.

Jan. 12, 9 a.m.-noon
Patricia Fox, senior cataloger, Romance Languages Team, Social Sciences Cataloging Division, will teach a course on Subject Analysis and Proposing LC Subject Headings in Economics and Social Sciences.

Jan. 12, 1-4 p.m.
Elvirita Gildea and Emanuel Magro, team leader and senior cataloger on the Religion, Philosophy and Psychology Team, Social Sciences Cataloging Division, will teach a course on Subject Analysis and Proposing LC Subject Headings in Christianity and General Religion.

Library of Congress Exhibit Booth Presentations

Visit the Library of Congress exhibition booth (No. 1628) at the Washington Convention Center. Continuing presentations will be offered daily in the "theater" (see schedule below) featuring the Library's newest Web site, America's Library (www.americaslibrary.gov); new collections in American Memory; Electronic Cataloging in Publication; the Collaborative Digital Reference Service; and more.

Saturday, January 13

Conservation Division staff will be on hand in the Library's exhibit booth to discuss conservation practices (10-11 a.m.).

9 a.m.	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: Meeting the Need
9:30 a.m.	Electronic Cataloging in Publication
10 a.m.	Preservation Digital Reformatting: Digitizing Garden and Forest
10:30 a.m.	Resourceful Women: Researching American Women's History at the Library of Congress
11 a.m.	America's Library: Web Site for Kids and Families and the Center for the Book Theme: Telling America's Story
11:30 a.m.	Collaborative Digital Reference Service
noon	Online Americana: American Memory Historical Collections
12:30 p.m.	The Learning Page: American Memory Resources for Teachers and Media Specialists
1 p.m.	Blueprint for a Digital Library
1:30 p.m.	Sharing Our Images with the World: Obtaining Images for the Collections
2 p.m.	FEDLINK: New Vendor Update
2:30 p.m.	Artists, Authors and Copyright
3 p.m.	Classification Web: Online Access to LC Classification
3:30 p.m.	Cataloging Distribution Service: Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus
4 p.m.	Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) Proposals
4:30 p.m.	LC/Octavo: Digital Editions of Rare Books

Sunday, January 14

9 a.m.	Artists, Authors and Copyright
9:30 a.m.	Genealogical Research at the Library of Congress
10 a.m.	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: Meeting the Need

10:30 a.m.	America's Library: Web Site for Kids and Families and the Center for the Book Theme: Telling America's Story
11 a.m.	Issues in Web Preservation
11:30 a.m.	Collaborative Digital Reference Service
noon	Online Americana: American Memory Historical Collections
12:30 p.m.	The Learning Page: American Memory Resources for Teachers and Media Specialists
1 p.m.	Meeting of Frontiers: A Russian-American Digital Library Partnership
1:30 p.m.	Sharing Our Images with the World: Obtaining Images for the Collections
2 p.m.	FEDLINK: New Vendor Update
2:30 p.m.	Classification Web: Online Access to LC Classification (Testers' Orientation)
3 p.m.	Cataloging Distribution Service: Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus
3:30 p.m.	The Prints and Photographs Online Catalog: A Demonstration

Monday, January 15

9 a.m.	Portal to the World: Presentation of Area Studies Collections
9:30 a.m.	BeCites+ Demonstration
10 a.m.	Digital Preservation Prototype for the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center
10:30 a.m.	America's Library: Web Site for Kids and Families and the Center for the Book Theme: Telling America's Story
11 a.m.	LC CORC Initiative
11:30 a.m.	Collaborative Digital Reference Service

noon	Online Americana: The American Memory Historical Collections
12:30 p.m.	Presenting World Treasures: Onsite and Online
1 p.m.	Electronic Cataloging in Publication
1:30 p.m.	Sharing our Images with the World: Obtaining Images for the Collections
2 p.m.	Online Cartographic Material from the Library of Congress
2:30 p.m.	Classification Web: Online Access to LC Classification
3:00 p.m.	Cataloging Distribution Service: Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus
3:30 p.m.	Cataloging Distribution Service: From LC to your Library-Bibliographic and Cataloging Tools

---

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Musical Acquisitions

Nicolas Slonimsky Collection Archives

BY ROBERT SALADINI

The Library has acquired a large archives of the works of the important American conductor, composer, musicologist and accretion lexicographer Nicolas Slonimsky (1894-1995). The papers, which comprise both printed and manuscript music, programs, writings, correspondence, a large musicians' biographical file, recordings and other formats, were given to the Library in 1999 by Electra Yourke, Slonimsky's daughter. They join a significant number of materials that Slonimsky himself had given to the Library in 1969. The collection includes materials collected by Mr. Slonimsky throughout his lifetime that document various facets of his illustrious career.

Nicolas Slonimsky, a self-described "failed wunderkind," was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, on April 27, 1894, into a notable family of Russian intellectuals. His earliest piano teacher was his aunt Isabelle Vengerova. Later he studied at the St. Petersburg Conservatory with Vasili Kalafati and Maximilian Steinberg, both of whom were pupils of Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakov. After the Russian Revolution, Slonimsky took some composition lessons with Reinhold Glière in Kiev and later, in Paris, became secretary and assistant to Serge Koussevitzky.

In 1923 Nicolas Slonimsky came to the United States, where he studied composition with Selim Palmgren and Albert Coates at the Eastman School of Music. He wrote articles about music for various publications and, in Boston, conducted the Pierian Sodality at Harvard University (1927-29) and the Apollo Chorus (1928-30). In 1927 he organized the Chamber Orchestra of Boston and gave the first performances of works by Charles Ives, Edgar Varèse, Henry Cowell and others. In 1945-47 he became lecturer in Slavonic languages and literature at Harvard University. He later moved to Los Angeles where he taught at UCLA in 1964-67.

Among his musical compositions are Studies in Black and White for piano (1928); a song cycle, Gravestones, set to texts from tombstones in an old cemetery in Hancock, N.H. (1945); and Minitudes, a collection of piano pieces (1971-77). His only orchestral work is My Toy Balloon (1942), a set of variations on a Brazilian song, which calls for the explosion of 100 colored balloons at the climax.

In 1947 he published Thesaurus of Scales and Melodic Patterns (1947), an inventory of tonal combinations, and Music Since 1900, a chronology of musical events (1937; 4th edition 1971; supplement 1986). He became editor of Thompson's International Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians (4th to 8th editions; 1946-48) and of Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians (1958, 1978, 1984, 1991). In 1988 both Perfect Pitch, his autobiography, and Lectionary of Music, a compendium of articles on music, appeared. Among his other writings are Music in Latin America (1945), The Road to Music (1948), Lexicon of Musical Invective (1952) and numerous encyclopedia articles.

The Nicolas Slonimsky Collection, some 354 containers and nearly 118,600 items, contains both manuscript and printed music by Slonimsky and others, programs, reviews, photographs, some Soviet materials and a large collection of research materials for his lexicographical work and assorted writings. In addition, there is correspondence from many of the 20th century's musical luminaries, such as Milton Babbitt, Samuel Barber, Leonard Bernstein, Benjamin Britten, John Cage, Aaron Copland, George Gershwin and Charles Ives.

The collection is available for use by researchers in the Performing Arts Reading Room in the Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E.

Mr. Saladini is a music specialist in the Music Division.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Bicentennial Background

Of Time Capsules, Cornerstones and Closet Safes

BY JOHN Y. COLE

CORNER
STONE
Aug 28 1890

The Jefferson Building cornerstone was laid at 3:00 p.m. on Aug. 28, 1890. It was a momentous, if hurried occasion, for a separate building symbolized a new, national future for the Library. This is why the documentation of the building is highlighted in the 1890 "time capsule." Moreover, in 1890 the Library had only 40 employees, which in fact was a significant expansion from its seven employees in 1864 when Ainsworth Rand Spofford became Librarian of Congress. Unlike 2000, when the Library staff numbers approximately 4,300, in 1890 there were not many staff activities to document in a "time capsule."

One of the final Bicentennial events this year will be the placement of the Bicentennial Time Capsule in a safe in the Librarian's ceremonial office in the Jefferson Building (the office of Librarians of Congress from 1897 until 1980, when the office was moved to the Madison Building.) The time capsule (see story, page 308) will contain items provided and suggested by Library of Congress staff that reflect daily life at the institution during its Bicentennial year. This Dec. 20 ceremony recalls two intriguing but never fully explained episodes in the Library's history: an 1890 Jefferson Building "time capsule" hastily buried in a cornerstone that was laid without ceremony, and a surprising discovery made in the closet safe in 1975 by Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin.

The Hurried Burial of the 1890 Time Capsule

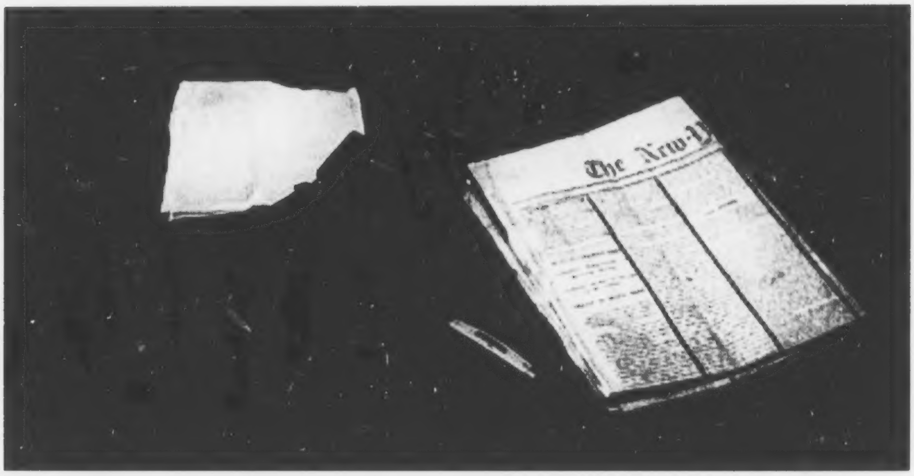
After years of delay, construction of the Jefferson Building rapidly picked up speed after March 2, 1889, when Congress approved a $6 million plan proposed by the man it had placed in charge, Brig. Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, chief of the Army Corps of Engineers. In fact, it turned out that Gen. Casey and his chief assistant, Bernard Green, moved too fast for Congress when it came to a proper cornerstone inscription and ceremony.

Contemporary documents about the building's history had been carefully chosen for placement in the cornerstone, which was to be the ground level granite stone in the northeast corner. The documents, to be enclosed in "a hermetically sealed copper box," included Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford's Annual Reports for 1872 and 1888, Gen. Casey's Annual Reports for 1888 and 1889, two construction photographs, a detailed legislative history of the building and The American Almanac for 1889.

On May 17, 1890, a Joint Resolution was introduced in Congress that called for "suitable" cornerstone-laying ceremonies, supported by an appropriation of $2,000 "or so much thereof as may be necessary," and an invitation to "the Grand Master of Masons in and for the District of Columbia, or this Masonic jurisdiction" to participate in the ceremony. The resolution was tabled, however, possibly because of the plan to include the Masons in the event. Three months later, it suddenly became necessary to lay the cornerstone without any ceremony "to avoid serious delay in construction." So at the last minute, four newspapers (the Aug. 27, 1890, Washington Evening Star and the Aug. 28, 1890, issues of the Washington Post, the New York Tribune and the New York World) were added to the copper box. It was sealed, quickly enclosed in the granite cornerstone, a photograph was snapped, and that was it—no ceremony and, in fact, no inscription. On Jan. 16, 1952, more than 61 years later, the date was inscribed on the outside of the stone: Aug. 28, 1890 (see Information

Bulletin, Aug., 25, 1952).

Revealed Secrets of the Librarian's Closet Safe



On Feb. 12, 1976, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin opens the package in the Librarian's safe containing the contents of Lincoln's pockets on the night he died.

Surveying his ornate Jefferson Building office after becoming Librarian of Congress in 1975, Dr. Boorstin spotted a large package on one of the shelves of the walk-in closet safe. About the size of a shoe box, the package was wrapped in dusty brown paper and tied with faded tape. On the package someone had written "To be opened only by the Librarian of Congress." Inside was a leather box that Dr. Boorstin opened with a key that was tied to the handle. Inside the box was a smaller container of blue cardboard with a handwritten label: "Contents of the President's pockets on the night of April 14, 1865." The president of course was Abraham Lincoln and the label was correct. Dr. Boorstin reopened the box at a press conference on Feb. 12, 1976, and the contents went on display alongside other items from the Library's Lincoln collection, including the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural Address.

The blue cardboard container in the Librarian's safe contained two pairs of spectacles and a lens polisher; a pocketknife, a watch fob, a linen handkerchief and a brown leather wallet containing a $5 Confederate note and nine newspaper clippings, including several favorable to the president and his policies. Given to Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, after the president's death, these everyday items were kept in the Lincoln family for more than 70 years. They came to the Library in 1937 as part of the generous bequest of Lincoln's granddaughter Mary Lincoln Isham that included several books and daguerreotypes, a silver inkstand and Mary Todd Lincoln's seed pearl necklace and matching bracelets. It is not clear why Librarians of Congress Herbert Putnam (1899-1939), Archibald MacLeish (1939-1944), Luther H. Evans (1945-1953) and L. Quincy Mumford (1954-1974) never opened the package, leaving it to Dr. Boorstin to put the items on public display. It is clear, however, that today the contents of Lincoln's pockets on the night he died are among the most popular items on display in the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition in the Jefferson Building. (Some of these items are on loan to the Smithsonian Institution until the end of April.)

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

Conservation Corner

'Reminding the Future'

BY YVONNE FRENCH

Photo by Marita Clance

The Library of Congress's Bicentennial time capsule was dedicated on Dec. 20 during a ceremony in the Jefferson Building.

"Conservation work usually focuses on preserving our link to the past, but in this case it is our link to the future that we want to preserve," said Senior Rare Book Conservator Terry Boone, whose conservation specialty is understanding the way materials age.

As part of the commemoration of the Library's Bicentennial, a collection of artifacts that capture the texture of life in 2000 at the Library of Congress will be preserved and secured in a time capsule to be retrieved and opened on April 24, 2100, the tricentennial of the Library.

"It is our intention to collect artifacts from the staff that will provide a reflection of the work, the language, activities, preoccupations and milestones of our daily lives and, for those who open it, a glimpse of our life and times," said Elizabeth Wulkan, Bicentennial Time Capsule Committee co-chair.

The contents of the time capsule fall into four general areas:

- "Celebrating the Day," which includes items from the April 24 Bicentennial celebration, such as the Bicentennial commemorative coins, commemorative stamp, the Library of Congress flag, a piece of copper from the dome of the Thomas Jefferson Building and posters;
- "Daily Life," which includes tools of daily work such as a staff identification card, a wallet card stating the Library's mission and values, reference questions from each reading room, as well as commuting necessities, including a map of the Metrorail system, fare schedule and fare card;.
- "Ways and Means," which includes a comprehensive two-volume set of Library of Congress forms compiled by the Records Management Unit, including a carpool permit and application, a vacancy announcement and current collective bargaining unit agreements; and
- "Library Lifestyles," which includes seeds or blossoms from the American dogwood trees on the grounds of the Capitol, an exhibition catalog and newsletters including this publication and the final 1999 copy of the staff newsletter, the Gazette.

Said Mike Handy, Bicentennial Time Capsule Committee co-chair "The capsule will provide future librarians with a glimpse into the character of our staff. It will include an official copy of the complete list of suggestions from which the final contents for the time capsule were selected."

Ms. Boone observed that when the committee narrowed the list of what would go into the capsule, members had to look at the medium — the material upon which things are transcribed. For example, machine-readable media such as a CD or computer disk or videotape were, for the most part, eliminated because playback equipment probably will not be available in 2100.

"We have to make sure it is still going to be decipherable without additional equipment, and we cannot guarantee that the media will survive, so we're brought back around the loop to paper, photographs and books." said Ms. Boone.

However, a two-CD ROM set, "Catalogers Desktop" will be enclosed in the time capsule. This raises a panoply of conservation issues. In the sealed environment of the capsule, the off-gassing caused by degradation of the plastic CD or the low-grade plastic ID and wallet cards could cause the Bicentennial commemorative coins to pit or corrode the copper from the Jefferson building roof.

Therefore, the conservator will create a capsule within the capsule by placing the CD, ID badge, wallet card and other objects that may compromise the environment into a plastic and foil envelope to shield other objects from the harmful effects of any gases they may emit through the years. The coins, too, will be wrapped in antitarnish cloth and placed in a foil and plastic bag as extra insurance.

For those paper items not created with an alkaline buffer, another level of conservation protection will be achieved through deacidification with a nonaqueous spray that neutralizes acid in paper and leaves an alkaline reserve, thereby prolonging the life of a book up to 300 percent, as proven in tests conducted by the Conservation Division's Research and Testing Laboratory.

Said Preservation Director Mark Roosa, "The capsule by its very nature is also an encapsulation of state-of-the-art conservation methods."

Aside from what will go into the capsule, Ms. Boone also studied which type of container and sealing methods would survive for a minimum of 100 years. The 16-by-28-inch capsule will be placed into a safety vault in the Librarian's Ceremonial Office in the Thomas Jefferson Building.

In the past, many time capsules were placed underground, in cornerstones or in the walls of buildings. Often, they were made of copper panels soldered together with a silver-lead compound and a lid welded on with a blowtorch. The solder broke down and moisture and atmospheric pollutants seeped in, harming the contents.

The specifications developed by Ms. Boone include a seamless stainless-steel container with a lid that screws on with an o-ring gasket to achieve an airtight seal. "We chose not to weld it shut because it can heat the capsule's contents," she said. A final seal of silicon or wax will be applied and the container will be engraved with identification markings and opening instructions.

Before sealing and interment, the conservator, with the help of Architect of the Capitol staff, will displace the oxygen — which causes things to deteriorate — in the container with an inert gas such as argon or nitrogen, the same system used to preserve the nation's founding documents.

Silent in its vault as the century waxes and wanes, the capsule, called "Reminding the Future," will leave it to future librarians and conservators to determine just how old fashioned or newfangled we were at the Library's Bicentennial.

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

December 2000

This Issue
Previous Article
Next Article
Contents

Library of Congress Information Bulletin
Index Page

Library of Congress Web Site
The Library Today
Bicentennial
American Memory
Exhibitions
THOMAS
Copyright Office
Collections and Services
Home

Getting Around
Help and FAQs
Search the Web Site
Web Site Map
Search the Catalog

News from the Center for the Book

W.Va. Center for the Book Approved

Photo by John Y. Cole

Books & Beyond: Theodore Zeldin Visits the Library

British historian Theodore Zeldin (center), featured speaker at the Center for the Book's "Books & Beyond " program on Sept. 28, talked with panelists Judi Moore Latta, professor and acting chair of the Department of Radio, TV and Film at Howard University, and Murray Horwitz, vice president of cultural programming for National Public Radio. They were joined by Michael Kahn, artistic director of the Shakespeare Theatre, for a conversation about Mr. Zeldin's new book, Conversation (Hidden-Spring, 2000). Best known in the United

States as the author of An Intimate History of Humanity (HarperCollins, 1995), Mr. Zeldin is a fellow and former dean of St. Anthony's College, Oxford, and a member of the BBC Brains Trust, the British Academy and the European Academy.

The Library of Congress has approved a proposal from the West Virginia Library Commission for the creation of a West Virginia Center for the Book that will be affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

"This is a welcome development," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "We look forward to working with West Virginia's community of the book on many grassroots projects, beginning with a West Virginia literary map for use in schools, libraries and in promoting cultural tourism." The West Virginia center will be the national center's 41st state affiliate in a reading and literacy promotion network that also includes the District of Columbia.

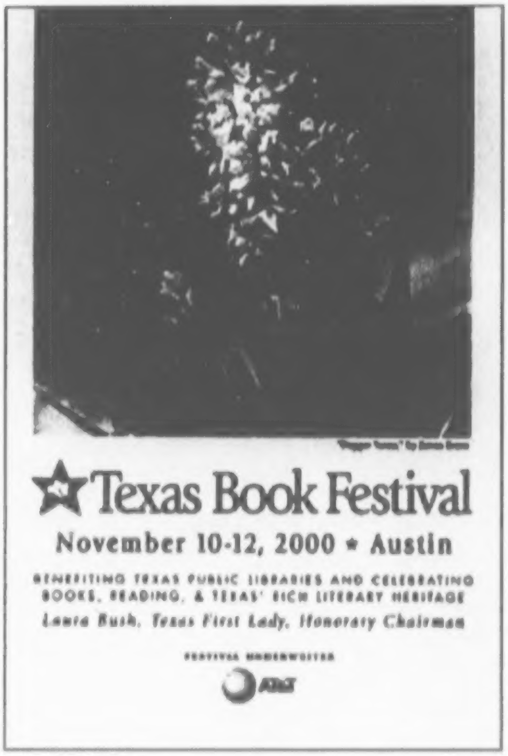
"The West Virginia Library Commission sees the new West Virginia Center for the Book as a great opportunity for expanding our efforts to recognize West Virginia's rich literary heritage," said Commission Executive Director David M. Price. "We also will focus on improved literacy for our citizens and increased support for the literary arts throughout West Virginia."

The advisory board for the new center will include representatives of the Library Commission, the West Virginia Humanities Council, authors, librarians, book sellers, publishers, scholars, corporate sponsors and others interested in promoting books and the literary arts. The West Virginia Center for the Book will be supported by grants, donations and in-kind services. The Library Commission will serve as its home, contribute the services of the coordinator and provide clerical assistance and publications support.

Each affiliated state center for the book works closely with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress to promote books, reading, literacy and libraries. Once approved, the affiliation lasts three years, and state centers must formally request each three-year renewal. For further information, consult the Center for the Book's Web site at www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook.

For further information about the West Virginia Center for the Book, contact Jennifer A. Soule, Adult and Senior Services Coordinator, W.Va. Library Commission, 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East, Charleston, WV 25305; telephone (304) 558-3978, ext. 343; e-mail: souleja@wvlc.lib.wv.us.

Texas Book Festival


Texas Book Festival
November 10-12, 2000 ★ Austin
BENEFITING TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND CELEBRATING BOOKS, READING, & TEXAS' RICH LITERARY HERITAGE
Laura Bush, Texas First Lady, Honorary Chairman
FESTIVAL UNDERWRITER
AT&T

Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole participated in the fifth annual Texas Book Festival, which was held in Austin on Nov. 10-12. Texas's first lady, Laura Bush, a former school librarian and festival founder, greeted guests at the opening banquet, reminding them that they were part of America's "democracy of reading." Mrs. Bush emphasized that all proceeds from the Texas Book Festival, now one of the largest literary events in the country, benefit the public libraries of Texas. The first four festivals awarded nearly $890,000 in grants to 325 libraries throughout the state. The 2000 festival showcased more than 140 authors who gave presentations or took part in panel discussions in the state capitol building (including the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate) and its extension. Outside the building, a book fair featured 92 exhibitors and special tents for book signings by authors of adult and children's books, poetry readings and musical entertainment.

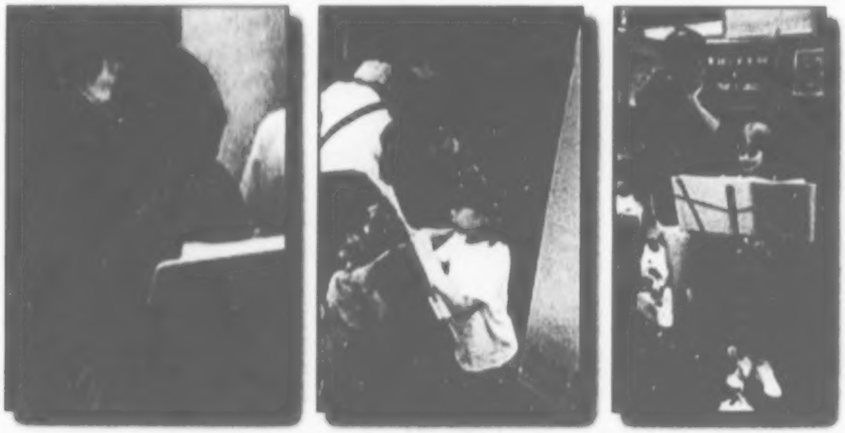
The Texas Center for the Book at the Dallas Public Library was one of the exhibitors. At the booth, Texas Center for the Book coordinator Gail Bialas distributed Texas Center posters and promoted its projects, especially Letters About Literature, which invites students to write essays about their favorite books. She also held periodic drawings for a book about Texas history or literature.

Books & Beyond: Harold Bloom

Photo by John Y. Cole

Author and scholar Harold Bloom, Sterling Professor of Humanities at Yale, discussed his latest book, How to Read and Why, on June 28 as part of the Center for the Book's "Books & Beyond" author series. The audience included many of his former students, including the National Digital Library's Pam Roper Wagner.

'New York Is Book Country' Book Fair and Public Readings On Sept. 24



Photos by Maurvene D. Williams

For the 11th consecutive year, the Center for the Book participated in "New York Is Book Country," one of the nation's largest and busiest book fairs. More than 200,000 book lovers attended the fair, held on

Sept. 24 on Fifth Avenue between 48th and 57th streets. The center, represented by Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams, shared an exhibit booth with Friends of Libraries U.S.A. In addition to distributing bookmarks and information about the Library of Congress and the Center for the Book, the major activity was a "Building a Nation of Readers Readathon" for young fair goers. More than 100 youngsters, often assisted by friends, parents or care givers, stepped up to the podium to read a selection from a handy notebook prepared for the occasion.

Previous Article | **Next Article** | **Contents**
Top of Page | **Information Bulletin Home** | **LC Home**

The Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, D.C. 20540

Contact the Library: lcweb@loc.gov
Comments on this publication: lcib@loc.gov
(12/30/00)